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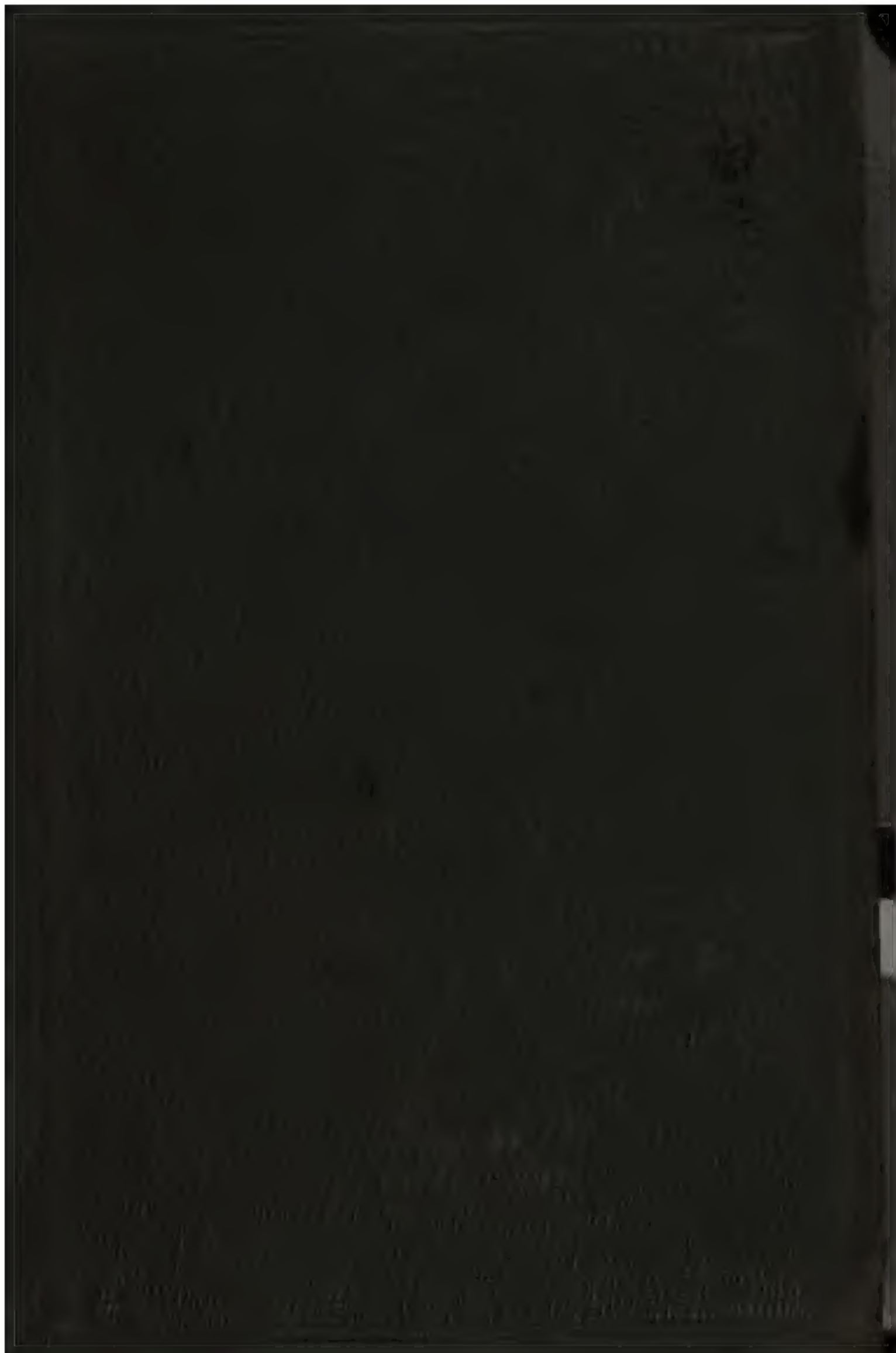
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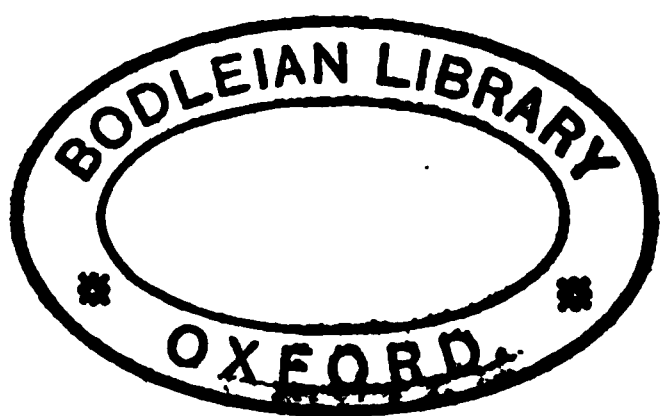
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TO THE REV.

BENJAMIN HALL KENNEDY, D.D.

HEAD MASTER OF SHREWSBURY SCHOOL, AND

PREBENDARY OF LICHFIELD.

MY DEAR DR. KENNEDY,

IF I were free to choose amongst English scholars the one to whom the cause of Classical education has been most indebted, and to whom, therefore, a school edition of a Latin author may most fitly be dedicated, no name would suggest itself before yours. However, the feelings of pride and affection with which Shrewsbury men look back upon their school and their master, leave no room for hesitation, except on account of the unworthiness of the offering. Indeed, in inscribing with your name the first-fruits of those studies, in which you

first taught me to take an interest, I am but giving back, in so far as my book bears any marks of painstaking accuracy, that which I originally derived from you: the many blemishes, which your practised eye will detect, will, I am sure, find in you an indulgent censor: nor need I fear lest others should charge my shortcomings upon the place of my early education.

Believe me to be,

My dear DR. KENNEDY,

Your grateful and affectionate Pupil,

J. E. B. MAYOR.

MARLBOROUGH,

May 28, 1853.

P R E F A C E.

MORE than twenty years ago Professor Madvig called public attention¹ to the scant measure of justice which scholars had dealt out to Juvenal,—but few in all having expounded his Satires, and those few not only wanting in exact grammatical knowledge, but also misled by a perverse determination to detect recondite allusions in the simplest words. Happily, this reproach is no longer applicable to the same extent; for, although no complete edition has yet appeared, rivalling those which we possess of most other authors of equal importance, still the criticisms and comments of Heinrich,²

¹ In his first *Disputatio de Locis aliquot Juvenalis interpretandis*, published in 1830, since inserted in his *Opusc. Acad.* i. pp. 29—63: a second Essay followed in the second volume, pp. 167—205. These *Opuscula* and his edition of *Cic. De Fin.* deserve to be better known among us. His Greek Syntax, translated by Mr. Arnold, is announced for publication. His Latin Grammar is now in general use. (I have referred in my notes to the first German edition, in which the paragraphs are sometimes numbered differently from those of the English translation.)

² As Heinrich's Commentary has been unduly praised by Mr. Long (*Class. Mus.* i. 369 sq.) and Mr. Ramsay (*Dict. Biogr.*), and in Germany by Schneidewin and others, it may be well to refer to the juster criticisms of W. E. Weber (*Jahn's Jahrb.* 1841, pt. ii. pp. 115 sq.) and Madvig (*Omnino vix dici potest, quantum commentarii Heinrichiani infra famam et expectationem reperti sint, quamque pravo acumine sæpe sana perverterit, aperta et perspicua inanibus suspicionibus et opinionibus obscuraverit*, *Opusc.* ii. p. 176 n.). It may be a consolation to some readers to learn that this great critic has been guilty of a false quantity (*Sat. xi. 90*, where he conjectures *adhuc* for *autem*).

Roth,¹ Orelli,² Düntzer,³ C. Fr. Hermann,⁴ W. E. Weber,⁵ Ritter (Sat. iii. 117 n.),⁶ the antiquarian researches of Becker, Rein, Teuffel, &c., above all, the explanatory and critical essays of Madvig, and the corrected text of Otto Jahn, have removed many of the most formidable obstacles from the student's path. But though the materials thus exist for the more adequate elucidation of our author, no attempt has yet been made to bring them within the reach of English schoolboys. To meet this want an English commentary is plainly required: indeed, such a work was some time since promised by Prof. Ramsay, whose competence for the task is so indisputable, that I had resolved to indulge in some other field my taste for the writers of the Silver Age, placing at his disposal the notes which I had amassed on Juvenal. When, however, it became doubtful whether Prof. Ramsay would be able to redeem

¹ D. Junii Juvenalis Satiræ tres, tertia, quarta, quinta. Edidit Car. Lud. Roth. Norimbergæ, 1841. The notes are generally sound and sensible (in Sat. v. 155, however, he makes *ab hirsuta capella* = *ab humero pilis vestito*).

² Eclogæ Poetarum Latinorum. Turici, 1833. (2d Ed. Contains Sat. iv. viii. xv.)

³ *Die Römischen Satiriker*. Braunschweig, 1846. Chiefly for popular use. Most of the satires were printed before this reached me.

⁴ I have endeavoured in vain to procure his *Spicilegium Annotationum ad Juv. Sat. iii.* Marburgæ, 1839, and *De Juv. Sat. vii. Temporibus Disput.* Gottingæ, 1843, which last I only know from Teuffel's *Review of the Literature on Juv. since 1840*, in Jahn's *Jahrb.* 1845, pt. i. p. 97 sq. His Essays in the *Rhein. Mus.* (vol. iv. p. 314 sq., vi. p. 454 sq. of the New Series) are of no great value.

⁵ Germ. transl. and notes. Halle, 1838; review of Heinr. From both of these I have gathered something; more than from his namesake E. W. Weber (D. Jun. Juv. Sat. xvi. Recens. et Ann. instr. Ern. Guil. Weber. Wimarise, 1825. See Madv. Opusc. i. 32 n.).

⁶ From Schmidt's *Satirarum Delectus*. Bielefeldæ, 1835, Döllens's *Beiträge zur Kritik u. Erklärung u. s. w. Kiew*, 1846, and Häckermann's edition of Sat. i.—v. with Germ. notes, Greifswald, 1847, I have learnt nothing new.

his promise, I at last, in compliance with a suggestion of the Publishers, resumed the work which had been laid aside, or rather commenced a new one; for, in place of a complete edition for the use of scholars, I now undertook a school edition, which instead of engrossing eight or ten years of study might, I thought, be despatched in half as many months. But even a cursory survey sufficed to show that many difficulties had been overlooked both by others and by myself, and led me to examine anew, as far as my store of books would allow, every point, whether of history, or antiquities, or grammar, which seemed to demand explanation. This necessary labour, interrupted for some months by weak health, has occasioned, and may perhaps excuse, the delay which has taken place in the publication.

In whatever respects this book may be found deficient, it can at least boast a purer text than any existing School Juvenal: for this advantage it is indebted to Otto Jahn,¹ the learned editor of Persius, who has been followed throughout, except in orthography and punctuation: in a few passages, however, I have been unwilling to desert the received reading for one which I could not understand; and in one I have adopted a later emendation. Three Satires, which are generally, and justly, passed over by younger readers, have been altogether omitted. But the distinctive merits or demerits of the book, whatever they may be, are to be sought for in the illustrative notes, of which, therefore, a more particular account may be expected.

¹ D. Junii Juvenalis Saturarum Libri v. Cum scholiis veteribus recensuit et emendavit Otto Jahn. Berolini, 1851.

The reader, it will be seen, is everywhere presented rather with facts and authorities than with mere opinions and results:¹ those who require help, but are unwilling to help themselves, must seek for satisfaction elsewhere. Especial attention has been paid to the peculiar usage of words: Juvenal and his contemporaries employ *civilis*, *numerosus*, *imputo*, *olim*, &c., in a sense very different from that which they bear in Cicero. Such niceties beginners will certainly disregard, unless they are forced upon their notice; and this can only be done by adducing a number of pertinent examples.² Still more important is this in the case of words (such as *recitatio*, *dominus*, *delator*, *parasitus*, *orbis*,) a full understanding of which involves to no inconsiderable extent a knowledge of the state of manners and of society in general: many details, indeed, which throw the greatest light upon history, but yet cannot find a place in professed historic narratives, are very rarely learnt at all, unless from such commentaries as I have here attempted.

In the collection of illustrative passages I have been much assisted by works now little used, the *Lexicon* of Pitiscus and Dempster's supplements to "*Rosini Antiquitates*, but far more by the varied learning of Torrentius, Casaubon, J. Fr. Gronovius, Burmann, and above all of Lipsius, whose works indeed cannot be dispensed with by the student of the later Roman literature: obligations to more recent scholars have been often confessed in the course of the work. A necessary, and not the least wearisome, part

¹ The reasons for this are obvious, and are stated in the preface to Bp. Butler's Sermons.

² Even Forcellini is very defective in regard to later authors.

of my task, has been the perusal of the notes of former commentators: some of these have been named already; of the rest, Grangæus has been the most serviceable; something too has been gleaned from Britannicus, Lubinus, the Valesii, Ruperti,¹ and Holyday.² In the main, however, the notes are my own; no citation has been borrowed without verification,³ and indeed space has often been saved by a reference to previous writers who had anticipated my researches.

Here these remarks might have ended, were it not that the desire to rescue, so far as I am able, certain authors from undeserved contempt, which has led me to make copious extracts from their writings, emboldens me further to suggest the feasibility of introducing them into our classical course at Cambridge.⁴ A great step was taken towards the improvement of the Classical Tripos, when to papers in composition and philology a separate historical paper was added. By the admission that the subject-

¹ Chiefly in regard to Silius, Athenæus, Lucian, the Greek Anthology, Wernsdorf's Poet. Lat. Min., and Heyne's editions of other authors. What else he has is mostly from Grangæus.

² Achaintre and Dusaulx (text with Fr. transl. and notes. 4th ed. 1804) I have but seldom consulted, and always fruitlessly.

³ Some passages indeed I have transcribed at second hand for want of access to the originals, and of these a very few, four or five at most, may have escaped subsequent revision.

⁴ That the Oxford system, even more than the Cambridge, requires enlargement, has been acknowledged in the recent changes, and appears from the Report. "From the year 1807 to 1825 the Students were encouraged to study many works which have now almost entirely disappeared from the University Course, such as Homer, Demosthenes, Cicero, Lucretius, Terence, Plutarch, Longinus, Quintilian. [All of these, except *Plutarch*, are included in the subjects recognised at Cambridge.] A list of twenty classical authors was not unfrequent even so late as 1827. At present fourteen, thirteen, or even twelve, are sufficient for the highest honours." Page 62.

matter of the classics is entitled to distinct recognition, a principle has been conceded which is capable of wider application. For if, as is generally allowed, in two of the highest branches of knowledge, moral philosophy and history, the ancients are still unsurpassed, there seems no good reason why ancient philosophy should be refused the reparation lately made to ancient history. Indeed so many voices have lately been raised in behalf of such extension,¹ that the question may now be regarded as one of time only. But the reform may be carried out in such a way as not to touch what seems to be one great defect in the present system, the strange anomaly by which the philosophical works of Cicero—works undertaken for the most part merely as a relief from chagrin and disappointment, and confessedly little better than translations,—are set before students as the only source from which to derive a knowledge of the later Academy (for instance) and the Porch; although these schools are represented by writers so clear, so manly, and in every way so improving as Plutarch, Seneca, Epictetus, Antoninus.² The surpassing excellence of the speeches, letters, and rhetorical treatises of Cicero, together with his never-failing elegance of style, have doubtless occasioned this undue exaltation, but they can hardly excuse it. The great objection to a reversal of this

¹ See in the Report the evidence of Mr. Beaton (p. 277), Mr. Cope (p. 279), Mr. Thompson (p. 288), Mr. Warter (p. 291), Mr. Williams (pp. 293, 294), Mr. Worsley (p. 298). And the general feeling of classical men is, I believe, strongly in favour of the change.

² I mention these writers, because I am most familiar with them: but there is no reason why Sextus Empiricus, as the champion of the Sceptics, and the New Platonists, so important to the ecclesiastical student, should be excluded from the circle of recognised subjects. Others too might be named.

injustice,—namely, that the student is already expected to have an acquaintance with more authors than he can master—might be obviated, if in addition to Plato and Aristotle certain specified books (*e.g.* the *De Officiis* of Cicero, the *Dissertations* of Epictetus, the *De Ira* and *Epistles* of Seneca) were yearly appointed as subjects for examination.¹ This constant change of authors, while it would render unprofitable the compilation of Analyses, Tables, Compendiums, and other unscholarlike aids, would make students discontented with the narrow range of reading to which most now confine themselves, and would tend to form in the University a public capable of taking a more enlarged view of the whole field of ancient learning. If, while the Oxford system was thus partially adopted, Latin and Greek verse were less imperatively required,² and certain inferior authors³ altogether excluded from the

¹ The same plan might advantageously be adopted in respect to Roman law; I have derived the greatest advantage from consulting the Digest (which the indices of Brissonius and Dirksen make very accessible), and can therefore strongly recommend a suggestion of Mr. Blakesley's, that Roman law should enter into the examinations. So with history; while a general knowledge might be required, as at present, certain specified parts *e.g.* of Polybius, Suetonius, Dio, Ammianus, &c., might be yearly selected.

² See the evidence of Mr. Beatson (p. 277), Mr. Currey (p. 282), Mr. France (p. 284), Mr. Thompson (p. 287), Mr. Warter (p. 290), Mr. Wratislaw (p. 300). The same is the opinion of Professors Peacock and Whewell (*On Cambridge Education*, p. 90 sq.).

³ "The Greek tragedians, though reading them constantly, and portions of them with the liveliest admiration, he thought on the whole greatly overrated; and still more the second-rate Latin poets, but whom he seldom used; and some, such as Tibullus and Propertius, never. 'I do really think,' he said, speaking of these last as late as 1842, 'that any examiners incur a serious responsibility who require or encourage the reading of these books for scholarships; of all useless reading, surely the reading of indifferent poets is most useless.'"—Arnold's Life, p. 115, ed. 7. Such plays as the *Electra* of Euripides seem unworthy of encouragement.

course, the pressure on candidates for honours would be diminished, nor would they lose much that is of any importance, at the same time that they would become familiar with many valuable works of which they now hear nothing.¹

These suggestions may perhaps be thought presumptuous, but I am willing to encounter the imputation rather than be wanting in gratitude to authors who have been to me for some years valued companions, and who would, I believe, prove intelligible and attractive to many who are unable to master Plato or Aristotle, and find little to interest them in Cicero. I cannot take leave of my readers without assuring them that I am as painfully aware of the imperfections of the work as they can be, and shall therefore be grateful to any one who may be disposed to diminish them, by pointing out positive errors.

J. E. B. M.

¹ Mr. Long (Dict. Biogr. *Plutarch, Seneca*) and Madvig (*pauci omnino istas [Senecæ] epistolas legunt, Opusc. ii. p. 205 n.*) may be referred to in confirmation of what has been said above. To Mr. Long indeed I owe, if not my first, at least my more intimate acquaintance with both these authors, and I have often availed myself of his version of some of Plutarch's Lives.

LIFE OF JUVENAL.

D. JUNIUS JUVENALIS¹ was born of humble parents (i. 101, iv. 98, cf. xi. 145, 175) at the Volscian town of Aquinum (iii. 319): when a youth, he attended schools of rhetoric (i. 15 sq., cf. Mart. vii. 91. 1), and in after life possessed a competence (xi. 65), which may have enabled him to visit Egypt (xv. 45). His first Satires were written after Domitian's death, A.D. 96 (i. 47, ii. 29, iv. 37 sq., 152), while his latest cannot be assigned to an earlier date than A.D. 119 (xiii. 17,² and, if *Junio* be read, xv. 27). He seems to have been acquainted with Statius (vii. 82 sq.) and, perhaps, with Quintilian (vi. 280, vii. 186). Thus far Juvenal is his own biographer.

If he is the intimate friend addressed by Martial (vii. 24), he was resident in Rome in the early part of Trajan's reign (*Dum tu forsitan inquietus erras Clamosa, Juvenalis, in Suburra, Aut collem dominæ teris Dianæ; Dum per limina te potentiorum Sudatrix toga ventilat, vagumque Major Coelius et minor fatigant*, xii. 18. 1 sq.). As Martial

¹ So called in the MSS. of his Satires: probably he (or his father or grandfather), as freedman of a Junius, assumed his patron's *prænomen* and *nomen*.

² Mr. Ramsay, however (Dict. Biogr.), supposes *Ponteius* to have been the consul of the year 12 A.D.

only knows him as *facundus* (vii. 91. 1), we may infer that he had not then appeared as a poet.¹

Suidas (from Malalas, x. p. 263 Bonn), the Scholia, and the Lives of Juvenal, add the following particulars. He was “*libertini locupletis incertum filius an alumnus*” (Vit. 1, 2, cf. 4 ed. Jahn), and of great stature (Juv. *aliqui Gallum propter corporis magnitudinem, aliqui Aquinatem dicunt*, Schol. i. 1). He attained the equestrian dignity (Vit. 5, 6: but see Juv. iii. 154 sq.), and for censuring the advancement of a *histrion* (vii. 88 sq., Schol. vii. 92) was sent into exile (Sidonius, who lived in the fifth century A.D., alludes to this: *Non qui tempore Cæsaris secundi Æterno incoluit Tomos reatu: Nec qui consimili deinde casu Ad vulgi tenuem strepentis auram Irati fuit histrionis exsul*, ix. 266 sq.). In the bare fact of the exile the Lives agree: in every circumstance of it they differ;—as to its author (whether Nero, Domitian, or Trajan), its place (whether the extremity of Egypt [probably from Sat. xv. 45], the Oasis, the Libyan Pentapolis, or Scotland [probably from Sat. ii. 161]), even as to its occasion (Schol. iv. 38 ascribes it to the offence taken by Domitian at the words *calvo Neroni*). We are further told that “*quanquam octogenarius urbe summotus est missusque ad præfecturam cohortis in extrema Ægypti parte tendentis: id supplicii genus placuit, ut levi atque joculari delicto par esset.*” Whether he died in exile, or after his return (of a broken heart, on hearing of his old friend Martial’s death! Vit. 3), is also a disputed point.

From the examination of unauthenticated accounts in themselves so contradictory and so improbable, no satis-

¹ That Juvenal wrote after Martial follows from Sat. iii. 222, v. 147 (see the notes), in which he seems to have adapted Martial’s verses, as elsewhere he does passages of Cicero, Virgil, Seneca, and others.

factory results can be deduced: far more interesting and instructive would it be to collect citations (as Wyttenbach has done for Plutarch), in proof of the poet's reputation during succeeding ages. Such a series would include (not to mention Quintilian, in whom some have discovered an allusion to Juvenal; see however Spalding ad x. 1 § 94) Tertullian (Sat. iii. 41 n.), Ammianus (Quidam detestantes ut venena doctrinas, Juvenalem et Marium Maximum curatior studio legunt, nulla volumina præter hæc in profundo otio contrectantes: quam ob causam, non judicii est nostri, xxviii. 4 § 14), Jerome (Sat. i. 15 n.), Rutilius (Hujus vulnificis, Satira ludente, Camenis Nec Turnus potior, nec Juvenalis erit, It. i. 603, 604), Sidonius, Servius, Macrobius (Sat. i. 15 n.), Martianus Capella (Sat. iii. 118 n.), Priscian, Acron (Satira istius inter Lucilii est et Juvenalis. Nam et asperitatem habet, quam Lucilius, et suavitatem, quam Juvenalis, mixtam in opere suo. Denique nisi Juvenalis scripsisset, isto nemo esset melior, ad Hor. S. i. 1. 1), Ennodius (ad Camenalem ignominiam, quibus nunquam Gluvidenus [*Cluvienus*] deest, versus adjeci; et *periturae*, ut dictum est, *chartæ* non peperci, Præf. Carm. 7, Bibl. Patr. Max. ix. p. 420; cf. Juv. i. 18, 80), and lastly the mediæval writers, Peter of Blois, John of Salisbury, Vincent of Beauvais, &c., who often cite our poet by the name of *Ethicus* (Fabric. Bibl. Lat. ii. 358 Ern.). In our own time there is no classic, except Horace, who is more familiarly quoted.

An estimate of Juvenal's genius, or a discussion of the rival merits of the Roman satirists generally, would be out of place in a work designed to embody ascertained facts, rather than disputable opinions.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

- Sat. i. 2. *tot.*] Plin. Ep. iii. 18 (Sat. iii. 9 n.), ib. iv. 5.
i. 13. For iii. 86, read iii. 91.
i. 16. *alt.*] For *Dial. Mor.* read *Dial. Marin.*
i. 18. *perit.*] Mart. xiii. 1. 3.
i. 34. For 292, read 259.
i. 51. *luc.*] Mart. viii. 3. 18.
i. 55. *len.*] Apul. De Mag. 75, Quintil. Decl. 325.
i. 61. *Aut.*] Auson. Epist. xiv. 10.
i. 76. Sat. xii. 47.
i. 95. *Secr.*] Lucian, Saturn. 34.
i. 100. For Juv. viii. 41, read viii. 42.
i. 113. Van Heusde in the *Miscell. Philol. et Pædag. Amstel.* 1850, p. 89, has a worthless note on this line.
i. 119. *tog. &c.*] Calceos... proprium togæ tormentum, Tert. De Pall. 5.
i. 128. *for.*] Tot millia ad forum prima luce properantia, Sen. De Ir. ii. 7 § 3.
i. 137. (col. b. lin. 17). For *menses*, read *mensas*.
i. 141. For *μονόφαγος*, read *μονοφάγος*.
i. 157. Cic. Verr. iv. §§ 9, 64, in Vatin. § 24, Plin. Ep. i. 5 § 11, Martian. Cap. § 112.
i. 160. *dig.*] Martian. Cap. § 90 Kopp.
i. 161. Krüger, *Die Attraction*, &c. p. 196 n.
i. 171. Pauly, v. p. 1800, Herald. Advers. i. 6.
iii. 2. *vac.*] Lucan, i. 24 sq., vii. 399.
iii. 13 text. For *præstantius*, read *præsentius*.
iii. 42. *posc.*] Plin. Ep. vi. 21 § 7.
iii. 61. *fæc.*] Nulloque frequentem Cive suo Romam, sed mundi fæce repletam, Lucan, vii. 404, 405.
iii. 68. Cic. De Rep. iv § 9.
iii. 69. Becker, Röm. Alt. i. p. 538 n.
iii. 75. Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 27.
iii. 88. Philostratus describes another Hercules as *εὐτραφῶς ἔχοντα τοῦ αὐχένος*, *τουτὶ δ' ἐκ πόνων ἦκειν αὐτῷ μᾶλλον ἢ σίτου*, Sophist. ii. 1 § 12.
iii. 100. *Rides, &c.*] *Ξεσηρότες, ὅτε οἱ τρέφοντες γελῶσι*, Plut. Mor. p. 13 B.
iii. 128 sq. Sen. De I en. vi. 33, 34, Mart. ix. 101.
iii. 131. *Div.*] vii. 16 n., Sill. ad Plin. xxxiii. 6 (1) § 23.
iii. 143. Sat. xiv. 207, Erasm. Adag. *Quantum habet. Pecuniæ vir.*
iii. 186. *met. barb.*] viii. 166. *dep.*] Mart. v. 48, vii. 29. 3.
iv. 50. Dig. xlvii. 10. 13 § 7.
iv. 57. *quart.*] Paul. Ægin. i. p. 245 sq. Transl.
iv. 109. *fun.*] Ov. Ex Pont. i. 9. 52, Mart. iii. 12. 4, 5.
iv. 110. *ap.*] Servili manu regalem aperire jugulum, Sen. De Ir. i. 2 § 2.
iv. 130. *Concid.*] Carnifex manum tollat, deinde respiciat ad patrem, et dicat: Agon' [*Shall I do*] quod fieri solet victimis? Asin. Poll. ap. Sen. ii. Contr. 11 post med.

- Sat. v. 40. Cic. Verr. iv § 33.
 v. 56. For 111, 186, read iii. 186.
 v. 85. By *feriæ* is meant the festival and not the victuals, as seems to be implied in the note.
 v. 107 (col. b. line 11). For B.C. read A.D.
 v. 147. *sed*] Mart. vi. 70. 5, 78. 7, xii. 18. 22.
 vii. 15. Plut. Sull. 22.
 vii. 48. *sulc.*] Sen. De Ben. iv. 9 § 2.
 vii. 125. *curr.*] Nemo, quamvis pro se dixerit, affuisse sibi dicitur, nec statuum sibi tanquam patrono ponit, Sen. De Ben. v. 8 § 2.
 vii. 131. *vex.*] Ammian. xxviii. 4 §§ 8, 9.
 vii. 149. *Afr.*] Illic [*at Carthage*] enim omnia officiorum publicorum instrumenta, illic artium liberalium scholæ, illic philosophorum officinæ, cuncta denique vel linguarum gymnasia vel morum, Salvian. vii. p. 170, ed. 1669: Anthol. Meyer, 290. 30.
 vii. 163. Sat. vi. 291, Sen. De Ir. ii. 2 § 6.
 vii. 167. *soph.*] Philostr. Soph. i. 18 § 4.
 vii. 199. *Tull.*] Ἀὐτὸς ἑαυτὸν εἰς τὴν Τύχην ἀνῆπτε, καὶ ἀνεδεῖτο τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ἐξ ἐκείνης· ὥστε καὶ συνεῖναι δοκεῖν αὐτῷ τὴν Τύχην Οὕτως ἡ Σερούτου βασιλεία παντάπασι τῆς τύχης, Plut. De Fortun. Rom. 10, pp. 322 E, 323 D.
 vii. 209. Medical students took an oath: "ἡγήσασθαι μὲν τὸν διδάξαντά με τὴν τέχνην ταύτην ἴσα γενέτησιν ἐμοῖσιν καὶ βίου κοινώσασθαι, &c.," Hippocr. Jusjur. (vol. i. p. 1 Kühn).
 vii. 227. *Flacc.*] Hor. Ep. i. 19. 40. *Mar.*] Macrobi. Sat. i. 24 § 5.
 vii. 228. Sat. xi. 7.
 vii. 239. Æschin adv. Timarch. §§ 9—12.
 viii. 29. Tert. adv. Marc. i. 13, Plut. Is. et Osir. i. 39 fin., Sen. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, vi. 10 § 2.
 viii. 46. *Viv.*] Dio, lxxii. 18.
 viii. 53. *Herm.*] Themist. p. 316 A, Hard.
 viii. 56. *mut.*] Sen. De Ir. i. 3 §§ 4, 5.
 viii. 59. For 86 § 3, read 83 § 6.
 viii. 70. Sen. De Ben. iv. 30.
 viii. 84. *viv. caus.*] Sat. xi. 11.
 viii. 103. *eb.*] In ebore vero longe citra æmulum, Quintil. xii. 10 § 9 (of Phidias).
 viii. 107. *spol.*] Cic. Verr. iv §§ 17, 19, v §§ 44 sq., 59. On the epithet *occulta* cf. ib. v §§ 66, 67.
 viii. 111. *æd.*] Tibull. i. 10. 20, Petron. 29.
 viii. 174. *naut.*] Ὁ ναυτικὸς ὄχλος καὶ βάνανσος, Plut. Dion, 48.
 viii. 180. *Luc.*] Ter. Phorm. ii. 1. 20.
 viii. 220. Dig. (Sat. x. 315 n.).
 viii. 226. *ap*] Diodor. xvi. 79.
 viii. 231 sq. Sen. De Ben. v. 16 § 1.
 viii. 246. Sen. De Ben. v. 16 § 2.
 viii. 252. Sen. De Ir. i. 11 § 2, cf. § 1, and, as regards the Germans, Tac. G. 4, H. v. 14, Agr. 11, Colum. iii. 8 § 2.
 x. 16. Dives Seneca, Auson. Grat. Act. § 31, Sen. ad Helv. 14 § 3.
 x. 54. The same thought, differently applied, is in Sen. De Ben. vi. 27 § 6 (Votum tuum aut supervacuum est aut injuriosum).
 x. 74. *Nort.*] Dennis's Etrur. i. 509.
 x. 120. Anthol. Meyer, 124.
 x. 141. Sen. De Ben. iv. 1 § 1, 20 § 1.
 x. 158. Sat. xii. 108.
 x. 170. Sat. xiii. 246.

Sat. x. 172. Ov. Met. xii. 616.

x. 288. Anthol. Meyer, 124 (esp. Nostræque cadens ferus Hannibal
iræ Membra tamen Stygias tulit inviolata sub umbras,
24, 25).

x. 307. *arce*] Themist. p. 256 A, Hard., Plut. Timol. 13, 22.

x. 351. Sen. De Ben. iv. 33 §§ 2, 3, cf. ib. 32 § 1.

xi. 100. Initium *mirandi Græcarum artium opera*, &c., Liv. xxv. 40.

xi. 172. *nud.*] Cic. Verr. ii § 154, iv § 143.

xi. 204. *tog.*] Mart. xii. 18. 17.

xii. 87. *cor.*] Plaut. Aul. Prol. 25, Tibull. i. 10. 22, Cic. Verr. iv § 77.

xii. 99. *cæpit*] Cic. Verr. iv § 92 Zumpt.

xii. 122. *Mille*] Arell. Fusc. pat. ap. Sen. v. Contr. 35.

xiii. 25. *pyx.*] Pyxidem et argenteam et auream dicimus, Sen. De
Ben. v. 13 § 4. It is properly of *box-wood*.

xiii. 46. *turb.*] Sen. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, vi. 10 § 3 (Omnem istam ig-
nobilem deorum turbam, quam longo ævo longa super-
stitio congegessit).

xiii. 55. *ass.*] Sen. De Ir. ii. 21 § 6.

xiii. 62. *lib.*] Dennis's Etrur. i. p. lvii. n.

xiii. 96. *tanti*] Sen. De Ben. vi. 22.

xiii. 105. Sen. De Ir. ii. 8 § 5.

xiii. 127. Il. xix. 285, Cic. Tusc. iii § 62, Sen. De Ir. i. 16 § 19.

xiii. 185. *sen.*] Cic. Off. i § 90 Beier, Sen. De Ir. ii. 6 § 5.

xiii. 189. *min.*] Sen. De Ir. i. 13 § 4 Lips.

With Sat. xiv. cf. Tac. Dial. 28, 29.

xiv. 4. For *abstuli tilla*, read *abstulit illa*.

xiv. 10. (col. b. line 10). For *quoque*, read *quisque*.

xiv. 11. *dente*] Sen. De Ben. iv. 6 § 6. Ἐκπίπτουσι δὲ [οἱ πρῶτοι
ὀδόντες] ἐπειδὴν ἐπὶ τὰ ἔτεα εἴη τῆς πρώτης τροφῆς, ἔστι δὲ καὶ
οἷς πρότερον, ἣν ἀπὸ νοσερῆς τροφῆς φύσωσιν· τοῖς δὲ πλείστοι-
σιν, ἐπειδὴν ἐπὶ τὰ ἔτεα γένηται, Hippocr. De Carn. ad fin.
(vol. i. p. 434 Kühn, cf. p. 444): id. ap. Phil. De Opif.
Mund. § 36, Phil. ib. § 35.

xiv. 103. *monst.*] Sen. De Ben. iv. 29.

xiv. 106. Reprehendit [*Seneca*] etiam sacramenta Judæorum, et
maxime sabbata; inutiliter eos facere affirmans, quod per
illos singulos septem interpositos dies, septimam fere par-
tem ætatis suæ perdant vacando, Aug. Civ. Dei, vi. 11.

xiv. 109, 110. Hence Prudent. Psychom. 553, 554.

xiv. 321. *sar.*] Φιλοσοφία μόνα θέλει ἃ ἡ φύσις σου θέλει, Antonin. v § 9.

SATIRE I.

Tired of listening to poetic recitations, Juvenal resolves to retaliate in kind, and waste ink and paper with the rest of the world (1—18).

The corruption of the times leaves him no choice: if he is to write at all, he cannot but write satire (19—80).

Never did such open rampant vice provoke censure (81—150).

If it be too hazardous to assail the living, he will try how far he may safely expose the crimes of the dead (150—171).

This Satire must have been published after A.D. 100, the 3d year of Trajan; for in that year Marius Priscus (see v. 47, sq.) was condemned.

SEMPER ego auditor tantum? Nunquamne reponam
Vexatus toties rauci Theseide Cordi?

[1—6. Must I always patiently listen to epics, comedies, elegies, and tragedies? Shall I never have my revenge?]

1. "I myself, too, that I might not be alone noiseless in so noisy a time, nor, like a mute in a comedy, go silently about with mouth agape, resolved to stir myself like the rest." Lucian, Quom. histor. conscr. 4.

repon.] Often, as here, to render evil for evil: (so *rep. dolorem*, Sen. de Ira, i. 3 § 2: *injuriam*, ibid. ii. 28 § 3: *scelus*, id. Thyest. 1054: *contumeliam*, Quintil. Decl. 345. p. 729 Burm.: *dicta paterna*, Pers. vi. 66: *Cur autem laudarium, peto a*

te, ut id a me neve in hoc reo neve in aliis requiras: ne tibi ego idem reponam, quum veneris, Cic. Ep. fam. i. 9. c. 6 :) properly to repay (cf. *ne videar, quorum recitationibus adfui, non auditor fuisse, sed creditor*, Plin. Ep. i. 13 fin.: Mart. i. 64).

2. *Thes.*] Epic poems bearing this title are mentioned by Aristot. Poet. 8 § 2, by Diog. Laert. ii. 59, and Plut. Thes. 28. (Welcker, Epische Cyclus, v. i. p. 321, 2.) For the form, cf. *Æneis*, *Heracleis*.

tot.] It was too long to be finished in one or two recitations.

rauc.] Mart. vi. 41.

Impune ergo mihi recitaverit ille togatas,
 Hic elegos? Impune diem consumpserit ingens
 Telephus, aut summi plena jam margine libri

3. *rec.*] Inf. iii. 9 n.: for the tense, Madv. Opusc. alt. p. 87 compares Virg. *Æn.* iv. 591, ix. 785; 'Shall it go for nothing that I *have* listened?'

tog.] "Togatæ are Latin comedies, such as Afranius composed." Schol.: cf. Hor. Epist. ii. 1. 57, Quintil. x. 1 §§ 99, 100. "At first comedies were called togatæ The togata tabernaria differs from the comedy, inasmuch as in comedy Greek fashions are introduced, and Greek persons, as Laches and Sostrata; but in the other, Latin. Togatæ tabernariæ were exhibited chiefly by two poets, Afranius and G. Quintus. For Terence and Cæcilius wrote comedies." Diomed. iii. p. 436. Togatæ are distinguished from comœdiæ also by Seneca (Quam multa poetæ dicunt, quæ a philosophis aut dicta sunt, aut dicenda! Non attingam tragicos, aut togatas nostras; habent enim hæ quoque aliquid severitatis, et sunt inter comœdias et tragœdias mediæ, Epist. 8 § 7), and by Fronto (vel graves ex orationibus veterum sententias arriperetis, vel comes ex comœdiis, vel urbanas ex togatis, Epist. ad Marc. Cæs. i. 3. p. 25 Nieb.); they are opposed to tragedies by Horace (A. P. 285, sq.), and by Manilius (Aut magnos heros aget, scenisque togatas, v. 482).

4. *eleg.*] Siqua elegidia crudi Dictarunt proceres, Pers. i. 51. cf. 34, Plin. Ep. v. 17 § 2, vi. 15.

ingens] Lengthy. Mart. iii. 78. 25, Sen. Ep. 95 § 2.

5, 6. *Tel. Or.*] Tragedies day by unknown authors. Tel. the Mysian king, to whom "Vauxilium Pelias hasta tulit Rem. Am. 48), was the hero-gedies by Ennius and Accius the Romans; by Æschylus, cles, Euripides (this play is of by Aristophanes, v. fragm. Tel. ed Dind.), Agathon, Cle Moschion, and Iophon: cf. A. P. 96. Orestes gave name extant tragedy of Euripides, others by the younger Euripi the younger Carcinus, and by dectes (Welcker, Griech. Tra pp. 1485, 1489): scenis a Orestes. Virg. *Æn.* iv. 471.

plena] Priscian cites this as ample of margo *fem.*; the L give other examples from Macer, Rabir., and Vitruv.

Summi, &c.] "Written ever back of the parchment, the at the end of the roll being full." The back of the re generally coloured; rolls wri both sides were called opis phi;—commentarios CLX n liquit, opisthographos quid minutissime scriptos: qua multiplicatur hic numerus, P iii. 5 § 17: Inversa pueris charta, Mart. iv. 87. 11: cf. 62: Jam venit ad margin bilicorum, jam tempus est, ricus ait, Orestem nostrum v terga finiri, Sidon. Apoll. E

Scriptus et in tergo necdum finitus Orestes?
 Nota magis nulli domus est sua, quam mihi lucus
 Martis et Æoliis vicinum rupibus antrum
 Vulcani. Quid agant venti, quas torqueat umbras
 Æacus, unde alius furtivæ devehat aurum

10

16: epistolæ tergum madidis sordidare calamis, id. ii. 9 fin.: v. Becker, Gallus. ii. 318 sq., Mart. iv. 91. 4.

6. *Scriptus*] Scripta would have been as correct: v. Suet. Vit. Ter. 2 (Eunuchus bis die acta est).

[7—14. The legends of the Argonauts and Centaurs are dinned in our ears at every turn.]

7. Quum jam tibi Asia, sicut unicuique sua domus, nota esse debeat, Cic. ad Qu. Fr. i. 1. c. 16: cf. teneo melius ista quam meum nomen, Mart. iv. 37. 7: inf. vii. 232. "Each of them would sooner forget his father's name, than be ignorant of the adventures of Orestes and Pylades." Lucian, Toxar. 6.

luc. Mart.] "among the Colchi, where was the golden fleece." Schol.: "Hellanicus says that the fleece was deposited in the temple of Zeus; others, that it hung on a tree in the grove of Ares: . . . Great is the fame of the grove of Ares among the Colchi." Schol. Paris. in Apollon. Rhod. ii. 404. See Val. Flacc. v. 229, 250 sq., 629, 641. Descriptions of forest scenery were often inserted in the poems of the time; see—ponere lucum Artifices, Pers. i. 70: and Hor. A. P. 16.

8. *Æol. rup.*] The Æoliæ insulæ, seven islands north of Sicily, called also Liparenses (now *Lipari*), from Lipara, the chief of them; and, from their volcanic formation, Vulcaniæ.

he most southern, Hiera or Ther-

missa, was regarded as an abode of Vulcan (Vulcani insula, now *Vulcano*); Strongyle, the modern *Stromboli*, as that of Æolus. "Agathocles, in his Commentaries, speaking of the forges of *Vulcan*, says that over against Sicily are two islands, Hiera and Strongyle, which discharge fire day and night. . . . The one is called Æolus's island; the other, in which it is said that rivers of fire break forth, Vulcan's." Schol. Apollon. Rhod. iv. 761: cf. id. iii. 42, Val. Flacc. i. 579 sq. Insula Sicanium juxta latus Æoliamque Erigitur Liparen, fumantibus arduas axis, Quam subter specus et Cycloperum exesa caminis Antra Ætnæa tonant, validique incudibus ictus Auditi referunt gemitum, striduntque cavernis Stricturæ Chalybum, et fornacibus ignis anhelat; Vulcani domus et Vulcania nomine tellus, Virg. Æn. viii. 416: Liparæa taberna, infr. xiii. 45. Probably the allusion is still to the Argonautica; cf. ἐλθεῖν εἰς ἀκτὰς ὅθι τ' ἄκμονες Ἡφαίστοιο χάλκκιοι στιβαρῆσιν ἀράσσονται τυπιδεσσιν, εἰπὲ δὲ κοιμῆσαι φύσας πυρὸς εἰσόκεν Ἀργὼ τὰς γε παρεξελάσῃσιν, ἄταρ καὶ ἐς Αἴολον ἐλθεῖν, Apollon. Rhod. iv. 761. (On the Æoliæ insulæ, v. Heyne, Excurs. i. ad Virg. Æn. i.: Æolii . . . saxi, Lucan. v. 609.)

9. *qu. ag.*] Quid Seres, quid Thraces agant, vi. 403.

10. *Æacus*, Minos and Rhadaman-

Pelliculæ, quantas jaculetur Monychus ornos,
 Frontonis platani convulsaque marmora clamant
 Semper et assiduo ruptæ lectore columnæ:
 Exspectes eadem a summo minimoque poeta.
 Et nos ergo manum ferulæ subduximus, et nos

15

thus were the judges of the dead.

al.] Jason, so *alius* again, x. 257.

11. *Monychus*, formed by syncope from *μονώνυχος*; in the affray with the Lapithæ this Centaur—insani dejectam viribus Austri Forte trabem nactus validum conjecit in hostem, Exemplumque fuit, Ov. Met. xii. 510 sq.: v. Lucan. vi. 385, Val. Flacc. i. 145.

12. *Fronto*.] A rich patron, who lent a porch for recitation, inf. vii. 40 n.; qui compositos metro Tibulli In Stellæ recitat domo libellos, Mart. iv. 6. 4, 5. Domum suam recitantibus præbet, says Pliny of Titinius Capito (Ep. 8. 12 § 2), infr. iii. 9 n. This may have been the Fronto Catus, so highly commended as an orator by Plin. Ep. ii. 11 § 3; iv. 9 § 15; vi. 13 § 3: from Front. Ep. ad M. Cæsar. ii. 4 § 3 (Horatius Flaccus memorabilis poeta, mihi que propter Mæcenatem et Mæcenatianos hortos meos non alienus), cl. Schol. h. l. (in Horatiana domo, in qua poetæ recitabant), it appears that our Fronto was connected with the tutor of M. Aurelius.

plat.] On the rage of the Roman nobles for the cultivation of this tree, see Hor. Od. ii. 15. 4 (platanusque cœlebs Evinctulmos): Mart. ii. 19. 2, 58. 3, Propert. ii. 32. 11 sq.: Hortensius the orator used to pour wine upon the plane-trees

in his Tusculan villa. Macrobius. ii. 9.

marm.] They lined the walls of the building.

13. *lectore*] Ubi cessat voluntas, neque is, cujus causa aliquid fit, personam agentis tenet, ablativum ponunt sine præpositione, Hand, Tursell. v. i. p. 25: curatus inæquali tonsore capillos, Hor. Ep. i. 1. 94: Ov. Met. i. 747 (Nunc dea linigera colitur celeberrima turba): id. Heroid. v. 75, xii. 161, infr. iii. 86, vi. 29.

ruptæ] vii. 86 (fregit subsellia versu): cantu querulæ rumpent arbusta cicadæ, Virg. G. iii. 328: κατερρήγνυτο πᾶς ὁ τόπος ὑπὸ τοῦ κρότου καὶ τῆς κραυγῆς, Polyb. xv. 32 § 9.

14. "and look what The best wits choose, the worst dare write of that." Holyday. Scribimus indocti doctique poemata passim, Hor. Ep. ii. 1. 117.

[15—18. Therefore (*ergo*), since all alike pretend to the gift of poetry, why should I alone be silent? Why should not I frequent the schools, and blot paper with my scribblings, as others do?] cf. Auson. Præf. Syagr. v. 15 (Nos ad Grammaticæ studium convertimus, et mox Rhetorices etiam quod satis attigimus).

15. *fer.*] For the practice of corporal punishment in schools, see Auson. Id. iv. 25 sq.: Plaut. Bacch. iii. 3. 30: Hor. Ep. ii. 1. 70 (plago-

Consilium dedimus Sullæ, privatus ut altum
 Dormiret; stulta est clementia, quum tot ubique
 Vatibus occurras, perituræ parcere chartæ.
 Cur tamen hoc potius libeat decurrere campo,
 Per quem magnus equos Auruncæ flexit alumnus, 20
 Si vacat et placidi rationem admittitis, edam.

sus Orbilius): Mart. x. 62. 10, xiv. 80: scholaribus rudimentis tumidas ferulis gestaveram palmas, Fulgent. Mythol. lib. i. p. 608 Stav.: Nec manibus mites ferulas, Colum. x. 21. Against it, see Quintil. i. 3 § 14 sq. (Cædi vero discentes, quanquam et receptum sit et Chrysippus non improbet, minime velim).

subd.] "have flinched from." Do-bree. Audire grammaticum, ferulæ manum subtrahere, et inter parvulos Ἀθηνονόμῳ artem loquendi discere, Hieronym. cont. Rufin. i § 17, vol. ii. col. 473 Vallars.: ergo frustra tanto tempore studuimus, et sæpe manum ferulæ subduximus, Id. Ep. ad Pammach. 57 § 12: Cf. Ep. 50, ad Domnion. § 2, Macrob. Sat. iii. 10.

16. On the unpractical character of the rhetorical theses, see vii. 161, x. 167, Pers. iii. 45, Tac. Dial. 35.

Ciceroni dabimus consilium, ut Antonium roget, vel Philippicas.... exurat, Quint. iii. 8 § 46: C. Cæsari suadentes regnum, affirmabimus, &c. ib. § 47: Deliberat Alexander an Oceanum naviget, Sen. Suasor. 1.

The declamations were either, 1. Suasoriæ, such as this, generally on political subjects; these, as not requiring technical knowledge, were first practised: or, 2. Controversiæ, in which some legal point was handled.

priv.] I have urged Sulla to resign his dictatorial power, that so he might again sleep undisturbed.

altum] So βαθὺν ἐκοιμήθης, Lucian. Dial. Mor. 2 § 3.

18. *perit.*] If I do not waste it, some other poet will. So Pliny—"Are you not inconsistent with yourself, when you say that you are incessantly occupied, and yet beg for a copy of my writings, which can scarce induce even men of leisure to spend on them any portion of the time which they would otherwise throw away (perituri temporis, Ep. vii. 2 § 1)?"

[19—21. Juvenal having thus resolved to write poetry, is determined to choose the particular form of satire by the prevalent vices of the time.]

19. *decur.*] Ov. Fast. ii. 360.

20. *Aur. al.*] Lucilius, born at Suessa Aurunca (now Sessa), a town of the Aurunci, in Latium, between Minturnæ and Teanum, east of the Via Appia; it was enclosed by the ager Vescinus on the western descent of Mons Massicus. The Aurunci, when driven from their city (B.C. 337), occupied Suessa, Liv. viii. 15; it became a Roman colony, B.C. 313, Liv. ix. 289, Vell. i. 14 § 4: Cicero calls it a municipium, Phil. xiii § 18. On the father (inventor, Hor. S. i. 10. 48) of Roman satire, see Auson.

Quum tener uxorem ducat spado, Mevia Tuscum
 Figat aprum, et nuda teneat venabula mamma,
 Patricios omnes opibus quum provocet unus
 Quo tondente gravis juveni mihi barba sonabat, 25
 Quum pars Niliacæ plebis, quum verna Canopi
 Crispinus, Tyrias humero revocante lacernas,

Epist. xv. 9 (Rudes Camenas qui Suessæ prævenis), Hor. S. i. 4. 6, 10. 1 sq., 48 sq., ii. 1. 62 sq., Pers. i. 114, Quint. x. 1 § 94 (eruditio in eo mira, et libertas, atque inde acerbitas, et abunde salis).

[22—148. Juvenal recounts the follies and vices which have provoked his indignation.]

22. *ten.*] The soft (xii. 39) eunuch takes a wife. So Ligdus in Mart. vi. 45: cf. id. vi. 2. 6, Juv. vi. 366 sq. See the law respecting such marriages, Dig. xxiii. 3. 39 § 1.

Mev.] Now, as in Nero's time, "feminarum illustrium senatorumque plures per arenam foedati sunt," Tac. Ann. xv. 32. So Domitian exhibited combats, not of men only, but of women also, Suet. Dom. 4: to which Statius alludes—Stat sexus rudis insciusque ferri, Et pugnas capit improbus viriles, Silv. i. 6. 53: Mart. Spect. vi. Severus finally abolished the practice, Dio, lxxv. 16. *Tusc.*] Mart. vii. 27, Stat. Silv. iv. 6. 10.

23. *apr.*] infr. 140.

nud. mam.] This (unknown) Mevia is habited in the hunting dress of Diana and the Amazons. Virg. Æn. xi. 649 Heyne. Sil. ii. 78, 9, xii. 715.

24—25. Cinnamus, a barber who became eques, is spoken of by Martial, vii. 64.

25. repeated, x. 226: v. xii. 315 n.

[26—29. The upstart Crispinus walks abroad with a purple cloak floating in the wind, and displays his rings.]

26. *Nil.*] The hatred which the war with Cleopatra had taught the Romans to feel against Egypt, was not yet forgotten, v. Sat. xv.

Can.] (called Canobus by the inhabitants, Quintil. i. 5 § 54), a city near the most western mouth of the Nile, 120 stadia N.E. of Alexandria, with which it was connected by a canal, whereon boats constantly plied, on board of which the passengers indulged in lascivious songs and dances (Strab. p. 801). These dissolute manners were so notorious as to have been called by a peculiar term (*Kανωβισμός*, Strab. p. 800). "The wise man, or he who aims at becoming such, must avoid certain abodes, as unfavourable to virtuous practice. Therefore, if he be looking about for a quiet retreat, he will not choose Canopus," Sen. Ep. 51 § 3. On the supposed origin of the town, see Tac. Ann. ii. 60. cf. infr. vi. 84, xv. 46.

27. *Crispinus*,] iv. 1—33. From iv. 24, a scholiast infers that he once dealt in papyrus; another in this place tells us that he was raised to the senate by Nero; from Juvenal himself it appears that he was a luxurious upstart, who had great

Ventilet æstivum digitis sudantibus aurum,
 Nec sufferre queat majoris pondera gemmæ,
 Difficile est satiram non scribere. Nam quis iniquæ 30
 Tam patiens urbis, tam ferreus, ut teneat se,
 Causidici nova quum veniat lectica Mathonis
 Plena ipso, post hunc magni delator amici
 Et cito rapturus de nobilitate comesa
 Quod superest, quem Massa timet, quem munere palpat 35

influence with Domitian. *Tyr.*] vi. 246, vii. 134, x. 38, 324.

Tyr. lac.] πῶς γὰρ οὐ γελοῖοι μὲν πλουτοῦντες αὐτοὶ καὶ τὰς πορφυρίδας προφαίνοντες, καὶ τοὺς δακτύλους προτείνοντες; Lucian. Nigrin. 21. Mart. of a knight who had been a slave—Rufe, vides illum subsellia prima terentem, Cujus et hinc lucet sardonychata manus, Quæque Tyron toties epotavere lacernæ, ii. 29. 1 sq.: cf. ii. 43. 7, v. 8. 5, 23. 5–7; on the costliness of these purple cloaks see—Emit lacernas millibus decem Bassus Tyrias coloris optimi, Mart. viii. 10. 1. *lacer.*] iii. 148 n.

rev.] Hitching up: the cloak floats on the wind, and the shoulder draws it back: so—revocare comas et vertice denso fingere, Manil. v. 148: deficientem capillum revocare a vertice adsueverat, Suet. Cæs. 45: Gabinus cinctus est toga sic in tergum rejecta, ut ima ejus lacinia a tergo revocata hominem cingat, Serv. ad *Æn.* vii. 612: Sicut in vitibus revocantur ea, quæ sese nimium profuderunt, Cic. de Orat. ii § 88: Claud. in Rufin. ii. 79.

28. *ventilet*] He waves his hands, as though on account of the heat, but really in order to display his ring; — aureos refulgentes, quos

identidem manu mea ventilabam, Apul. Met. ii. 26.

æst.] levis annulus, Mart. v. 61. 5: Aliis plures quam unum [annulum] gestare labor est, Plin. xxxiii. 6.

[30—36. Who is so dead to feeling as not to loathe Matho's vain display, or the informer whose superior skill is envied by his brothers in the craft?]

30. *iniqu.*] Unfair, unjust in its opinions of men and things.

32. *nov.*] Quem grex togatus sequitur et capillatus, Recensque sella linteisque lorisque, Mart. ii. 57. 5, where he is speaking of one who lived beyond his means, as Matho did: inf. vii. 129 (*deficit*), xi. 34 n., Mart. iv. 80, vi. 33, vii. 10. 3 and 4, 90, viii. 42, xi. 68, which passages show that Matho lived at the time.

lect.] inf. 64 n., 124 n.

33. *plen. ipso*] He is of so full habit as to fill the whole litter by himself.

delat.] iv. 48 n.: one who has informed against a friend high in station. *magn.*] iv. 20, vi. 313: cf. Stoicus occidit Baream, delator amicum, iii. 116.

34. *de* may follow either *rapt.* or (better) *superest*, iii. 292.

35. Hi sunt quos timent etiam

Carus, et a trepido Thymele summissa Latino,
 Quum te summoveant qui testamenta merentur
 Noctibus, in coelum quos evehit optima summi
 Nunc via processus, vetulae vesica beatae?
 Unciolam Proculeius habet, sed Gillo deuncem,

40

qui timentur. Sidon. Apoll. Ep. v. 7.

Massa] Tacitus remarks that Agricola was fortunate in the time of his death (A.D. 93), because "una adhuc victoria Carus Metius censebatur, . . . et Massa Bebius jam tum reus erat," Agric. 45. When in A.D. 70 Massa betrayed to death the proconsul Piso, he was procurator of Africa, "jam tunc optimo cuique exitiosus, et in causas malorum, quae mox tulimus, saepius rediturus," id. Hist. iv. 50. Pliny in a letter to Tacitus (vii. 33) asks him to relate in his history a subsequent condemnation of Massa; the province of Bætica in this case brought the action, Herennius Senecio and Pliny himself conducted the prosecution.

palp.] palpare Veneris iram saevientem, Apul. Met. v. 31.

36. Metius Carus accused Herennius Senecio of writing a life of Helvidius (Plin. Ep. vii. 19 § 5): a *libellus* in his handwriting containing a charge against Pliny, was found among Domitian's papers (id. vii. 27 § 14): Ecce reum Carus te detulit, Mart. xii. 25. 5.

36. i. q. *et quem Latinus palpat Thymele submissa*. Latinus the *mimus* was, as the schol. on iv. 53 states (after Marius Maximus), a delator under Domitian. He stood high in Domitian's favour (Suet. Dom. 15, where he appears as his

guest, Mart. ix. 29. 7-8). What connexion he had with the *mima* Thymele (infr. vi. 66, viii. 197), is unknown; they are coupled together also by Mart. i. 5. 5.

[37-44. Honest citizens have to make way for adventurers who seek to make their fortune by gratifying the passions of old women.]

37. *summ.*] Properly said of the lictor, who pushes aside the crowd, Hor. Od. ii. 16. 9: (neque consularis Summovet lictor miseros tumultus Mentis): infr. iii. 124, cf. 239.

38. *noct.*] In the same sense, noctes certarum mulierum, Cic. ad Att. i. 17. c. 2 fin.: noctium merita, Quintil. Decl. ii § 7.

in c.] palmaque nobilis Terrarum dominos evehit ad deos. Hor. Od. i. 1. 5-6.

39. *proc.*] Advancement: ambitio . . . et procedendi libido, Plin. Ep. viii. 6 § 3: in diem sperare etiam processus potest, pro hoc merito accipiet fortasse vitem, ordines ducet, Quintil. Decl. iii § 9: honor et processus ad altiora tendentium, Sen. de Ben. i. 11 § 5.

ves.] So vi. 64. *beat.*] wealthy. Quæritur argentum puerisque beata creandis Uxor, Hor. Ep. i. 2. 44: infr. 67, lance beata, vi. 204: cf. xiv. 120.

40. *Unc.* Gillo is made *heres ex deunce*, Proculeius *ex uncia*; *uncia*, properly $\frac{1}{12}$ th of an *as*, is used

Partes quisque suas, ad mensuram inguinis heres.

Accipiat sane mercedem sanguinis, et sic

Palleat, ut nudis pressit qui calcibus anguem,

Aut Lugdunensem rhetor dicturus ad aram.

Quid referam quanta siccum jecur ardeat ira,

45

generally for a 12th part; *unciola* a poor paltry twelfth.

41. Dio Cass. lxxix. 16.

42. *Same*, by all means.

43. *palleat*,] voluptatem
mollem, enervem, mero atque unguento madentem, pallidam, Sen. de Vit. Beat. 7 § 2: indignare
senes pallidos, id. de Ben. vii. 27: pallentes radere mores Doctus, Pers. v. 15.

ut nud. &c.] ὥς δ' ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἰδὼν παλινόρσος ἀπέστη . . .
ἄχρὸς τέ μιν εἶλε παρειάς, Il. iii. 33:
Improvisum aspris veluti qui sentibus anguem Pressit humi nitens, trepidusque repente refugit, Virg. Æn. ii. 379: Ov. Fast. ii. 341.

44. *Lugd.*] "Lugdunum (Lyons) lies under a hill, at the junction of the Arar (*Saône*) and Rhodanus (*Rhône*); it is the most populous city (in Gaul) except Narbo; it is occupied by the Romans; the governors employ it as a mart, and coin money there, both gold and silver. Before the city also stands the temple reared by all the Gauls in concert to Augustus Cæsar, at the confluence of the rivers. Here is a remarkable altar, inscribed with the names of the sixty peoples of Gaul, and having an image of each; besides this there is another great altar. This city is the capital of the Segusiani." Strab. iv. p. 192. It was founded by fugitives from

Vienna (*Vienne*), Dio Cass. xlvi. 50, and became a Roman colony B.C. 43 (Dio. l. 1., Sen. Ep. 91 § 14). To it Herod Antipas and Herodias were banished (Jos. Ant. xviii. 7 § 2). Claudius, who was born there Aug. 1, B.C. 10, on which day the altar was dedicated to Augustus, greatly improved the city (Suet. Claud. 2, but Dio mentions the altar B.C. 12, lib. liv. c. 32). It was burnt down in Nero's time (Sen. Ep. 91), but afterwards restored (Tac. Ann. xvi. 13). It was again burnt in 197 A.D. (Herodian iii. 7). On the altar see also Liv. Epit. 137 (Ara Cæsari ad confluentem Araris et Rhodani dedicata, sacerdote creato C. Julio Vercundari Dubio Æduo). A festival was still maintained there in Dio's time (liv. 32).

rhetor dict.] On the culture of Gaul at this time, see xv. 111.n. The allusion is to the story in Suet. Calig. 20: "He instituted at Lyons a contest in Greek and Roman eloquence: in which contests it is said that the unsuccessful candidates gave the prizes to their rivals, and were forced to write a panegyric in honour of them, while those who were least approved were ordered to efface their writings with their tongue or with a sponge, unless they preferred being cudgelled or ducked in the river."

[45—52. Guardians drive the

Quum populum gregibus comitum premit hic spoliator
 Pupilli prostantis, et hic damnatus inani
 Iudicio (quid enim salvis infamia nummis?)
 Exsul ab octava Marius bibit et fruitur dis

wards whom they rob to the vilest courses for their bread; Marius after condemnation lives more luxuriously than before.]

jecur] The seat of desire in Claud. iv. Cons. Hon. 249, Pers. v. 129; of anger, Hor. Od. i. 13. 4 (*Fervens difficili bile tumet jecur*), S. i. 9. 66 (*meum jecur urere bilis*), Juv. vi. 648.

46. *com.*] *infr.* v. 119.

gr.] Mart. ii. 57. 5.

spol. pup.] cf. x. 222, xv. 135, Cic. de Off. iii § 61. Beier ad l. *hic*] not the adverb.

48. Cf. xiii. 94, xiv. 153.

inf.] Part of the punishment for extortion (*repetundæ*) was the kind of *infamia* called *intestabilitas*. Cassius Longinus non putat ei permittendum, qui propter turpitudinem senatu motus nec restitutus est, judicare, vel testimonium dicere, quia lex Julia repetundarum hoc fieri vetat. Dig. i. 9. 2. On the oppression of the provinces cf. *infr.* viii. 87 sq.

49. *Ex.*] Hodie ex lege repetundarum extra ordinem puniuntur, et plerumque vel exsilio puniuntur vel etiam durius, prout admiserint; . . . Capite plecti debent, vel certe in insulam deportari. Dig. xlviii. 11. 7 § 3. Vibius Secundus and C. Silanus were both exiled for extortion. Tac. Ann. xiv. 28, iii. 68, 69.

ab. oct.] i. e. he sits down to dinner an hour before the usual time, for—*imperat exstructos frangere nona*

toros. Mart. iv. 8. 6, Hor. Ep. i. 7. 70, 1; *Accubueram hora nona*, Cic. Fam. ix. 26. Such *tempestiva convivium* were not thought disreputable on festivals, *infr.* xi. 204. Nero kept up his feasts from mid-day to midnight, Suet. Ner. 27.

Mari. (viii. 120). Marius Priscus, a consular and *vivir* Epulonum, when accused by the Afri, whom he had governed as proconsul, demanded to be tried by judices and not by the Senate; the demand was resisted by Pliny the younger and Tacitus, who were appointed to plead for the provincials: finally it was agreed that his accomplices should be cited to appear, and he himself meanwhile tried by judices.

He was accused of banishing a Roman knight, and executing seven of his friends; of maltreating and finally strangling another Roman knight; and of taking in the one case 300,000, in the other 700,000 sesterces, as the price of the crime.

Marius was condemned by the judices; but in Jan. 100 A.D. the cause came on before the Senate: the Emperor Trajan, who was consul, presided. On the first day, Pliny spoke for five hours against Martianus, from whom Marius had taken the 700,000 sesterces, and Claudius Marcellus replied. On the second day, Salvius Liberalis pleaded for Marius, and Tacitus replied; to whom again Fronto Catus replied on behalf of Marius. On the third

Iratis, at tu victrix provincia ploras ? 50
 Hæc ego non credam Venusina digna lucerna ?
 Hæc ego non agitem ? Sed quid magis ? Heracleas
 Aut Diomedæas aut mugitum labyrinthi
 Et mare percussum puero fabrumque volantem,
 Quum leno accipiat mœchi bona, si capiendi 55

day, the Senate decreed that the 700,000 sesterces which Marius had received should be paid into the treasury; that Marius should be exiled from Italy, Martianus from Italy and Africa, and that Pliny and Tacitus had well discharged the office imposed upon them.

The account is given at length by Pliny, Epist. ii. 11.

49. *fr. d. i.*] Juno says of Hercules, *Superat et crescit malis Iraque nostra fruitur*, Sen. Herc. Fur. 33, 34. The gods have frowned on Marius, and he has accordingly been condemned, but as he has only lost a small part of his ill-gotten wealth, that does not much trouble him. On the large sums which exiles were allowed to take with them, see Tac. Ann. iii. 17 Lips.

50. The province obtains no redress. Hor. S. ii. 5. 69.

51. *Venus.*] Of Horace, who was "Lucanus an Appulus anceps, Nam Venusinus arat finem sub utrumque colonus," Sat. ii. 1. 34, 35. Venusia (*Venosa*) on the river Aufidus, and near Mount Vultur, on the road from Beneventum to Tarentum, was originally a Samnite city (Strabo vi. p. 254). B. C. 291 it received a Roman colony, Vell. i. 14 § 6. Pliny speaks of it as a town of the Daunii in Apulia, iii. 16.

luc.] "If I cannot rise to the

highest eminence, I shall at least rise above the second; quod non solum ad Aristophanis lucernam, sed etiam ad Cleanthis lucubravi," Varro L. L. v § 9: Arateis multum vigilata lucernis Carmina, C. Helvid. Cinna in the Anthol. No. 76 Meyer. Quintil. advises: "lucubrantessilentium noctis, et clausum cubiculum, et lumen unum velut tectos maxime teneat," x. 3 § 25; Pliny the younger, that he might study undisturbed, kept the shutters closed, when it was broad day, Epist. ix. 36 § 2. Horace says of himself: prius orto Sole vigil calamum et chartas et scrinia posco, Ep. ii. 1. 112: cf. i. 2. 35.

[52—62. It is no time for telling again the legends of Hercules or of Theseus, when the husband winks at his wife's infidelities, and the spendthrift hopes to recruit his broken fortunes by a military command.]

52. *Her.*] (*fabulæ*), legends of Hercules, (53) of Diomedæ, of Theseus and the Minotaur, (54) or of Icarus and Dædalus.

54. *puer.*] dative. Zumpt, § 419, Cic. Tusc. ii §§ 2, 10.

55. *len.*] So in Ov. Amor. ii. 19. 57 (Quid mihi cum facili, quid cum lenone marito?). *si cap.*] The reference is to the *Lex Voconia*, B. C. 174. "This law forbade a woman to be made *heres ex asse*: the subsequent *Lex Julia Papia Poppæa* gave women

Jus nullum uxori, doctus spectare lacunar,
 Doctus et ad calicem vigilantī stertere naso;
 Quum fas esse putet curam sperare cohortis
 Qui bona donavit præsepibus, et caret omni
 Majorum censu, dum pervolat axe citato

this privilege if they had a certain number of children. A man who was the father of one child, could take as universal heir. Accordingly, the satirist says, that if the wife is under a legal incapacity to take an inheritance, the husband may be able to take it; and, to win the favour of the adulterer, he winks at his amours with his wife, in the hope of being made his heir." G. Long. Cf. Sat. ix. 82, sq.

56. *doctus sp.*] As if wrapt in deep thought: in cogitando tectum intuentes, magnum aliquid expectant, Quint. ii. 11 § 4: resupini spectantesque tectum, et cogitationem murmure agitantes, id. x. 3 § 15: cf. Sat. vi. 140, 141, Hor. Od. iii. 6. 29, sq.

57. *Αὐτοκλῆς γήμας Πιθάνην τὴν γείτονα ῥέγγχει καὶ τρέφεται τοῦτ' ἦν εὐκολος ἐργασία, μὴ πλεῖν, μὴ σκάπτειν, ἀλλ' εὐστομάχως ἀπορέγγχειν ἀλλοτρίῳ δαπάνῃ πλούσια βοσκόμενον*, Parmen. Epigr. 15. in Jacobs. Anth. Gr. ii. p. 187: Ov. Amor. iii. 5. 13. Hence the proverb, *Non omnibus dormio*, Cic. Fam. vii. 24: "a Cipio quodam, qui Pararencho dictus est, quod simularet dormientem, quo impunitius uxor ejus mœcharetur. Ejus meminit Lucilius," Festus, p. 173 Müll. So *μόνῳ Μαικῆνᾳ καθεύδω*, Plut. Erotic. xvi § 22, 23. p. 760.

58. *cur. &c.*] That military commands were now sought as a means of gaining a livelihood, appears from

Sat. xiv. 193 sq. The allusion is probably to the *præfectura cœ sociorum*; Stat. speaks of a grade of rank, from the centurions were then *equites*, through the *fectura cohortis* to the tribunal *præfectura alæ equitum*:—*Pas quis centum valeat frenare m Intermissus eques, quis præc cohorti, Quem deceat clari pri tior ordo tribuni, Quisnam frex signum dare dignior alæ*, Silv 95: cf. *Equestres militias ita o vit, ut post cohortem alam, pos tribunatum legionis daret*, Claud. 25. Plin. Ep. x. 19: of one who was *præfectus cohœ* beginning his military career. *venal* is speaking of an office some son of a senator (for the vice also was an *equestris m* might have applied for after w his inheritance; whether this was conferred at once, as by Cla or after the rank of centurion Statius; in which last case it be a further proof of shamele that the ruined spendthrift e to be excused one of the re ments of the service." Madv.

59. On the passion for char ing, see Sat. viii. 146 sq.

caret = perdidit.] *i. e.* H his property, whilst he drov by driving, &c. On this use c with the present in the dep clause, after a past in the pri see iii. 10 n.

Flaminiam puer Automedon: nam lora tenebat
 Ipse, lacernatæ quum se jactaret amicæ?
 Nonne libet medio ceras implere capaces
 Quadrivio, quum jam sexta cervice feratur

61. *Flam.* The great North Road, named from C. Flaminius, (who was defeated by Hannibal at the lacus Trasimenus,) in whose censorship it was commenced, B.C. 220. C. Flaminius censor viam Flaminiam munivit, Liv. Epit. xx. (Strabo, however, v. p. 217, attributes the construction of the road to C. Flaminius, the son of the censor, who was consul B.C. 187.) After skirting the Campus Martius, it ran through the Porta Flaminia and across the Pons Mulvius to the right bank of the Tiber; it then traversed Etruria and Umbria, crossing a ridge of Mount Soracte, and passing by Oriculum, Narnia, and Pisaurum, until it terminated at Ariminum. Augustus, while he assigned other roads to his victorious generals to be repaired, himself undertook the via Flaminia (Suet. Aug. 30), by which he was then, B.C. 27, going to lead out an army; statues were erected to commemorate the repair, on the bridge over the Tiber, and at Ariminum, Dio Cass. liii. 22. Vespasian bored a tunnel through a rock (Pertunsa Petra, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 9 § 10, cf. Cæs. 9 § 8, now *il furlo* near *Fossombrone*) to improve the road, A.D. 79. (Inscr. Gruter 149. 7.)

Here then, along one of the most frequented roads, (vitata Flaminiae viæ celebritate, Tac. Hist. ii. 64: Mart. iv. 64. 18, x. 6. 6,) this *Automedon*, like a very slave, (*puer*), had

displayed (*jact.*) his driving before his masculine (*lac.*) mistress.

Automedon, the charioteer of Achilles, Il. xvi. 145 sq. . . Quantus erat . . . Automedon curru tantus amator ego, Ov. A. A. ii. 737-8. The name is used to denote a driver generally: Non suis manibus in curru collocat Automedontem illum, sui sceleris acerbissimi . . . nuntium, Cic. p. Rosc. Amer. § 98. *lacern.*] Habitu virili feminam describit. Schol. v. iii. 148 n.

[63-80. When the forger and the poisoner thrive in the world, and virtue is neglected, when chastity is scarcely to be found in any age, indignation supplies the want of poetic inspiration, and forces the observer to give vent to his thoughts.]

63. *ceras*] Waxen tablets, which were sometimes carried about on a walk or a journey. Pliny during a hunt—"sat down by the net. Close by lay, not my boar-spear or lance, but my *stilus* and *pugillares*. I mused on some thought and wrote it out, that I might at least carry home well-filled tablets, (*ceras*), if I took no game." Ep. i. 6 § 1.

med. quad.] I cannot wait until I go home.

64. *sext. cer.* = sex cervicibus. So Pliny—epulatum intra eam se cum duodevicesimo comite, H. N. xii. 5(1): bis sextus honos = xii. virorum honos, Stat. Silv. iv. 1. 9:

Hinc atque inde patens ac nuda pæne cathedra
Et multum referens de Mæcenate supino

65

ὑγδοον Νῶε . . . ἐφύλαξε, St. Peter ii. Ep. ii. 5 : Hes. Op. 488.

jam.] Soon he may ride in an octaphorus, as he does *already* in a hexaphorus. Latior hexaphoris tua sit lectica licebit, Mart. ii. 81. 1 : Quid te Cappadocum sex onus esse juvat? vi. 77. 4, cf. 10 : Ingenti late vectus es hexaphoro, iv. 51. 2. On the lectica v. supr. 32 infr. 121 sq., 159 sq., iii. 239 sq., iv. 20 sq., vi. 477, vii. 132, ix. 142 sq.—ὁμείς ἄνω κατάκεισθε τρυφῶντες, καὶ ἐκείθεν ὥσπερ ὄνους ἡνιοχεῖτε τοὺς ἀνθρώπους, ταύτην ἀλλὰ μὴ ταύτην τρέπεσθαι κελεύοντες, Lucian. Cynic. 10.

65. *patens*] The lectica was exposed by drawing aside the curtains, (remoto velo, Aufid. Bass. ap. Sen. Suas. i. 6 : τοῦ φορείου τὰς ἐκάτερθεν αὐλαίας ἀνακαλύψας, Plut. Eum. 14 : aperuit lecticam, Cic. ad Qu. Fr. ii. 10 : aperta lectica mimæ portabatur, Cic. Phil. ii § 58 : quum inde lectica auferretur, suspexisse dicitur dimotis plagulis cœlum, Suet. Tit. 10, Mart. iv. 64. 19.)

nuda—sup.] Rusticus . . . est, si quis conjugem in sella prostare vetuit, et vulgo admissis inspectoribus vehi undique perspicuam, Sen. de Ben. i. 9 § 3 : Vectabatur octaphoro. Vidistis profecto qui affuistis quam improba juvenum circumspectatrix, quam immodica sui ostentatrix, Apul. de Mag. c. 76.

cath.] feminea, Mart. iii. 63. 7 : mollis, Juv. vi. 91 : strata (cushioned), Juv. ix. 52 : cf. Mart. xii. 18. 18 : an easy chair, chiefly, not exclusively, used by women.

66. *ref.*] representing, recalling,

as in *referre patrem vultu*, &c. : *de*, as in Lucretius, *cetera de genere hoc*, where the genitive might have been used : exiguum *de*, infr. iii. 123.

Mæcenat.] tener xii. 39 : otio ac mollitiis pæne ultra feminam fluens, Vell. ii. 88 § 2 : Licinum divitiis, Apicium cœnis, Mæcenatem deliciis provocant, Sen. Ep. 120 § 20 : Feliciorem ergo (Regulo) tu Mæcenatem putas, cui amoribus anxio, et morosæ uxoris quotidiana repudia deflenti, somnus per symphoniarum cantum ex longinquo lene resonantium quæritur? Mero se licet sopiat et aquarum fragoribus avocet, et mille voluptatibus mentem anxiam fallat : tam vigilabit in pluma quam ille in cruce, Sen. de Prov. 3 § 9. He was an epicure (Plin. H. N. viii. 68. (43.) relates that he introduced the use of asses' flesh, which was thought a great delicacy at first, though, he adds, *post eum interiit auctoritas saporis*), a hard drinker (ebrius, Sen. Ep. 114 § 5 : Trimalchio, a sot in Petronius, calls himself Mæcenatianus, c. 81 : Mæcenatiana vina, Plin. xiv. 8 § 6 : cf. Hor. Od. i. 20. 9 sq.), effeminate in his gait (Quomodo Mæcenatius vixerit, notius est, quam ut narrari nunc debeat : quomodo ambulaverit, quam delicatus fuerit, quam cupierit videri, quam vitia sua latere noluerit. Quid ergo? non oratio ejus æque soluta est quam ipse discinctus? non tam insignita ejus verba sunt quam cultus, quam comitatus, quam domus, quam uxor? . . . Non statim hæc quum legeris, hoc tibi occurret, hunc esse qui solutis tunicis in urbe semper

Signator, falso qui se lautum atque beatum
 Exiguus tabulis et gemma fecerat uda?
 Occurrit matrona potens, quæ molle Calenum
 Porrectura viro miscet sitiente rubetam,
 Instituitque rudes melior Lucusta propinquas

70

incesserit, &c., Sen. Ep. 114 § 4 sq.), in his dress (Sat. xii. 39 n.), in his mode of wearing his hair (Hor. Od. iii. 29. 4; hence Augustus spoke of the *μυροβρεχεῖς cincinnos* of his affected style, Suet. Aug. 86: cf. *calamistros Mæcenatis*, Tac. Dial. 26), notorious for his debauchery, (Plut. Erotic. 16 § 22. p. 760, Tac. Ann. i. 54, Hor. Epod. 3. 21; hence by Augustus he was called *μάλαγμα mæcharum*, Macrobian. Sat. ii. 4.) His love of pleasure was no less conspicuous in his house (*turris Mæcenatiana*), his gardens, and his writings (see the fragm. Sen. Ep. 114 § 5, 101 § 10).

sup.] *deliciæ supiniore*, Mart. ii. 6. 13: *otiosi et supini*, Quint. x. 2 § 17.

67. *Sign.*] A witness, x. 336, who by forgery had enriched himself by means of a small tablet and moistened signet. The penalty for *falsum* appointed by the *Lex Cornelia de falsis* of the Dictator Sulla, was *aquæ et ignis interdictio*. In later times the penalty was *deportatio* . . . et *omnium bonorum publicatio*; et *si servus eorum quid admiserit, ultimo supplicio affici jubetur*. Dig. xlviii. 10. 1 § 13. See Dict. Ant. Art. *Falsum*. *beat.*] v. 39 n.

68. *Ex. tab.*] It would be enough to say, Titius heres esto. Gaius ii § 117.

gemm.] xiii. 138. Flens quoque me scripsit: nec, qua signabar, ad

os est Ante, sed ad madidas gemma relata genas, Ov. Trist. v. 4. 5, 6: cf. Amor. ii. 15. 15 sq.

69. *moll.*] *Molli*, Plance, mero. Hor. Od. i. 7. 19. *Cal.*] *Cæcubum* et prelo domitam Caleno tu bibes uvam. ib. 20. 9: cf. 31. 9, Mart. x. 35. 21. Strabo v. p. 243 numbers it with Falernum and Statanum among the best wines: *præponi solebant Calena*, Plin. xiv. 8.

Cales] (*Calvi*) on the Via Latina, a city of the Ausones, stormed by M. Valer. Corvus B. C. 335, received 2,500 Roman colonists B. C. 334 (Liv. viii. 16, Vell. i. 14 § 3); Cic. calls it a *municipium*, ii. de Leg. Agr. § 86: it was the rendezvous of the Romans in the 2d Punic war (Liv. xxii. 15, xxiii. 31). It is called *ἀξιόλογος* by Strab. v. p. 237.

70. *rubeta.*] also *rana rubeta*, a frog found in brushwood, *rubus*, much used in magic, and in poisons. *Plenæ veneficiorum*, Plin. xxxii. 18. At nunc res agitur tenui pulmone rubetæ, Juv. vi. 659. The blood of the *rub.* (*φρύνη*) mixed with wine often produced instant death. Æl. N. A. xvii. 12.

71. *mel.*] The Roman matron outdoes Lucusta in her own craft.

Luc.] a Gaul by birth, brought to court and highly favoured by Nero, who learnt from her the art of poisoning. Schol. h. l. By her means Agrippina rid herself of Claudius, (Tac. Ann. xii. 66), and Nero of Bri-

Per famam et populum nigros efferre maritos.

Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum,

Si vis esse aliquid: probitas laudatur et alget.

Criminibus debent hortos prætoria mensas

75

tannicus, ib. xiii. 15; she was executed by order of Galba, Dio Cass. lxiv. 3.

72. *nigros*] from the poison: *efferre*, ἐκφέρειν, to carry out to burial: Britannicus was hastily buried amid a heavy shower (Suet. Ner. 33), which by washing away the gypsum with which his face had been rubbed, exposed its discoloration.

73. *Gyarus*] pl. Gyara (*Chiura*, or *Jura*), a rocky islet (G. clausus scopulis Juv. x. 170), xii. M. P. in circumference, north-west of Syros, 62 M. P. south-west of Andros [Plin. H. N. iv. 23 (12)], classed with the Sporades (Plin. l. 1, Mela ii. 7 § 11. Steph. Byz., Suid.), or Cyclades (Plin. viii. 43 (29), Artemidor. ap. Strab. x. p. 485, Lucian. Toxar. 17). Strabo once visited Gyarus, and found it a small fishing village (the inhabitants gained their living by diving for the purple-fish, Lucian. Toxar. 18). A fisherman was taken on board, who was charged with a petition to Augustus, praying for an alleviation of tribute: for the islanders were rated at 150 drachmæ, but could barely raise 100. Strabo cites, in attestation of their poverty, Aratus, ἐν τοῖς κατὰ λεπτὸν. Ὡς Ἀητοῖ, σὺ μὲν ἢ με σιδηρεῖη Φολεγάνδρῳ, δειλῇ, ἢ Γυάρῳ παρελεύσεαι αὐτίχ' ὁμοίῃ, x. p. 485-6. Such then was Gyarus, the most barren (λυπροτάτη) of all the islands in the Ægean (Philo in Flacc. vol. ii. p. 539 Mangey: cf. Antig. Caryst. 21, who

says that no tree but the ἄχερδος grew there, and Epictet. who often speaks of it as a type of desolation), and the most dreaded of all places of exile (in the case of Silanus, A.D. 22, Tiberius said—insulam G. immitem et sine cultu hominum esse; darent Junia familiae, et viro quondam ordinis ejusdem, ut Cythnum potius concederet, Tac. Ann. iii. 68, 69; when Asinius Gallus, A.D. 24, advised that Serenus should be confined [*claudendum*] in G. or Donusa, Tiberius refused—egenam aquæ [ἄνυδρος, Philostr. Vit. Apoll. vii. 16 § 2] utramque insulam referens, dandosque vitæ usus, cui vita concederetur, Tac. Ann. iv. 30). On the *deportatio in insulam*, v. Sat. vi. 563-4, x. 170. Dict. Ant. *Exsilium*.

74. *aliquid*.] Si unquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, Cic. ad Att. iv. 2: Aliquid sum ego quoque, id. ad Fam. vi. 50: ut tu tum aliquid esse videare, id. in Cæcil. § 48: quum tribunus essem, erraverim fortasse, qui me esse aliquid putavi, Plin. Ep. i. 23 § 2: so in Greek, ἐὰν δοκῶσί τι εἶναι μηδὲν ὄντες, Plat. Apol. ad fin.

prob. &c.] τὰ μὲν δίκαι' ἐπαίνει, τοῦ δὲ κερδαίνειν ἔχον. Soph. Fragm. Æthiop.

75. *horti*] Pleasure grounds with statues (Plin. Ep. viii. 18 § 11), trees quaintly trimmed by the *topiarius* (Plin. H. N. xvi. 60 (33), woods (in which boars and deer were sometimes kept, Varro R. R. iii. 13),

Argentum vetus et stantem extra pocula caprum.

Quem patitur dormire nurus corruptor avaræ

Quem sponsæ turpes et prætextatus adulter?

Si natura negat, facit indignatio versum

Qualemcumque potest, quales ego vel Cluvienus. 80

Ex quo Deucalion nimbis tollentibus æquor

walks, along which the owner took an airing in a *lectica* (gestationes, Plin. Ep. 1. 3 § 1), and drives (hippodromi, Mart. xii. 50. 7, 57. 23), fountains, pools, and canals (Nili, Euripi, Cic. de Leg. ii § 2, Plin. H. N. xix. 20 (4), Ep. i. 3 § 1); the favourite trees were bays, myrtles, and planes, the favourite flowers violets, roses, and lilies. Such were the luxurious retreats (jam quidem hortorum nomine in ipsa urbe delicias agros villasque possident, Plin. xix. 19 [4]) in which the wealthy received their friends (Cic. Off. iii § 58). *Hortus* is generally a kitchen garden.

prætor.] On the villæ v. xiv. 86 sq. *menseas*] 137 n.

76. *Argenti furiosa sui quum stemmata narrat Garrulus*, Mart. viii. 6. 3: see the whole Epigr. and Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 55 (12), where after giving a catalogue of the most famous artists in gold and silver (amongst whom was Mentor, Sat. viii. 104), he adds—subitoque ars hæc ita exolevit, ut sola jam vetustate censeatur usuque attritis cælaturis ne figura discerni possit, auctoritas constet: cf. Plin. Ep. iii. 6 § 3 (*Æs ipsum, quantum verus color indicat, vetus et antiquum*): infr. 138, iii. 218.

stant. &c.] Dicit emblematicum opus, Schol. On such *emblemata* or *crustæ*, see Dict. Ant. *emblema*,

cælatura; argentum in quod solidi auri cælatura descenderit, Sen. Ep. 5 § 2: Stat caper Æolio Thebani vellere Phryxi Cultus, Mart. viii. 51. 9, in which Ep. he is describing the very bowl here alluded to (Becker); altis exstantem signis... cratera, Ov. Met. v. 80 sq.: Forte fuit juxta signis exstantibus asper Antiquus crater, Ov. Met. xii. 235.

77. *dorm.*] *Quare obdormis, Domine?*... intelligitur, Quare cessas? id est, non vindicas, Augustin. Locut. de Exod. xxxiv. 25 (vol. iii. p. 557 A. nov. ed.): Quiescas. Ne faciam, inquis, Omnino versus? Aio. Peream male, si non Optimum erat, verum nequeo dormire, Hor. S. ii. 1. 5. "Who can take rest for one that without doubt Bribes his son's wife to lust?" Holyday.

78. *spons.*] i.e. sponsæ non castæ nec libidinis saltem ante nuptias expertes, with whom are coupled *præc. ad.*, adolescentuli jam in prætexta adulteri, Madvig.

præc.] pupillus adhuc et prætextatus, Sen. de Brev. Vit. 6 § 1: tenesne memoria prætextatum te decoxisse? Cic. Phil. ii § 44: infr. xi. 155 n.

79. *nat.*] for *Poeta nascitur, non fit*.

80. *Cluvienus*] An indifferent poet of the time, as it should seem.

[81—86. The concerns and the life of man form the satirist's theme.]

Navigio montem ascendit sortesque poposcit,
 Paulatimque anima caluerunt mollia saxa,
 Et maribus nudas ostendit Pyrrha puellas,
 Quidquid agunt homines, votum timor ira voluptas 85
 Gaudia discursus nostri farrago libelli est.
 Et quando uberior vitiorum copia? Quando
 Major avaritiæ patuit sinus? Alea quando

Deucalion] Ov. Met. i.

nimb. &c.] Ov. 260—315.

82. *Nav.*] Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus Nomine Parnassus, superatque cacumine nubes. Hic ubi Deucalion, nam cetera texerat æquor, Cum consorte tori parva rate vectus adhæsit; Corycidas nymphas et numina montis adorant, Fatidicamque Themis, quæ tunc oracla tenebat, 316—321.

sort.] A general term for an oracular answer; strictly one given by lots, as the *sortes Prænestinae*.—Sortes eæ quæ ducuntur, non eæ, quæ vaticinatione funduntur, quæ oracula verius dicimus, Cic. de Div. ii § 70: cf. ib. c. 41.

84. *Pyrrha*] Cf. xv. 30.

86. *dis.*] Discursus varios vagumque mane, Mart. vii. 39. 1: strepitum istum inanemque discursum et multum ineptos labores, Plin. Ep. i. 9 § 7: discursus negotiationesque, Tert. de Idol. 11: discursum publicum et lætitiā religionis, Macrob. Sat. i. 10 fin.: quo discursu, quæ vigilantia . . . ædilitatem . . . petiit, Plin. Ep. viii. 23 § 5: discursus et sudor, Sen. Ot. Sap. 32 § 13. "bustle, stir."

farrago] "Medley;" *satire* is itself derived "a satura lance, quæ referta variis multisque primitiis sacris Cereris inferebatur," Diomed.

iii. p. 483 Putsch: *farrago* properly "id quod ex pluribus satis pabuli causa datur jumentis," Festus, p. 91 Müll.: ex segete, ubi sata admixta hordeum et vicia legumina pabuli causa viridia, quod ferro cæsa, farrago dicta, aut inde quod primum in farracia segete sericeptum, Varr. R. R. i. 31 § 5.

est.] Follows the number of the predicate. Zumpt, § 369.

[87—126. Never was vice so rampant: the rich waste their estates in gambling or selfish extravagance, while to their clients they are loth to dispense the 100 quadrantes of the sportula; which dole itself, though applied for by all, high and low alike, is first administered to the richest applicant, even if he have been a slave.]

87. *Et*] Such is the scope of my satire, *and* never truly was there more need of a satirist.

88. When did the gulf of avarice yawn wider? Subito dehiscit terra et immenso sinu Laxata patuit, Sen. Œd. 582: terra mugitu fremens concussa totos traxit ex imo sinus, id. Troad. 171: Lucan, iii. 460. Cf. Avaritia . . . hiantē atque imminenti, Cic. Verr. ii § 134.

Alea] xi. 176 n, xiv. 4 n.

Al. qu. &c.] i.e. quando alea tantum, quantum nunc habet, spiritum

animos? Neque enim loculis comitantibus itur-
asum tabulae, posita sed luditur arca. 90
ia quanta illic dispensatore videbis
igero! Simplexne furor sestertia centum
ere, et horrenti tunicam non reddere servo?
totidem erexit villas, quis fercula septem

For the omission of *habuit* apares—O Superi, Nilusne
ra Memphis, Et Pelusiaci
is turba Canopi Hos animos?
premunt civilia mundum,
iii. 541: Ag. Hos Scyru
.. Pyrrh. Scelere quæ fra-
ret, Sen. Troad. 340. In
of vehemence, *animi* is
quent than *animus*. Dant
lagæ (turbini buxo), Virg.

383: Ut rapidus torrens,
xui verna ministrant Flu-
at. Theb. iii. 671. "When
bling so great a zest?"

.] In which money (x. 46,
and jewels (Sardonichus,
us custoditur eburnis, xiii.
s (Plin. xiv. 14 [13]), rings
ix. vii. 8 § 9) and the like
pt. It was a small casket,
into compartments and made
(Ov. Fasti, vi. 749, Mart.
or wood (Mart. xiv. 13).

.] to the hazard of the

set down on the table, so
ina &c.

The iron-bound money
rich is contrasted with the
xi. 26, as here with the
cf. iii. 143, xiv. 259.

æl.] parvoque eadem mo-
fritillo, xiv. 5: cf. the epi-
written on Augustus during
in Sicily—Postquam bis
ictus naves perdidit, Ali-

quando ut vincat ludit assidue
aleam, Suet. Aug. 70.

disp.] qui dispensat, vii. 219: dis-
pensatoremque in precario aureos
numerantem, Petron. 30: ad sum-
mum in republica nostra honorem
non animus, non virtus, non manus
mittit, sed arca et dispensator,
Quintil. Decl. 345. The word, like
stipendium, *pensio*, *dispendium*, car-
ries us back to the times when
money was weighed (ab... ære pen-
dendo *disp.* Varr. L. L. v § 183).

92. *Arm.*] The steward furnishes
the arms, i. e. the money with which
the contest is maintained.

Simpl.] Non simplex furor sed
multiplex et varius.

fur.] Cf. ii. 18, viii. 97, xiv. 136.

93. *et... non*] So ii. 140.

reddere] Not, as in duty bound,
supply his shivering slave with
clothes, v. ix. 68.

94. *vill.*] xiv. 86 sq.

fercula] Augustus had three *fer-
cula*, or at most six, served up, Suet.
Aug. 74: Pertinax, before he was em-
peror, never entertained his friends
with more than three courses (*mis-
sus*), Jul. Capit. Pert. 12: ut ait Cato, in
atrio et duobus ferculis epulabantur
antiqui, Serv. ad Æn. i. 729, cf. 637;
from Lamprid. Heliog. 25, Plin.
xxxiii. 47 (10), and Petron. 35 sq.,
it appears that the fercula were
served up in succession; the word,
as its derivation (*fero*) shows, means

Secreto coenavit avus? Nunc sportula primo
Limine parva sedet, turbæ rapienda togatæ.

95

a *waiter*; one in Petron. contained twelve various dishes of meat, fish, fruit, and vegetables: the company, however, seemed disappointed with the entertainment, until the upper part of the *ferculum* being lifted up, a choicer repast (capons, hares, sow's paunch, and fish with rich sauce) was discovered beneath: *distentos copia ferculorum ac varietate comesatio altius mersit*, Sen. Nat. Qu. iv. 13.

The ancient Romans forbad more than 100 ases to be spent on one meal, or more than one fowl to be served up, Tert. Apol. 6. On the old sumptuary laws, cf. Val. Max. ii. 9 § 5, Gell. ii. 24, Macrob. Sat. ii. 13, Plin. H. N. x. 71 (50).

95. *Secreto*] Apart. "Epicurus taught that we must take more care to choose our company, than our viands. For it is to live the life of wolves or lions to *feed* without a friend," Sen. Ep. 19 § 10. Plutarch tells us of a Roman who having one day dined alone said "he had eaten that day, but had not dined," inasmuch as dinner implies friendly intercourse, Quæst. Conv. vii. Proœm. § 1, p. 697: ἔpp' ἐς κόρακας, μονοφάγε καὶ τοιχώρυχε, Amip-sias, ap. Athen. i. p. 8 E. Plutarch derives *cæna* from κοινός, stating that the *prandium* was a solitary, the *cæna* a social meal, Quæst. Conv. viii. 6. 5 § 2, p. 726.

cœn. ferc.] Cf. *coenare patinas*, Hor. Ep. i. 15. 34.

sportula] σπυρίς, a wicker basket, in which the meat was given to the clients (iii. 249: ἀπὸ σπυρίδος δειπνον,

Athen. viii. 17 § 68, p. 365 A). Originally the clients were invited to their patron's table; when they became too numerous, instead of this *cæna recta* they received a portion of meat, often ill-dressed (*subitam condictamque cœnulam*, Suet. Claud. 21, Mart. viii. 50. 10). Nero reduced the expense yet more (Suet. Ner. 16), while Domitian restored the custom of giving food instead of the twenty-five ases which had been substituted for it (*infr.* 120 n.), and made the *sportulæ* nearly equal to *cœnæ rectæ* (Suet. Dom. 7, Mart. viii. 50. 10, iii. 7). After Domitian's time we again hear of the 100 quadrantes. This dole was received in the afternoon at the time of the *cæna*, by those who had been invited in the morning. (*Balnea post decimam lasso centumque petuntur Quadrantes*, Mart. x. 70. 13: cf. x. 27. On v. 127 *infr.* see note.)

96. *Limine*] *vest.* *infr.* 132. Hunc Romæ salutandi causa pro foribus adstantem, Suet. Tiber. 32: locum ante januam vacuum relinquebat, qui inter fores domus et viam medius esset; in eo loco qui dominum ejus domus salutatum venerunt, priusquam admitterentur consistebant: et neque in via stabant neque intra ædes erant: ab illa ergo grandis loci constitutione, et quasi quadam stabulatione, vestibula appellata sunt, Gell. xvi. 5, Mart. ix. 101, *infr.* iii. 124, Claud. de Laud. Stil. ii. 114.

parva] compared with the *fercula* septem of the patron; cf. *centum miselli jam valete quadrantes, Anteambulonis congiarium lassi,*

tamen faciem prius inspicit, et trepidat ne
 positus venias ac falso nomine poscas;
 citus accipies, jubet a præcone vocari
 is Trojugenas; nam vexant limen et ipsi 100
 discum. "Da prætori, da deinde tribuno."
 libertinus prior est. "Prior," inquit, "ego adsum.

. 7. 1: Sportula nos junxit
 tibus arida centum, Mart. x.

"is laid out." So—Parva
 nis instructa tabella lapillis,
 t. ii. 481.

.] The *toga* being always
 clients attending on their
 iii. 127 n.

le] The patron.

implies an anxious scrutiny
 t of the augur (iii. 45), or
 n (inspicere morbum, Plaut.
 5. 15). Cf. cum diceret se
 suum non videre velle sed
 e, Sen. Cont. iv. 28 (*color*):
 um empturus non ipsum
 Sen. Ep. 47 § 14.

he *nomenclatores* used to ad-
 he *sportula* for a bribe those
 re not entitled to an invita-
 nomenclatores assueti hæc et
 nditare, mercede accepta,
 iosdam et prandiis inserunt
 s et obscuros, Ammian. xiv.

gn.] "A stranger to Rome,
 or the first time to pay his
 o the great, is charmed by
 ability. If, however, he re-
 visit next day he will find

is not known, but again
 who he is, and whence he

When at last recognised
 vero tandem), if he is re-
 nto favour, and pays assi-

duous court to his patron for three
 years, and then after three years'
 absence returns to the city, he must
 begin the same process from the
 beginning," Ammian. xiv. 6 § 13.

jub.] The patron orders.

præc.] A crier is hired to invite
 the guests. (W. E. Weber. Others
 make *præco* i. q. *nomenclator*.)

100. *Troj.*] "patricios," Schol.:
 viii. 181, xi. 95: Troiades, Pers. i. 4:
 Teucrorum proles, Juv. viii. 56. Varro
 wrote a work upon the Roman fami-
 lies of Trojan descent, Serv. ad *Æn.*
 v. 704; amongst these were the Julii
 (Julius a magno demissum nomen
 Iulo, *Æn.* i. 288: cf. Georg. iii. 48,
 Juv. viii. 41): *Æmilii*, *Cloelii*, *Ge-*
ganii, *Nautii* (Serv. l. l.), *Sergii*
 (*Æn.* v. 121). The Roman people
 are called *Æneadæ* by Lucret. i. 1.

That some nobles received the
sportula appears from v. 117 sq., cf.
 iii. 128: Quum tu laurigeris annum
 qui fascibus intras, Mane salutator
 limina mille teras. Hic ego quid
 faciam? Quid nobis, Paulle relin-
 quis, Qui de plebe Numæ densaque
 turba sumus, Mart. x. 10. 1 sq.: ii.
 18, xii. 26.

limen] 96. n.

101. *Nob.*] The poet, then, was
 not of noble birth: cf. Unde fit, ut
 malim fraterculus esse gigantis, iv. 98.

Da præc.] says the patron.

102. *Sed*] says the poet.

Cur timeam dubitemve locum defendere? quamvis
 Natus ad Euphraten, molles quod in aure fenestræ
 Arguerint, licet ipse negem, sed quinque tabernæ 105
 Quadringenta parant. Quid confert purpura major
 Optandum, si Laurenti custodit in agro

Prior,] on the struggle for priority, v. iii. 243 sq.

104. *Euph.*] Many slaves came to Rome from Syria (Syri venales, Cic. de Orat. ii. § 265 : in Pis. § 1, Juv. vi. 351), Cappadocia (Hor. Ep. i. 6. 39, Juv. vii. 15, Mart. x. 76. 2, 3), Armenia (? v. Liban. Ep. 725).

There was a great mart for the sale of these eastern slaves in Delos. Strabo, xiv. p. 668, 9, gives an account of the origin of the traffic. The demand was so great as to give rise to the proverb, Ἐμπορε, κατάπλευσον, ἐξελοῦ, πάντα πέπραται.

moll. &c.] "There was a certain Octavius, who had the ill repute of being a native of Libya, and on the occasion of a certain trial, he said that he could not hear Cicero. 'And yet,' said Cicero, 'your ear is not without a hole in it,'" Plut. Cic. 26 : cf. id. Apophth. Cic. 9. p. 206 B., and Macrob. Sat. vii. 3 : pertunde aures, ut imitemur Arabes, Petron. c. 102 : Τούτῳ γε οὔτε τῆς Βοιωτίας προσήκει οὐδὲν οὔτε τῆς Ἑλλάδος παντάπασιν, ἐπεὶ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν εἶδον, ὥσπερ Λυδόν, ἀμφοτέρω τὰ ὦτα τετυρημένον, Xen. Anab. iii. 1 § 31 : cf. Dio Chrysost. Orat. 32 in., who ascribes the practice to the Phrygians as well as Lydians : among the Jews this boring of the ear was a sign of servitude, Exod. xxi. 6, Deut. xv. 17, and, according to Pearson, Ps. xl. 6. There may perhaps be an allusion here to the earrings worn

by men, e. g. among the Hebrews (Gen. xxxv. 4), Indians (Curt. viii. 31 [9] § 21), Carthaginians (Plaut. Poen. v. 2. 21), and throughout the East (Plin. H. N. xi. 50 [37]).

molles] aurem foratu effeminatus, Tert. de Pall. 4.

105. *licet &c.*] Licet ipsa neget, vultus loquitur quodcunque tegis, Sen. Herc. Cæt. 705.

quinq. tab.] Not the *quinque tabernæ* of Livy, xxvi. 27, but five of the many shops, chiefly of bankers, which surrounded the Forum, as they had done in the time of Tarquinius Priscus, Liv. i. 35 fin., infr. x. 24 n.

106. 400 sestertia, the estate of an eques, xiv. 323 sq.

parant.] bring in by the year.

Quid conf.] Sed quid damnatio confert? viii. 94, vii. 36, 206, x. 265, 302.

purp. maj.] (= purpura lato clavo : major clavus, Stat. Silv. iii. 2. 124) was a broad purple stripe, which was woven into the tunic of senators, and extended from the neck down the front of the tunic. See Hor. S. i. 6. 28 (latum demisit pectore clavum). It was the badge of distinction between equites and senators, Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 7 (1). We hear, however, of the laticlave being granted to sons of senators (Suet. Aug. 38), or of Equites, Ov. Trist. iv. 10. 28 sq., Dio lix. 9.

107. *Laurentum*] (*Casale von Ca-*

Conductas Corvinus oves, ego possideo plus
Pallante et Licinis? " Exspectent ergo tribuni,

pocotto, on a low hill two Italian miles from the sea, and sixteen from Rome) a town of Latium, the seat of Latinus (*Æn.* vii. 171), was named in the commercial treaty concluded B.C. 509 between Rome and Carthage (*Polyb.* iii. 22 § 11): already in the time of the republic it had dwindled into insignificance; in the age of the Antonines it was united with Lavinium (whence *Laurentes Lavinales* in inscriptions). Here Pliny the younger and Commodus had villæ (*Plin. Ep.* ii. 17, see § 3: *Multi greges ovium, multa ibi equorum boumque armenta: quæ montibus hieme depulsa, herbis et tepore verno nitescent*: *Herodian.* i. 12 derives the name of the town from its groves of bay-trees). The *Laurens aper* was much relished, *Mart.* x. 45. 4.

Cond. cust.] = *conducit custodiendas*: undertakes for a sum of money to keep another's flocks: *Imperator Antoninus cum patre, cum grex esset abactus, quem quis conduxerat, ita rescripsit: Si capras latrones citra tuam fraudem abegisse probari potest, iudicio locati casum præstare non cogaris, Dig. xix. 2. 9 § 4: si quis vitulos pascendos . . . conduxit, ibid. § 5: "conductores gregum oviaricorum, Insc. ap. Murat. p. 606," Forcellini.*

108. *Corvinus*] One of illustrious descent, viii. 7: a member of that great family of the Valerians, which traced its pedigree up to M. Valerius, who from the miraculous aid which he received from a raven in single combat with a gigantic Gaul, B.C.

349, acquired the surname *Corvus* (*Liv.* vii. 26); the family was now so reduced, that Nero assigned to M. Valerius Messalla *Corvinus* (such is the full name in inscriptions) consul A.D. 59, a yearly grant of 500 sester tia: *nobili familiæ honor auctus est, oblatis in singulos annos quingenis sestertiis, quibus Messalla paupertatem innoxium sustentaret, Tac. Ann. xiii. 34.*

109. Pallas, (brother of Felix, the procurator of Judæa,) a freedman of Claudius, who refused in his name a proposed grant of 15,000,000 sesterces; on which a Sen. Cons. engraved on brass, was affixed to Cæsar's statue (*Plin. Ep.* viii. 6 § 13) in which this "libertinus, sestertii ter millies possessor, antiquæ parcimonie laudibus cumulabatur," *Tac. Ann. xii. 53.* Pliny the younger, on passing one day by the tomb of Pallas, remarked an inscription commemorating this decree, *Ep.* vii. 29; by which he was led to examine closely into the matter, *Ep.* viii. 6. Pallas owed his wealth to his office of cashier (a *rationibus*, *Suet. Claud.* 28: *custos principalium opum, Plin. Ep.* viii. 6 § 7) to the emperor: it was so great that once when Claudius complained of want of funds, he was told "abundaturum, si a duobus libertis (Pallas and Narcissus) in consortium reciperetur," *Suet. l. 1*, cf. *Plin. H. N.* xxxiii. 47 (10). At last, A.D. 63, Nero, as was believed, poisoned Pallas, "quod immensam pecuniam longa senecta detineret," *Tac. Ann. xiv. 65, Dio, lxxii. 14.*

Vincant divitiæ, sacro ne cedat honori 110
 Nuper in hanc urbem pedibus qui venerat albis,
 Quandoquidem inter nos sanctissima divitiarum

Licinus.] A Gaul, taken prisoner by Cæsar, who made him his dispensator, and gave him his freedom (Schol. h. l. Dio, liv. 21), perhaps by his will, which was executed by Augustus (hence Licin. is called lib. Augusti—multos libertorum in honore et usu maximo habuit, ut Licinum, Suet. Aug. 67: Schol. Pers. ii. 36, Macrob. Sat. ii. 4, who relates that Licinus used to contribute towards defraying the expenses of Augustus's undertakings, and was once tricked into giving twice the sum he had offered). As Præfectus of Gaul under Augustus he amassed great wealth (Lugduni multos annos regnavit, Sen. Apoc. 6: Dio, l. l.) by oppression, but escaped punishment, and afterwards lived at Rome in great splendour. He built the basilica Julia, Schol. h. l. His wealth became proverbial, Juv. xiv. 305, 6, Pers. ii. 36: quorum nomina cum Crasso Licinoque numentur, Sen. Ep. 119 § 10: Licinum divitiis, Apicium cœnis, Mæcenatem deliciis provocant, Sen. Ep. 120 § 20. His marble monument stood on the via Salaria prope Urbem ad lapidem secundum, Schol. Pers. Altaque quum Licini marmora pulvis erunt, Mart. viii. 3. 6: Marmoreo Licinus tumulo jacet, at Cato parvo, Pompeius nullo. Quis putet esse deos? Saxa premunt Licinum, levat altum fama Catonem, Pompeium tituli. Credimus esse Deos, Anthol. Meyer, 77: cf. Nieb. Lect. iii. 65. On the use of the plural cf. Scauri,

ii. 35, vi. 110: Scauros et Fabricios, xi. 91: Crassi, x. 108.

[109 sq. *Exp.* &c. Words of the poet. "Then, since he is owner of such wealth, let the highest dignitaries give place to him; for Rome knows no majesty equal to that of riches."]

110. *sacro*] The tribune, v. 109 (ut plebi sui magistratus essent sacrosancti, Liv. ii. 33).

111. *Nuper*] So sudden is the advancement of these upstarts.

ped.] "There is a kind of chalk, the cheapest of all, with which we have learnt from our fathers to mark the feet of slaves brought for sale across the sea. . . . So appeared on the *catasta* Sulla's Chrysogonus, Q. Catullus's Amphion, . . . and others, who afterwards were enriched with the blood of citizens and the licence of proscriptions. This is that distinction of these droves of slaves and that reproach of wanton fortune, which we too have seen advanced to such power, as to receive by a decree of the Senate, at the command of Claudius's Agrippina, even prætorian insignia, and all but return with laurelled fasces to that country from whence it had come with chalked feet," Plin. H. N. xxxv. 58 (18): quem sæpe coegit Barbara gypsatos ferre catasta pedes, Tibull. ii. 3. 60: Ov. Am. i. 8. 64, Prop. iv. 5. 51, Juv. vii. 16.

112. *sanct.*] More sacred than the sacer honor, v. 110.

Majestas, etsi funesta pecunia templo
 Nondum habitas, nullas nummorum ereximus aras,
 Ut colitur Pax atque Fides Victoria Virtus 115
 Quæque salutato crepitat Concordia nido.
 Sed quum summus honor finito computet anno,
 Sportula quid referat, quantum rationibus addat,
 Quid facient comites, quibus hinc toga, calceus hinc est
 Et panis fumusque domi? Densissima centum 120
 Quadrantes lectica petit, sequiturque maritum
 Languida vel prægnans et circumducitur uxor.

113. According to St. Aug. (Civ. Dei, iv. 21, 24, vii. 11, 12), and Arnob. (iv. 9), there was a goddess Pecunia.

114. The temple of Concord at the entrance to the Capitol, overlooking the Forum, built by Camillus, Plut. Camill. 42; here in Cicero's time the Senate often met: Tiberius repaired the temple from German spoils (Ov. Fast. i. 637, Suet. Tib. 20, Dio, lv. 8, lvi. 25).

This temple is the *nest* of the goddess, and to the goddess is ascribed the cry raised by the storks on the roof, when the devout come to worship. Schol.: cf. *vix salutatis laribus expellor*, Quintil. Decl. ix. § 11: *vetemus salutationibus matutinis fungi, et foribus assidere templorum: humana ambitio istis officiis capitur*, Sen. Ep. 95 § 47.

[117 sq. If the nobles eke out their incomes by the sportula, what will the poor clients do?]

sum. hon.] The consul, supr. 100 n.

119. *Quid facient*] What will they do? not, what *must* (which would be *faciant*). Sed quid Non

facient alii, quum tu multicia sumis? Juv. ii. 65.

com.] Supr. 46, iii. 284, vii. 44, 142, viii. 127.

hinc] From the sportula.

toga and *calceus*] were worn together, iii. 149. So Cicero, contrasting himself with Antony—*Quod quærebamus, quomodo redissem: primum luce, non tenebris: deinde cum calceis et toga, nullis nec Gallicis nec lacerna*, Phil. ii § 76.

120. *fumus*] (ignis emendus, infr. 135). The ancients had no chimneys, Virg. Ecl. vii. 50, G. ii. 242: Apuleius says of a miser, "in cuius hospitio nec fumi nec nidoris nebulam vererer," Met. i. 21.

densis.] *i.e.* a crowd of litters. So *multus delator*, iv. 47: *plurimus æger*, iii. 232: *plurima palma*, viii. 58: *densa oliva*, xiv. 144.

cent.] Supr. 95 n.: *Dat Baiana mihi quadrantes sportula centum*, Mart. i. 60. 1, iv. 68, vi. 88, viii. 42; sometimes we read of a larger sum (*sportula major*), Mart. iv. 26, viii. 42, ix. 101, x. 27, xii. 26. 14.

121. *lect.*] Supr. 64 n.

122. *Languida*] sick.

Hic petit absenti nota jam callidus arte,
 Ostendens vacuum et clausam pro conjuge sellam.
 "Galla mea est," inquit, "citius dimitte. Moraris?" 125
 "Profer Galla caput!" "Noli vexare, quiescit."
 Ipse dies pulchro distinguitur ordine rerum:
 Sportula, deinde forum jurisque peritus Apollo

123. *nota jam*] A trick now well known, which can no longer impose on any one.

absenti] uxori.

124. *claus.*] iv. 21 n.

sella.] Properly a chair, while the *lectica* was a couch. They are distinguished by Martial:—*Lectica nec te tuta pelle veloque, Nec vindicabit sella sæpius clausa*, xi. 98. 11, 12: id. x. 10, 7, Suet. Claud. 25, Dom. 2, Sen. de Brev. Vit. 12 § 5. *Sella* however seems to be used loosely for *lectica*, Suet. Aug. 53. Claudius, says Dio, lx. 2, first used the *sella* (*δῶπος κατάστρεψος*); yet Dio himself assigns it an earlier date, xlvii. 23, lvi. 43. The elder Pliny used a *sella*, Plin. Ep. iii. 5 § 15. We learn the materials of which *sellæ* were made from Lampr.—*Senatusconsulta ridicula de legibus matronalibus . . . quæ sella veheretur et utrum pellicea, an ossea, an eborata, an argentata*, Heliog. 4.

125. "My Galla 'tis," says he;
 "quick order keep."

"Galla, appear." "No noise,
 sir: she's asleep."

Holyday.

[127 sq. After attending at their patron's levee, and escorting him to the forum, and thence home, the clients, disappointed of an invitation, return grumbling to short commons

at home. Meanwhile the patron enjoys a solitary feast.]

Prima salutantes atque altera continet hora, Exercet raucos tertia causidicos, Mart. iv. 8, 1, 2: *officia antelucana*, Plin. Ep. iii. 12 § 2. Elsewhere the time of receiving the *sportula* is that of the *cœna* (*Balnea post decimam lasso centumque petuntur Quadrantes*, Mart. x. 70. 13: Juv. iii. 249 sq.), here it seems to be the first business of the day; probably *sportula* is 'effectum pro efficiente' (Becker, Gallus), "first comes the *sportula*, i.e. the salutation and invitation to the evening *sportula*:" supr. 95 n.

128. *forum*] Augusti. In the war with Brutus and Cassius, Augustus had vowed a temple to Mars Ultor, which was not dedicated until B.C. 2; to this temple he added a forum. *Fori exstruendi causa fuit hominum et judiciorum multitudo, quæ videbantur, non sufficientibus duobus, etiam tertio indigere. Itaque festinantius necdum perfecta Martis æde publicatum est, cautumque, ut separatim in eo publica judicia et sortitiones judicum fierent*, Suet. Aug. 29: *Pompeium quæras (et nosti forsitan) Auctum; Ultoris prima Martis in sede sedet. Jure madens varioque togæ limatus in usu*, Mart. vii. 51. 3—5: here Trojan often sat in judgment, Dio, lxxviii.

Atque triumphales, inter quas ausus habere
 Nescio quis titulos Ægyptius atque Arabarches, 130
 Cujus ad effigiem non tantum meiere fas est.
 Vestibulis abeunt veteres lassique clientes,

10. The long delay in the completion of this forum gave occasion to a jest. Many whom Spurius Cassius had accused were acquitted (*absolvebantur*); on which Augustus said, 'Vellem Cassius et meum forum accuset;' meaning that it would then be more likely to be completed (*absolvi*), Macrob. Sat. ii. 4.

juris, &c.] Ante Apollinem eborum, qui est in foro Augusti, Plin. H. N. vii. 54 (53). To this Hor. alludes—Sic me servavit Apollo, S. i. 9. 58. Apollo, from long attendance on the courts, is now a skilful lawyer: (so Mart. ii. 64. 8, Marsya causidicus: cl. Hor. S. i. 6. 120).

129. *triumph.*] viii. 144: "Next to the immortal gods he honoured the memory of those warriors who had raised the empire of Rome from meanness to grandeur: for this end he dedicated triumphal statues to them all in either portico of his forum, giving out in an edict, that his design was, that he himself during his life and his successors after him might be required by their subjects to imitate so bright examples," Suet. Aug. 31: Nero honoured Tigellinus and Nerva with triumphal statues in the Forum, Tac. Ann. xv. 72: "yesterday, at the suggestion of the Emperor, the Senate decreed a triumphal statue to Vestricius Spurinna; non ita ut multis, qui nunquam in acie steterunt, nunquam denique tubarum

sonum, nisi in spectaculis audierunt," Plin. Ep. ii. 7 § 1.

130. *Nes. qu.*] Contemptuous, "I know not what Egyptian."

Arabarches,] Egypt under the Empire was divided into three districts (*ἐπιστρατηγίαι*), Upper Egypt (Thebais), Middle Egypt (Heptanomis), and Lower Egypt. Each of these was governed by an *ἐπιστράτηγος*, who united in himself all civil and military authority. The *ἐπιστράτηγος* of Thebais also bore the title *ἀπαβάρχης*. Thus an inscription on Memnon's statue mentions Claudius Æmilius, *ἀπαβάρχης καὶ ἐπιστράτηγος Θεβαίδος* (Hamilton, Ægyptiaca, Lond. 1809, p. 173, Becker, Röm. Alt. iii. 1. p. 212, 3). The Egyptian is the same person as the Arabarch.

131. *n. t. m.*] sed etiam cacare. Hospes ad hunc tumulum ne meias, Orell. Insc. 4781: infr. vi. 309, Pers. i. 113. On the use of non tantum, cf. Rem atrocem, nec tantum epistola dignam, Plin. Ep. iii. xiv. § 1, where supply 'sed historia.'

132. After the morning salutation and attendance throughout the day, the weary clients are dismissed uninvited.

Vest.] Limine, 97 n.: exclusorum clientium turba referta vestibula, Sen. ad Marc. 10 § 1.

vet. cl.] who have been long clients: so v. 64: v. amicus, iii. 1, vi. 346: v. æmulus, Quintil. Decl. ix.

Votaque deponunt, quanquam longissima coenæ
 Spes homini: caulis miseris atque ignis emendus.
 Optima silvarum interea pelagique vorabit 135
 Rex horum, vacuisque toris tantum ipse jacebit.
 Nam de tot pulchris et latis orbibus et tam

§ 18: v. dominus, infr. iv. 52: cf. xv. 33 n.

133. *Vot.*] Cf. Sat. v. 18: it is not necessary to supply coenæ with vota; "they give up all hope, though the hope to which man most fondly clings is that of a dinner." Cf. v. 166: "for the mere hope of pleasure they put up with many vexations;" —"never in their whole lives have they got anything beyond a hope," says Lucian of would-be diners-out, de Merc. Cond. § 8 and 7.

134. Cf. Coenam quæritat. Si nemo eum Vocat revertit mœstus ad menam miser (L. Pompon. Bonon. *Majalis* Fragm. 3 Bothe, ap. Non. *revertit*).

ign.] Fumus, supr. 120.

135. Cf. iv. 140 sq., v. 93 sq. n.

136. *Rex*] v. 161 n.

[136—138. "Poeta notat luxuriosos avaros, qui, quum multos et eximios orbis mensarum habeant, non plures mensas ponant, quæ ponendæ essent convivis adhibitis, sed unam, sibi sufficientem; soli enim sumptuosis epulis indulgent, eodem rei familiaris damno." Madvig. cf. supr. 75, infr. xi. 117, 123.]

137. *orbis*] Properly the slab alone was called *orbis*, Ov. Heroid. xvii. 87, Mart. ii. 43. 9, ix. 60. 7, Juv. xi. 122. Dining-tables were commonly of a circular form, whence the name. "The ancients used to call the dinner-table *cilliba*; this was square, like those still used

in camp: afterwards it was made round," Varr. L. L. v § 118. The couches on which the guests reclined were semicircular, and thence called *sigmata*: *sigmata semitotundo suggestu*, Apul. Met. v. 3: *lunata scriptum testudine sigma*, Mart. xiv. 87. The cost of an orbis was often enormous: *mensarum insania*, quas *feminæ viris contra margaritas regerunt*, Plin. H. N. xiii. 29 (15); Seneca (ad Helv. 11) classes with gold and jewels "*magni levatique mensarum orbis*:" *Accipe felices Atlantica munera silvas, Aurea qui dederit dona, minora dabit*, Mart. xiv. 89: *video istic menses et æstimatum lignum senatoris censu, eo pretiosius quo illud in plures nodos arboris infelicitas torsit*, Sen. de Ben. vii. 9 § 2. The most esteemed wood was the citrus: *Ecce Afris eruta terris Ponitur ac maculis imitatur vilibus aurum Citrea mensa*, Petron. 119. 27: *Mauri orbis*, Mart. ix. 23, 5: Lucan, x. 144. The chief points attended to by connoisseurs were the colour and veins of the wood (here *pulchris*), and the size (here *latis*, cf. xi. 122: *maximam et pulcherrimam mensam citream*, Cic. Verr. iv § 37). The most approved for the vein were those streaked like tigers, or spotted like panthers, or with a wavy curl like a peacock's tail (Mart. xiv. 85), or speckled as with grains; for the colour, those which resembled mead

Antiquis, una comedunt patrimonia mensa.

Nullus jam parasitus erit. Sed quis ferat istas

Luxuriæ sordes? Quanta est gula, quæ sibi totos 140

Ponit apros, animal propter convivium natum!

Pœna tamen præsens, quum tu deponis amictus

(*mulsum*). The largest tables known to Pliny were, 1. that of Nomius, freedman of Tiberius, which was 3 ft. 11½ inches in diameter, and 5½ inches thick: 2. that of Ptolemy king of Mauritania, of two pieces, together 4½ feet in diameter, and ¼ ft. thick, Plin. H. N. xiii. 29 and 30.

138. *Ant.*] These tables, valuable as they are for their beauty and size, have also an antiquarian value, cf. *argentum vetus*, *supr.* 76: *mensa non varietate macularum conspicua, nec per multas elegantium dominorum successiones civitati nota*, Sen. *de Tranq. An.* 1 § 4. In Pliny's time one was still existing which had belonged to Cicero, and was valued "in illa paupertate, et quod magis mirum est, illo ævo," at 1,000,000 sesterces; another, the property of Asinius Gallus, cost 1,100,000; two of Juba's were sold for 1,200,000 sesterces, and a somewhat smaller sum, respectively; and one had been burnt shortly before Pliny wrote, which had come down from the Cethegi, and had brought 1,400,000 "latifundii taxatione, siquis prædia tanti mercari malit," Plin. l. l.

139. Soon there will be no parasites, (see Sat. v.), since the rich dine alone.

140. *Lux. sord.*] V. Plin. Ep. ii. 6, where he gives an account of a dinner "apud quendam, ut sibi videbatur, lautum et diligentem: ut mihi, sordidum simul et sumptuo-

sum," § 1, and concludes—"igitur memento, nihil magis esse vitandum, quam istam luxuriæ et sordium novam societatem: quæ quum sint turpissima discreta ac separata, turpius junguntur."

Qu. &c.] O quanta est gula, centies comesse, Mart. v. 70. 5: cf. *guttur*, Juv. ii. 114.

141. *apr.*] Sat. v. 116, Suet. Tib. 34.

an. &c.] Intended to be served up to a company of friends, and not to a *μονόφαγος*.

"*Sus* is in Greek *ῥς*, originally *θῦς* from *θύειν*, for swine seem to have been the first victims sacrificed. 'Suillum pecus donatum ab natura dicunt ad epulandum,' " Varr. R. R. ii. 4 § 9 and 10: so Chrysippus held that swine were only made to be sacrificed, Porphy. *de Abst.* iii. 20: *Sus vero quid habet, præter escam? Cui quidem, ne putresceret, animam ipsam pro sale datam dicit esse Chrysippus. Qua pecude, quod erat ad vescendum hominibus apta, nihil genuit natura fecundius*, Cic. N. D. ii § 160.

conv.] Majores nostri accubitionem epularem amicorum, quia vitæ conjunctionem haberet, convivium nominarunt, Cic. Cat. Maj. § 45.

nat.] Antonius, quidquid mari aut terra aut etiam cœlo gigneretur, ad satiandam ingluviem suam natum existimans, Macrobi. Sat. ii. 13.

142. Cf. "Hence (from drunkenness) paleness and hanging cheeks,

Turgidus et crudum pavonem in balnea portas.

Hinc subitæ mortes atque intestata senectus,

Et nova nec tristis per cunctas fabula cœnas, 145

Ducitur iratis plaudendum funus amicis.

Nil erit ulterius, quod nostris moribus addat

bloodshot eyes, trembling hands, and (quæ sit poena præsens) frenzied sleep," Plin. H. N. xiv. 28 (22). Sen. Ep. 95 § 15 sq. draws a terrible picture of the effects of such indulgence (morbos supplicia luxuriæ, § 18: multos morbos multa fercula fecerunt, § 19).

dep. &c.] Crudi tumidique lavemur, Hor. Ep. i. 6. 61: Turgidus hic epulis atque albo ventre lavatur, Pers. iii. 98: Quum, inquit, vomere te post cœnam velle dixisses, in balneum te ducere cœperunt, Cic. p. Reg. Deiot. § 21: illa perdidere imperii mores... balineæ ardentes, quibus persuasere in corpore cibos coqui, ut nemo non minus validus exiret, obedientissimi vero efferrentur, Plin. H. N. xxix. 8 (1): cautissimos ex his balneis coqui videmus, exanimisque efferri, ibid. xiv. 28 (22): Epulas a medio die ad mediam noctem protrahebat: refotus sæpe calidis piscinis, ac tempore æstivo nivat, Suet. Ner. 27: ut apti veniamus ad ganeas, quotidianam cruditatem Laconicis excoquimus, Colum. i. Præf. § 16. On the time of bathing, cf. xi. 204 n., vi. 419 sq.

143. *pavon.*] Peacocks were brought to Italy from Samos, (Athen. xiv. 20 § 70: ἡ Κύπρος ἔχει πελέας διαφόρους· ἡ δ' ἐν Σάμῳ ἦρα τὸ χρυσοῦν, φασίν, ὀρνίθων γένος τοὺς καλλιμόρφους καὶ περιβλέπτους ταῶς, Antiphanes, ibid.). Hortensius the orator was the

first to introduce them on a Roman table, Varr. R. R. vii. 6 § 6. Cicero had them served up: plures jam pavones confeci, quam tu pullos columbinos... Satius est hic cruditate (as Juv. *crudum*), quam istic fame (*perire*), Ep. Fam. ix. 18: cf. sed vide audaciam: etiam Hirtio cœnam dedi sine pavone, ib. 20. In Varro's time an egg cost 5 denarii, a grown bird 50, l. l. Galen (de Alim. Fac. iii. 19) speaks of its flesh as hard and indigestible: cf. Hor. S. ii. 2. 23 sq., Claud. in Eutr. ii. 330.

144. Quidquid avium volitat, quidquid piscium natat, quidquid ferarum discurrit, nostris sepelitur ventribus. Quære nunc cur subito moriamur: mortibus vivimus, Musa ap. Sen. v. Contr. Præf.

intest.] As there is no will, the property goes to the sui heredes, or to the nearest adgnati; there are no legacies (Gaius iii. 18 sq.).

145. *fabula*] Table-talk: so μυθολογεῖν, διαμυθολογεῖν in Plato: "And the glutton's corpse is carried out to be (not lamented, but) exulted over by his angry friends, all which is a pleasant story for gossips." Habes omnes fabulas urbis, Plin. Ep. viii. 18 § 11.

[147 sq. Vice is so rampant, that the poet must lift up his voice against it, though he cannot safely use Lucilius's plainness of speech.]

ritas; eadem facient cupientque minores,
 in præcipiti vitium stetit, utere velis,
 pande sinus. Dicas hic forsitan "unde 150
 ium par materiæ? Unde illa priorum
 endi, quodcunque animo flagrante liberet
 licitas 'cujus non audeo dicere nomen?
 refert dictis ignoscat Mucius an non?'
 Tigellinum, tæda lucebis in illa 155

n. &c.] All vice is at its

says the poet to himself.
 dedimus vela indignationi,
 ræ, dedimus dolori; et in
 a causa, quasi magno mari,
 ventis sumus vecti, Plin.

§ 10: in quo tu ingenii
 risque velis latissime vec-
 iv. 20 § 2: panderem vela
 Cic. Tusc. iv § 9.

'old "facta arguebantur,
 ine erant," Tac. Ann. i. 72:
 xerius (Tac. l. l.) and Do-
 atis erat objici qualecun-
 um dictumque adversus
 m Principis, Suet. Dom.
 authors of libelli famosi
 ally punished by the leges

i. &c.] Words of Lucilius.
 icilius urbem, Te Lupe, te
 genuinum fregit in illis,
 4: cf. Hor. S. ii. 1, 62—86,

icilius might defy Mucius,
 under Nero would dare
 a true portrait of Tigel-

Either (as in Ov. A. A.
 i Venerem Cous nunquam
 Achilles) to portray, or
 mention, bring forward.

Tigell.] Sophonius Tigellinus, ob-
 scuris parentibus, foeda pueritia, im-
 pudica senecta, præfecturam vigilum
 et prætorii, et alia præmia virtutum,
 quæ velocius erat vitiis adeptus,
 crudelitatem mox, deinde avaritiam,
 et virilia scelera exercuit, corrupto
 ad omne facinus Nerone, Tac. Hist.
 i. 72: validiorque indies Tigellinus,
 et malas artes, quibus solis pollebat,
 gratiores ratus, si Principem socie-
 tate scelerum obstringeret, metus
 ejus rimatur, id. Ann. xiv. 57, cf.
 60. When Apollonius of Tyana was
 at Rome, he said to Menippus, who
 had loudly denounced the adula-
 tion of the citizens, that "the gods
 must not be blamed if they amused
 themselves with such farces." For
 this Tigellinus prosecuted him
 (Philostr. iv. 44 § 1: πάσης ὀμότη-
 τός τε καὶ ἀσελγείας διδάσκαλος ἦν τῷ
 Νέρωνι, ib. § 3: cf. τὸν διδάσκαλον καὶ
 παιδαγωγὸν τῆς τυραννίδος Τιγελλῖνον,
 Plut. Galb. 17).

Pone... lucebis] In sentences such
 as this, which is equivalent to "si
 pones, lucebis," Cicero never uses *et*;
 later writers either insert or omit it,
 indifferently; thus Vivat Fidenis,
 et agello cedo paterno, Juv. vi. 57:
 audeat . . . et credam, xvi. 31: objice
 mihi amicum et habes maledicendi

Qua stantes ardent, qui fixo gutture fumant,
Et latum media sulcum deducit arena."

Qui dedit ergo tribus patruis aconita, vehatur
Pensilibus plumis, atque illinc despiciet nos?

materiam, Quintil. Decl. ix. § 13: detrahe illi vim propriam, *et* ille nihil agit, Sen. Ep. 109 § 6: contemne mortem, *et* omnia, quæ ad mortem ducunt, contempta sunt, id. Qu. Nat. ii. 59 § 3. On the other construction see Madvig, Opusc. alt. p. 176, Cic. p. Sull. § 5 Halm, pro Dom. § 37 Manut.

tæda] You will suffer as the Christians suffered under Nero—pereuntibus addita ludibria, ut . . . aut crucibus [*interirent*] affixi, aut flammandi, atque ubi defecisset dies, in usum nocturni ignis urerentur, Tac. Ann. xv. 44: cogita . . . adactum per medium hominem, qui per os emergat stipitem; . . . illam tunicam alimentis ignium illitam et intexam, Sen. Ep. 14 § 4: tunica molesta, Juv. viii. 235 n.: "When we are slain, says Tertull, we conquer; though you now call us *sarmenticii* and *semaxii*, because, bound to the stake of an axle cleft in two, we burn amidst a pile of faggots (*sarmenta*). This is the robe of our victory; this our *tunica palmata*; this our triumphal chariot," Apol. 50: circumdati defossis corporibus ignes, Sen. de Ira, iii. 3 § 6: Cato, ap. Gell. iii. 14, attributes this torture to the Carthaginians: Balbus, the quæstor of Asinius Pollio, "defodit in ludo et vivum combussit" a Roman citizen, B. C. 43, Poll. ap. Cic. Ep. Fam. x. 32: it was one of the boasts of Trajan's time that "nemo e spectatore spectaculum factus,

miseras voluptates unco et ignibus expiavit," Plin. Pan. 33 § 3.

156. *qua (tæda)*] "by which fire they are burnt."

157. *et (quæ tæda) sulc. &c.*] "The furrow in the sand is formed by a number of victims who are buried to their middle in the sand, and then burnt in a long row. In Greek and Latin the relative is often to be supplied from a preceding clause in a different case, Matthiæ § 428. 2; quibusque fuisset minima cum corporibus contagio, seseque ab iis semper sevocassent, Cic. Tusc. i § 72: quibus pecunias imperasset, neque contulissent, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 56." Madv. Opusc. alt. p. 177; add *δοίη δ' ὧ κ' ἐθέλοι καὶ οἱ κεχαρισμένος ἔλθοι*, Hom. Od. ii. 54, cf. ib. 114.

158. Must I then, the poet asks, look quietly on, while one who has enriched himself by poisoning three uncles is carried proudly by?

158. *acon.*] Ov. Met. vii. 406 sq., who derives the name from *ἀκονή*—Quæ quia nascuntur dura vivacia caute, Agrestes aconita vocant, v. 418–19: Martianus Capella derives it from a harbour Acone in the Sinus Mariandynus, vi. § 688. For this poison there was no antidote, Theophr. H. Pl. ix. 16 § 5, vol. i p. 317 Schn.

159. *plum.*] The lectica, 64 n., x. 362; Equestri insidens statuæ, in sacra via, celeberrimo loco, Clœlia exprobrat juvenibus nostris pulvinum ascendentibus, in ea illos urbe

um veniet contra, digito compesce labellum. 160
isator erit, qui verbum dixerit 'hic est.'
rus licet Ænean Rutulumque ferocem
mittas, nulli gravis est percussus Achilles

di, in qua etiam feminas
lavimus, Sen. ad Marc. 16
ica octophoro ferebatur, in
rinus erat perlucidus Meli-
s fartus, Cic. Verr. v § 27.

quos supra capita homi-
ra turbam delicatos lectica
t, Sen. Ep. 80 § 8, infr. iii.

169. Yes, the poet's friend
then such a one goes by, you
wise to lay your finger on

You may speak of Æneas
lles, and no offence will be
out if you touch on the
our time, you open the
many a guilty conscience.
ell the cost, before you
venture. Cf. Hor. S. ii. 1,

n. cont.] Mart. v. 4. 5, xiv.

The index finger: ἐπὶ τοῖς
χων τὸν κατασιγάζοντα δάκ-
d. s. v. διαγνώμων: ille digi-
ollice proximum ori suo
, et in stuporem attonitus,
ce," inquit, et circumspi-
mina sermonis: "Parce,"
in feminam divinam, ne
lingua intemperante nox-
has," Apul. Met. i. 80. So
the goddess of silence,
sented: Angeronam, quæ
os admoto silentium de-
lacrob. Sat. iii. 9: simula-
d digito labiis impresso
videretur, ut silentium
de Civ. Dei, xviii. 5: so

Harpocrates, the Egyptian god of
silence: Sigalion Ægyptius, Auson.
Epist. xxv. 27: quique premit vo-
cem, digitoque silentia suadet, Ov.
Met. ix. 691: Arpocrates digito sig-
nificat ut taceas, Varr. L. L. v §
67 Müll.

161. acc. cr. [ejus] qui &c.] Sed
quid ego matrem aut domum appello
[ejus], quem nova poena legis et domo
et parente . . . privat? Cic. p. Mur.
§ 89: primum ratio habebatur [ejus],
qui maximus natu esset ex liberis,
Nep. Ages. 1 § 3: quod ibi domus
fuerit [ejus], cui cognomen fuit Ma-
cellus, Varr. L. L. v § 147.

'hic est.'] At pulchrum est digito
monstrari, et dicier "hic est," Pers.
i. 28: Mart. v. 13. 3: "every one
that sees you will elbow his neigh-
bour, and point to you with his
finger, saying 'οὗτος ἐκεῖνος,'" Lucian,
Somn. 11.

162-3. You may join in battle
Æneas and Turnus.

Comm.] Properly to match, e. g.
gladiators, to set them to fight
(Homer's ἔριδι ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι, Il.
i. 8); so—Committit vates et com-
parat, Juv. vi. 436: the poet is said
to do himself what he only de-
scribes, Turgidus Alpinus jugulat
dum Memnona, Hor. S. i. 10. 36:
οἱ παλαιοὶ τῶν ποιητῶν . . . ἐρωτῶντες,
Thuc. i. 5.

163. No one is provoked by hear-
ing how Achilles was wounded by
Paris: cf. Nec nocet auctori, mollem
qui fecit Achillem, Infregisse suis

Aut multum quæsitus Hylas urnamque secutus.

Ense velut stricto quoties Lucilius ardens 165

Infremuit, rubet auditor, cui frigida mens est

Criminibus, tacita sudant præcordia culpa :

Inde iræ et lacrimæ. Tecum prius ergo voluta

Hæc animo ante tubas. Galeatum sero duelli

Poenitet." Experiar, quid concedatur in illos 170

Quorum Flaminia tegitur cinis atque Latina.

fortia facta modis, Ov. Trist. ii. 411, 12.

164. You may write an Argonautica. How the boy Hylas, when he left the Argo to draw water from the river Ascanius (which flows into the Cæan Sinus, a bay of the Propontis), lost his pitcher, and when he stooped to recover it was drawn under by the river nymphs, and how he was sought for by Hercules, is told by Theocr. Id. xiii., Prop. i. 20.

165. hic stilus haud petet ultro Quenquam animantum, et me veluti custodiet ensis Vagina tectus, Hor. S. ii. 1. 39 sq.

Lucil.] Supr. 20 n.

166. On the remorse of a guilty conscience, see xiii. 192 sq.

rub.] So Plut. of the effect of a stern rebuke—ἀκούειν ἰδρωτός καὶ ἰλίγγου μεστόν, αἰσχύνη φλεγόμενον τὴν ψυχὴν, de Rat. Aud. 46 D: quod præcipuis mentem sudoribus urget, infr. xiii. 220.

168. Hinc illæ lacrimæ, Ter. And. i. 1. 99.

169. ant. tub.] Cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus? Virg. Æn. xi. 424; the metaphor is still kept up from v. 165, ensis.

Galeatum] when in sight of the enemy. Jamque quum procul hostis

conspici posset, milites in campo jubet galeari, et ad pugnam parari, Hirt. Bell. Afr. 12 § 3.

170. Since it is so hazardous to meddle with the living, exp. &c.

171. Flam.] supr. 61 n. Lat.] monumenta Latinæ, v. 55 n. The great roads leading out of Rome were for miles lined with sepulchres, viii. 146; that of the Scipios on the Appian road is still shown (v. Cic. Tusc. i § 13); so also at Pompeii, there is a *Street of Tombs*. On the *Flaminian* road Paris the actor was buried—Quisquis Flaminiam teris viator, Noli nobile præterire marmor. Urbis deliciæ, salesque Nili. . . . Hoc sunt condita quo Paris sepulchro, Mart. xi. 13: Hoc sub marmore Glaucias humatus Juncto Flaminiae jacet sepulchro, id. vi. 28. 4, 5: tu qui via Flaminia transis, resta ac relege (inscription on a tomb, Orell. 4836: cf 4370, where there is also mention of a tomb on this road). On the *Latin* road Domitian was buried (Suet. Dom. 17); and others, mentioned in inscriptions (Orell. 4353 and ap. Pitisc. S. v. *Sepulchrum*, p. 759 b). Cf. dis Manibus illic Marmora secta lego, quacunque Latina vetustos Custodit cineres, densisque Salaria bustis, Prudent. c. Symm. i. 403 sq.

The regulation that the dead should be buried without the city was as old as the xii. tables: "Hominem mortuum in urbe ne sepelito neve urito," Cic. Leg. ii § 58; in the most ancient times the practice had been: "ubicunque quis fuisset extinctus, ad domum suam referebatur; et illic vii. erat diebus; octavo incendebatur; nono sepeliebatur," Serv. Æn. v. 64. The law of the xii. tables was confirmed by a senatus consultum "ne quis in urbe sepeliretur," B.C. 206, Serv. Æn. xi. 206. The Vestal Virgins, however (Serv. l. l.) Publicola, Tubertus, and their descendants, before the date of the xii. tables, and at a later period C. Fabricius and other citizens of rare merit (Cic. l. l.), and finally the Emperors (Serv. l. l.), were exceptions to this law. A bone of the body of those who had triumphed might be buried within the walls (Plut. Qu. Rom. 79, who adds, that the privilege was so invidious that the descendants of Publicola and Fabricius were burnt in the forum in order to assert the right,

but afterwards their ashes buried without the walls). Under the empire the law was often enforced with new sanctions. Thus by a rescript of Hadrian, those who buried the dead within the city were sentenced, as was also the magistrate who suffered it, to pay forty aurei to the fiscus: the place of burial was forfeited, and the ashes removed, Dig. xlvii. 12. 3 § 5: Antoninus Pius "intra urbes sepeliri mortuos vetuit," Jul. Capit. Anton. 12: Diocletian and Maximian, A.D. 290, declared "mortuorum reliquias, ne sanctum municipiorum jus polluat, intra civitatem condijam pridem vetitum est" (Cod. iii. 44. 12), where one reason is assigned for the prohibition, viz. religious scruple: so Paullus, Sentent. i. 21 § 2 (ne sacra civitatis funestentur), and so was it at Athens, Cic. Fam. iv. 12 § 9: it was further advisable as a precaution against infection, Isid. Orig. xv. 11 § 1; and, lastly, "vel propter ignis periculum," Cic. Leg. ii § 58. For the Greek custom, see Thuc. v. 11.

SATIRE III.

At his departure from Rome (1—20), Umbricius relates the causes which have driven him from the city. In Rome one cannot gain a livelihood honestly; those alone thrive who have risen from the lowest rank, by the basest means—flattery, fortune-telling, pandering, and fraud (21—57): nor is the poor Roman supplanted by his countrymen alone; Greek parasites by their calumnious insinuations poison the mind of his patron against him (58—125): nay, even the very magistrates do not disdain to pay court to the rich: meanwhile the poor are everywhere slighted, their word is discredited, their shabby dress ridiculed: they must wear the costly toga, and bribe the servants of the rich (126—189). In the country they may buy a roomy house, where they may live secure, for the rent of a poor city garret: in Rome they are in nightly fear of fires (190—231), they cannot sleep for the noise of the crowded streets (232—238), they are in danger of being trampled under foot by day (239—267), and of being struck by sherds thrown from windows, or attacked by riotous revellers, or plundered by banditti, by night (268—314).

He could say more, did not time press: still, though he must go, he wishes his friend all success in his attempt to reform the age (315—322).

For somewhat similar descriptions of Rome, see Mart. iii. 4, Ammian. xiv. 6 § 12 sq.

QUAMVIS digressu veteris confusus amici

Laudo tamen, vacuis quod sedem figere Cumis

[1—20. Umbricius may well be excused for leaving the city, with its dangers and its vices, even for the solitude of Cumæ: and no wonder if in Egeria's vale, where the marble which has replaced the native rock, and Jewish fortune-tellers who now occupy Numa's haunts,

suggest such thoughts, he should give vent to his indignation.]

1. *vet.*] *supr.* i. 132 n.

conf.] Quam ego audio confusionem tuam fuisse, quum digredientem prosequereris, Plin. Pan. 86 § 3. *am.*] Umbricius, v. 21.

2. *Laudo...quod*] *Madv.* § 357 a.

Destinet atque unum civem donare Sibyllæ.

Janua Baiarum est, et gratum littus amœni

Secessus. Ego vel Prochytam præpono Suburræ.

Nam quid tam miserum, tam solum vidimus, ut non

Deterius credas horrere incendia, lapsus

Cum.] Quæta Cyme, Stat. Silv. iv. 3. 65. *Cumæ*, the oldest Greek colony in Italy (Vell. i. 4 § 1), was founded by Chalcidians, and by Cumæans from Æolis (Strabo v. p. 243), on a spur of Mount Gaurus (Juv. ix. 57), upon the Sinus Puteolanus. In early times, from the fertility of the soil and convenience of the harbour (Dionys. Hal. vii. 3), it was wealthy and populous, and repelled repeated attacks of the Tyrrhenians; B.C. 417, however, it was taken by the Campanians (Liv. iv. 44), and the inhabitants were sold for slaves (Diod. xii. 76), a blow which it never recovered. Thus in Tiberius's time Velleius says of it, "vires veteres . . . hodieque magnitudo ostendit mœnium," i. 4 § 2.

vacuis] vac. Ulubræ, x. 102: Tibur vac., Hor. Ep. i. 7. 45: Aceræ vac., Virg. G. ii. 225; at this time, owing to the civil wars and the employment of slaves in agriculture, the free country population was extinct in Italy, infr. iv. 27: *Italæ vastitas*, Pollio ap. Cic. Fam. x. 33: *Italæ solitudo*, Cic. ad Att. i. 19 § 4: τὰ πλεῖστα τῆς Ἰταλίας ἡρημωμένα, Dio, xxxviii. 1: Ti. Gracchus endeavoured to check the evil, Plut. c. 8.

3. A master, who had freed a slave, said:—"Atticam hodie civitatem Maxumam majorem feci, atque auxi civi femina," Plaut. Pers. iv. 3. 6.

Sib.] On the Cumæan sibyl, v.

Virg. Æn. vi. 2 sq.

4. *Jan.*] It is on the road to Baiæ from Rome, five M. P. from Baiæ.

Baiar.] xi. 49 n.

am.] We read of the *amœnitas* of Cumæ (Vell. i. 4 § 2).

am. Sec.] On this genitive (of quality) cf. infr. 48, v. 47.

5. I prefer the most lonely of islands to the city.

Proch.] (now *Procida*) an island in the gulf of Naples, thirty stadia from Misenum: Pr. aspera, Stat. ii. 2. 76, Virg. Æn. ix. 715, Serv., Plin. H. N. ii. 89, iii. 12, Strab. i. p. 60, v. pp. 247, 258, Dionys. i. 53.

Sub.] xi. 51 n.: Dum tu forsitan inquietus erras Clamosa, *Juvenalis*, in Suburra, Mart. xii. 18. 1, 2.

7. *incend.*] Infr. 195–222, xiv. 305 sq.: Timagenes felicitati urbis inimicus aiebat, Romæ sibi incendia ob hoc unum dolori esse, quod sciret meliora resurrectura, quam arsissent, Sen. Ep. 91 § 13: Profecto incendia puniunt luxum, nec tamen effici potest, ut mores aliquid ipso homine mortalius esse intelligant, Plin. H. N. xxxvi. 24 (15) § 110.

laps.] Ædes ipsæ, quas in tantum extruxere, ut domus ad usum et munimentum paratæ sint nunc periculo, non præsidio: tanta altitudo ædificiorum est, tantæque viarum angustiae, ut neque adversus ignem præsidium, neque ex ruinis ullum ullam in partem effugium,

Tectorum assiduos et mille pericula sævæ
Urbis et Augusto recitantes mense poetas?

Sen. ii. Contr. 9. Strabo tells us that building was always going on in Rome, because of the frequent fires and fall of houses, v. p. 235: cf. Sen. de Const. Sap. 12 § 2, Plut. Crass. 2.

9. *August.*] In the pestilential season (Hor. Ep. i. 7. 1-13).

rec.] The practice of reciting unpublished works before a private company, or in a mixed assembly, became general in the time of Augustus: Recitantes et benigne et patienter audiit: nec tantum carmina et historias, sed et orationes et dialogos, Suet. Aug. 89: (Pollio Asinius) primus... omnium Romanorum advocatis hominibus scripta recitavit, Sen. Exc. Cont. iv. Præf. Virgil recited his Bucolics, Georgics, and part of his Æneid before Augustus (Donat. Vit. Virg. 11, 12, cf. Tac. Dial. 13). Ovid also thus came into notice:—Carmina cum primum populo juvenilia legi, Barba resecta mihi bisve semelve fuit, Trist. iv. 10. 56, 7: cf. ib. iii. 14. 39, Epist. iv. 2. 35 sq. He had heard Propertius:—Sæpe suos solitus recitare Propertius ignes, Trist. iv. 10. 45: Horace was more diffident:—Non recito cuiquam nisi amicis, idque coactus, Non ubivis coramve quibuslibet, S. i. 4. 73, 4: cf. ib. 23, Epist. i. 19. 42.

The author who purposed to recite sent invitations to his friends (Juv. vii. 84 n.): thus Pliny—Cepi autem non mediocrem voluptatem, quod hunc librum quum amicis recitare voluissem non per codicillos, non per libellos, sed *si commodum*

esset, et *si valde vacaret*, admoniti (nunquam porro, aut valde raro, vacat Romæ, aut commodum est, audire recitantem) foedissimis insuper tempestatibus per biduum convenerunt: quumque modestia mea finem recitationi facere voluisset, ut adjicerent tertium diem exegerunt, Ep. iii. 18 § 4: cf. Tac. Dial. 9.

The place of recitation was sometimes the Palatium (Plin. Ep. i. 13 § 3), or since Hadrian, the Athenæum, or other public place; sometimes a private house: wealthy patrons often lent their house for the purpose (Juv. vii. 40 n.). The author, elegantly dressed, read from a raised seat:—Scilicet hæc populo pexusque togaque recenti, Et natalitia tandem cum sardonyche albus Sede leges celsa, Pers. i. 15 sq.; for the auditors cathedræ were placed (Juv. vii. 47), they applauded with cries of Euge! belle! Pers. i. 49: Effecte! graviter! cito! nequiter! euge! beate! Mart. ii. 27. 3: and especially σοφῶς, Mart. i. 3. 7.

The purpose of the recitations was either only to elicit applause, or also to invite criticism: αἱ δ' ἀναγνώσεις ποιῶσιν ἐπανορθώσεις, Theophr. ap. Diog. v § 37: Has recitandi causas sequor: primum, quod ipse, qui recitat, aliquanto acrius scriptis suis, auditorum reverentia, intendit: deinde quod, de quibus dubitat, quasi ex consilii sententia statuit. Multa etiam a multis admonetur: et, si non admoneatur, quid quisque sentiat, perspicit ex vultu, oculis, nutu, manu, murmure, silentio; quæ

Sed dum tota domus reda componitur una, 10
 Substitit ad veteres arcus madidamque Capenam.
 17 In vallem Egeriæ descendimus, et speluncas
 Dissimiles veris : quanto præstantius esset

satis apertis notis iudicium ab humanitate discernunt. Atque adeo, si cui forte eorum, qui interfuerunt, curæ fuerit eadem illa legere, intelliget me quædam aut commutasse, aut præterisse, fortasse etiam ex suo iudicio, quamvis ipse nihil dixerit mihi, Plin. Ep. v. 3 § 8 sq., id. vii. 17, v. 13, viii. 21 § 4 sq. On the reception which the work met with from the audience might depend its future publication or suppression :— Videor autem jam nunc posse rescribere, esse opus pulchrum, nec supprimendum, quantum aestimare licuit ex iis, quæ me præsentē recitasti, Plin. Ep. iii. 15 § 3.

That attendance at recitations was one of the most onerous *officia* appears from Hor. S. i. 3. 89, A. P. 420 sq., 474 sq., Pers. Sat. i. 53 sq., Juv. i. 1–14, and from Plin. Ep. i. 13, who laments that many of the audience lounged about till the reading was nearly over, and others left while it was going on, v. Mart. xi. 52. 16, iii. 45. 4, ii. 88, iii. 44.

As here the month of August, so other months were devoted to recitations. Magnum proventum poetarum annus hic attulit: toto mense Aprili nullus fere dies, quo non recitaret aliquis, Plin. Ep. i. 13 § 1; Pliny himself chose July, as being a holiday time when no business was done in the courts, viii. 21 § 2; the same reason held good for the choice of August. Thus Seneca mockingly makes Claudius say, “Ego eram, qui tibi ante templum tuum jus dicebam

totis diebus mense Julio et Augusto,” Apoc. 7 § 4.

11. *Substitit—dum componitur*] This construction, which is the ordinary one when two contemporaneous actions are spoken of, occurs again, i. 60, v. 94, vi. 176, ix. 4, xiv. 92, 95. For exceptions, v. Madv. § 336. 2.

mad. Cap.] Ideo quia supra eam aquæductus est quem nunc appellant arcum stillantem; primum enim usque ibidem fuerunt portæ, Schol. *Porta Capena*, so called from the old Etruscan town Capena, lay at the foot of Mons Cælius; from it ran the Via Appia, and over it terminated the rivus Herculaneus, a branch of the aqueduct Martia, Frontin. de Aqu. 19: Capena grandi porta qua pluit gutta, Mart. iii. 47. 1.

12. Nam laureta Numæ fontesque habitamus eosdem, et comite Egeria ridemus inania cœpta, Sulpic. Sat. 67: lucus erat, quem medium ex opaco specu fons perenni rigabat aqua; quo quia se persæpe Numa sine arbitris velut ad congressum Deæ inferebat, Camenis eum lucum sacrauit, quod earum ibi concilia cum conjuge sua Egeria essent, Liv. i. 21. The fountain was set apart for sacred uses, being reserved for the Vestal Virgins, Plut. Num. 13.

13 (18). *ver.*] Natural: fossis inducunt mare: adeo nullis gaudere *veris* sciunt, Fabian. Papir. ap. Sen. Contr. ii. 9.

præs.] The god would have a

Numen aquæ, viridi si margine cluderet undas
 20 Herba, nec ingenuum violarent marmora tofum! 15
 12 Hic ubi nocturnæ Numa constituebat amicæ,
 Nunc sacri fontis nemus et delubra locantur
 Judæis, quorum cophinus fœnumque supellex—
 Omnis enim populo mercedem pendere jussa est
 16 Arbor, et ejectis mendicat silva Camenis— 20
 Hic tunc Umbricius, “Quando artibus” inquit “honestis
 Nullus in urbe locus, nulla emolumenta laborum,

more fitting home, one that he would be loth to leave.

14 (19). *Num.*] *sac. font.* 17.

15 (20). *ingen.*] A Lucretian word, *ingenui fontes*, &c.

viol.] xi. 116 n.

tof.] Pumice vivo Et levibus tofis nativum duxerat arcum, Ov. Met. iii. 159 : sordidoque tofo, Stat. Silv. iv. 3. 53 : a calcareous stone, friable, and from its want of durability, of little value. See Forcellini.

16 (12). *noct.*] Simulat sibi cum dea Egeria congressus nocturnos esse, Liv. i. 19.

const.] “Made assignments with.” De hujusmodi rebus dicitur convenire et constituere de cujusmodi rebus apud extraneos meretrices agunt, Donat. ad Ter. Hec. i. 2. 120 : Constitui cum quodam hospite me esse illum conventuram, Ter. l. l. : Si rus cum scorto constitui ire, Titinn. ap. Non. *toga* : Ter. Eun. i. 2. 125 : with the dative and inf., Cic. de Orat. i. ad fin.

amicæ,] Satirical, like *const.* She is Numa’s *conjux* in Livy.

17 (13). *Nunc*] i. e. ubi nunc.

delub.] Of the Muses, supr. 12 n.

18 (14). *Jud.*] On the Jews in Rome, see xiv. 96 sq. The temple nad grove of the Muses is let out to

Jews (who used to frequent woods near running water for sacred worship, Acts xvi. 13, infr. 296).

coph.] *κόφινος*, a wicker basket much used by the Jews : *cophino fœnoque relicto Arcanam Judæa tremens mendicat in aurem*, vi. 542 : Matt. xiv. 20, and often in the N. T. There was a festival of the Cophinus among the Jews, on which Philo wrote a treatise, lately printed by Mai : *Ordinis res est, ut Ægyptius Pharaon incedat cum diademate, Israelita cum cophino*, Sidon. Ep. vii. 6.

fœn.] The basket for their food, and hay for a bed, are the sole furniture of these vagrants : perhaps, however, the hay was used for covering eggs or other articles for sale.

19 (15). *merc.*] The rent of the wood.

20 (16). The Camenæ, the old *Latin* goddesses, make way for barbarian fanatics.

mend.] vi. 543 : a matre doctus . . . rogare Judæus, Mart. xii. 57. 13. The wood *begs* when it is thronged by beggars.

[21—57. Since, says Umbricius, there is no room for honest industry at Rome, I will find a home else-

Res hodie minor est, here quam fuit, atque eadem cras
 Deteret exiguis aliquid, proponimus illuc
 Ire, fatigatas ubi Dædalus exuit alas, 25
 Dum nova canities, dum prima et recta senectus,
 Dum superest Lachesi quod torqueat, et pedibus me
 Porto meis nullo dextram subeunte bacillo.
 Cedamus patria. Vivant Artorius istic
 Et Catulus, maneant qui nigrum in candida vertunt, 30

where, while I have yet vigour to go. They who are content by any shifts to make a fortune may stay. I cannot flatter or be an instrument of crime; and now none is smiled on by the great but he who is master of some secret which they fear to have exposed.]

This Umbricius may be the same as the haruspex, who foretold Galba's death, and who was "haruspicum in nostro ævo peritissimus," Plin. H. N. x. 7 (6): cf. infr. 44.

22. Of the neglect of literary men Juvenal complains, Sat. vii.; on the neglect of poor clients, in this Satire. See Mart. iii. 38.

23. *here*] Scis *here* mi multas pariter placuisse puellas, Prop. ii. 22. 1: the pronunciation was intermediate between E and I:—in *here* neque E plane neque I auditur, Quintil. i. 4 § 8: the form *heri* was now obsolete:—*here* nunc E litera terminamus: at veterum Comico- rum adhuc libris invenio, "*heri* ad me venit;" quod idem in epistolis Augusti, quas sua manu scripsit, aut emendavit, deprehenditur, id. i. 7 § 22.

23, 24. "And will again tomorrow wear away something from its small remainder." With vv.

21—25 cf. Ego mihi alios deos Penates persequar, alium Larem, aliam urbem, aliam civitatem: ab Atticis abhorreo: nam ubi mores deteriores increbrescunt indies &c., Plaut. Merc. v. 1. 7 sq.

illuc] To Cumæ, supr. 2.

25. Dædalus, ut fama est, fugiens Minoia regna Præpetibus pennis ausus se credere cœlo, Insuetum per iter gelidas enavit ad Arctos, Chalcidicaque levis tandem superastitit arce, Virg. Æn. vi. 14 sq.

27. cf. Dum res et ætas et sororum Fila trium patiuntur atra, Hor. Od. ii. 3. 15, 16, Ov. Trist. v. 10. 45, 6.

28. Hence, "In tremulam baculo non subeunte manum," Auson. Epitaph. xxxiv. 4: with vv. 26—28 cf. ἀπὸ κροτάφων πελόμεσθα πάντες γηράλαιοι, καὶ ἐπισχερὰ ἐς γένυν ἔρπει λευκαίνων ὁ χρόνος· ποιῆν τι δεῖ δὲ γόνυ χλωρόν, Theocr. xiv. fin.

29, 30. *Art. Cat.*] Unknown. "Those who can make black white, and are willing to stoop to the meanest and most dishonest occupations, may thrive at Rome."

30. Autolycus, furtum ingeniosus ad omne, Qui facere adsuerat, patriæ non degener artis, Candida de nigris, et de candentibus atra, Ov. Met. xi. 313 sq.

Queis facile est ædem conducere flumina portus,
Siccandam eluviem, portandum ad busta cadaver,
Et præbere caput domina venale sub hasta.
Quondam hi cornicines et municipalis arenæ

31. *Queis, &c.*] Who are willing (as *redemptores, mancipes, or conductores*) to undertake the building or repair of temples, the dredging or embanking of rivers (Tac. Ann. i. 76, 79), the construction or clearing of harbours, the draining of the cloacæ, the carrying out the dead to burial.

Aumin. sicc. el.] The *Curatores riparum et alvei Tiberis et cloacarum urbis* were charged with letting out (*locare*) these works, Orell. Insc. ind., Suet. Aug. 37.

32. The labourers employed on the sewers were convicts, Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. x. 41 § 2; and the contractors were held in great contempt: Etiam laminæ interdum argenteolæ in cloacis inveniuntur; eane re cloacas purgandas redimamus? Fronto ad Antonin. de Orat. iv § 7.

The undertakers (*Libitinarii*) engaged to supply the funeral, as amongst ourselves (Sat. xii. 122 n.). Sit aliquis in summo splendore etiam sordibus gratis locus. M. Cornuto prætore funus Hirtii et Pansæ jussu senatus locante, qui tunc Libitinam exercebant, quum rerum suarum usum, tum ministerium suum gratuitum polliciti sunt; . . . quæstum contempserunt, nulli alii rei quam quæstui viventes, Val. Max. v. 2 § 10, who adds—Pace cinerum suorum reges gentium exterarum secundum hunc tam contemptum gregem referri se patientur: . . . honesti actus ab infimis editi, &c.

On the occupations regarded as degrading see Cic. Off. i § 150.

33. “And, as criers, to put up slaves to sale by public auction.” On the *præco* see vii. 5, 6 n.; he acted the part of a modern auctioneer, Mart. i. 86: bona . . . voci acerbissimæ subjecta præconis, Cic. Phil. ii § 64, cf. § 103: cujus bona ex edicto possidentur, hujus omnis fama et existimatio cum bonis simul possidetur: . . . cui magistri fiunt et domini constituuntur; . . . de quo homine præconis vox prædicat et pretium conficit, id. pro Quint. § 50.

cap.] Principum sub civili hasta capita venalia, Sen. de Ira, i. 2 § 1.

domin.] Vidi ambitiosa turba clientum limina deserta sub domino sectore venalia, Sen. Contr. ii. 9 init.: festuca . . . quasi hastæ loco, signo quodam justi dominii, Gaius, iv § 16: the hasta was a symbol of the absolute Quiritarian ownership acquired by purchase in an auction. *Dom.* is similarly used by Prop. iii. 9. 23 (dominas secures). As the *hasta* was set up at the sale of the goods of the proscribed, the word itself became odious:—quos hasta prætoris infami lucro et quandoque suppuratione exercet, Sen. de Brev. Vit. 11 § 3: cf. Cic. Phil. ii. c. 26, and ib. v § 9 (illa infinita hasta).

ven.] Quintil., amongst instances of general terms which had received a special signification, adduces *venales* = *novitii*, viii. 2 § 8.

[34–36. These, who once wound a

Perpetui comites notæque per oppida buccæ 35
 Munera nunc edunt, et verso pollice vulgus
 Quem jubet occidunt populariter, inde reversi
 Conducunt foricas, et cur non omnia? quum sint
 Quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum
 Extollit, quoties voluit Fortuna jocari. 40
 Quid Romæ faciam? Mentiri nescio, librum

horn (x. 214 n.) at the country shows, and whose cheeks (cf. xi. 34, i.e. the force of their blast) were known in every town, now exhibit gladiators.] Cf. Sutor cerdo dedit, tibi, culta Bononia, munus; Fullo dedit Mutinæ; nunc ubi caupo dabit? Mart. iii. 59.

36. *verso p.*] Those who wished the death of a conquered gladiator turned (*vertebant, convertabant*) their thumbs towards their breasts, as a signal to his opponent to stab him; those who wished him to be spared, turned their thumbs downwards (*premebant*), as a signal for dropping the sword: Et quoties victor ferrum jugulo inserit, illa Delicias ait esse suas, pectusque jacentis Virgo modesta jubet converso pollice rumpi, Prudent. adv. Symm. ii. 1096: Sperat et in sæva victus gladiator arena, Sit licet infesto pollice turba minax, Burm. Anthol. iii. 82. 27: Pollices quum faveamus premere etiam proverbio jubemur, Plin. xxviii. 5, Hor. Ep. i. 18. 66.

37. *pop.*] "To win good-will." On the cruelty of the spectators, cf. Homo, sacra res, homini jam per lusum et jocum occiditur: et quem erudiri ad inferenda accipiendaque vulnera nefas erat, is jam nudus inermisque producitur; satisque spec-

taculi ex homine mors est, Sen. Ep. 95 § 33: Occide, ure, verbera! Quare tam timide incurrit in ferrum? Quare parum audacter occidit? Quare parum libenter moritur? Plagis aguntur in vulnera, et mutuos ictus nudis et obviis pectoribus excipiunt, Sen. Ep. 7 § 4: Ad spectaculum supplicii nostri populus convenerat, jam ostentata per arenam perituro-rum corpora mortis suæ pompam duxerant: sedebat sanguine nostro favorabilis dominus, Quintil. Decl. ix § 6. p. 194: Cæsar directed that the more famous gladiators should be forcibly rescued, "sicubi infestis spectatoribus dimicarent," Suet. Cæs. 26.

38. *for.*] "And thence returned they hire for gain (nor grudge) Jakes-farming," Holyday. Such *foricæ* or *latrinæ* stood by the road side, and a small fee was taken for the use of them: "tabernas foro vicinas," Freund after one Schol.

et cur &c.] And why should they not thus shift about from the highest to the lowest employments, since they thereby only imitate Fortune, who has raised them? cf. vii. 194 sq.

39. *Qu. (fortuna) ext.*] On the constr. see 93 n.

40. vi. 608, vii. 197.

41. Non enim deum imperatorem

Si malus est, nequeo laudare et poscere, motus
 Astrorum ignoro, funus promittere patris
 Nec volo nec possum, ranarum viscera nunquam
 Inspexi, ferre ad nuptam quæ mittit adulter,
 Quæ mandat, norunt alii, me nemo ministro
 Fur erit, atque ideo nulli comes exeo, tanquam
 Mancus et extinctæ corpus non utile dextræ.
 Quis nunc diligitur, nisi conscius, et cui fervens

45

dicam, vel quia mentiri nescio, Tert. Apol. 33: Ammianus of a client:—interrogatusque multa, coactusque mentiri, xiv. 6 § 12. So Lucian, on arriving at Rome, asks himself why he had come amongst informers and flatterers and false friends, Nigrin. § 17.

libr. &c.] Recitator historiam ingentem attulit, minutissime scriptam, arctissime plicatam, et magna parte perlecta: Desinam, inquit, si vultis. Acclamatur, Recita, recita, ab his, qui illum obmutescere illico cupiunt, Sen. Ep. 95 § 2: Quid ego, homo stultissime, facere debui, quum fame morerer? An videlicet audirem sententias? . . . Multo me turpior es tu hercule, qui ut foris cœnares poetam laudasti, Petron. 10, Mart. ii. 27, vi. 48, Hor. A. P. 420 sq., Sat. ii. 5. 74, Pers. i. 53 sq., Mart. x. 10. 9, 10, xii. 40. 1.

42. *posc.*] To ask leave to read it at home.

mot.] xiv. 248 sq. n., vi. 553 sq. I am no astrologer, that I should promise an expectant heir the speedy death of his father.

fun.] Filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos, Ov. Met. i. 148.

44. *ran.*] I have never, as haruspex, inspected the entrails of frogs.

That the superstitious consulted the entrails of animals not commonly used for the purpose appears from vi. 551 (*rimabitur exta catelli*).

45. *Insp.*] i. 97 n.: Protinus ereptas viventi pectore fibras Inspiciunt, mentesque deum scrutantur in illis, Ov. Met. xv. 136-7, cf. 577: Sen. Thyest. 757: hence the substantive *inspicium*: posse videre Extorum inspicis resque expectare futuras, Tertull. Carm. adv. Marc. i. 12.

fer. &c.] I cannot bear to a wife the letters and presents (*quæ mittit*) of her paramour, nor repeat his messages (*quæ mandat*). See Ov. Amor. i. 11.

47. *comes &c.*] Since I will bear no part in extortions, no governor takes me with him in his *cohors* into a province. That *fur* and *comes* are to be thus explained appears from the mention of Verres, v. 53: cf. viii. 87 sq.

48. *Manc.*] "Thus I go From Rome as fit for no man, like one maimed, Whose right hand life already has disclaimed."—Holyday.

ext. d.] On the genitive, cf. v. 4.

49. *cons.*] xiv. 28, Mart. vi. 50, esp. vv. 5, 6 (*Vis fieri dives, Bithynice? Conscius esto: Nil tibi, vel minimum basia pura dabunt*).

Æstuat occultis animus semperque tacendis ? 50

Nil tibi se debere putat, nil conferet unquam,

Participem qui te secreti fecit honesti ;

Carus erit Verri, qui Verrem tempore quo vult

Accusare potest : tanti tibi non sit opaci

Omnis arena Tagi quodque in mare volvitur aurum 55

Ut somno careas, ponendaque præmia sumas

Tristis et a magno semper timearis amico !

Quæ nunc divitibus gens acceptissima nostris

Et quos præcipue fugiam, properabo fateri,

Nec pudor obstabit : non possum ferre, Quirites, 60

Græcam urbem : quamvis quota portio fæcis Achæi ?

50. i. 166.

53. *Carus* &c.] Metum prorsus et noxiam conscientiæ pro foedere haberi, Tac. Ann. vi. 4.

Verr.] ii. 26, viii. 106 : the proprætor of Sicily (B.C. 73—70), whose extortions are exposed by Cicero.

54. *tanti non sit ut careas*,] Let no amount of wealth be so highly prized by you, as that for it *you should be willing* to forego your peace of mind by harbouring a guilty secret : Sat. x. 97 n.

op.] Fluvio succedit opaco, Virg. *Æn.* vii. 36, cl. ingens lucus, ibid. 29. Martial, himself a Spaniard, says : *Æstus serenos aureo franges Tago, Obscurus umbris arborum*, i. 50. 15.

55. *aur.*] xiv. 299 n.

56. *somn.*] xiii. 198, 217 sq.

pon.] Insecure, which you must one day lose : si quid mirabere, *pones* Invitus, Hor. Ep. i. 10. 31.

57. *Trist.*] The gift brings only anxiety.

magn.] i. 33 n.

[58—125. Greek parasites by their

supple versatility insinuate themselves into the favour of the great, who neglect their poor countrymen.]

accept.] A common complaint of guests at a feast was : *μόνοις τοῖς Ἑλλήσι τούτοις ἀνέφκται ἡ Ῥωμαίων πόλις*, Lucian, de Merc. Cond. 17.

60. *Quir.*] *Citizens!* ironical.

61. *qu.*] “And yet,” used like *quanquam*, and *καίτοι*. I cannot away with a *Greek* Rome, and yet that is not the worst. Cf. vi. 186 sq., 295 sq. “Come now, mark this throng, for which the houses of our immense city scarce supply room enough : of this crowd the greater part have no country ; from their own free towns and colonies, in a word, from the whole globe, they are congregated. Some are brought by ambition, some by the calls of public duty, or charged with some mission, others by luxury, which seeks a harbour rich and commodious for vices : others by the eager pursuit of liberal studies, others by the shows ; some friendship has

Jam pridem Syrus in Tiberim defluxit Orontes,
 Et linguam et mores et cum tibicine chordas
 Obliquas, necnon gentilia tympana secum
 Vexit, et ad Circum jussas prostare puellas :
 Ite quibus grata est picta lupa barbara mitra !

65

allured, others diligence, which has won a wide field for the display of virtue : some have brought their beauty to the market, some their eloquence. No class of men but flocks together into a city, which sets a high price both on virtues and vices. Bid all these be summoned by name, and ask each what is his birthplace ; you will find that the great bulk of them are such as have left their own abodes to come to a city vast, it is true, and fair, yet not their own," Sen. ad Helv. 6.

quota portio] Or *quota pars* (xiii. 157), properly "One part amongst how many?" "How small a fraction?" "How many parts, each equal to this, go to make up the whole?" v. Ov. Amor. ii. 12. 10. (Ex tot, in Atrida pars quota laudis erat?) : frequent in later prose, e. g. Quintil. xii. 1 § 26 (*qu. pars*), Decl. 252, p. 458 (*qu. portio*), and Plin. H. N. (both. See Valpy's index). Cf. *κατανόησον, πόσῳ μέρει αὐτῶν πάντες μαχεσάμενοι νενικήκαμεν*, Xen. Cyrop. iv. 1 § 16.

fæc.] Quo (to Rome) cuncta undique atrocia aut pudenda confluunt celebranturque, Tac. Ann. xv. 44.

62. "Whole nations have settled in Rome, as that of the Cappadocians and Scythians, and they of Pontus, and many others," Athen. i. 17 § 36, p. 20 C., v. the whole § : Syrians were employed as slaves (vi. 351), as tavern-keepers (viii. 159

Syrophœnix), grammarians (Suet. Gr. 8), while the children were petted by the great (*nucibusque ludebat cum pueris minutis, quos facie et garrulitate amabiles undique conquirebat, præcipue Mauros et Syros*, Suet. Aug. 83), and the women played on the flute (*ambubaïæ*, Hor. S. i. 2. 1) : cf. Mart. x. 76. 2 sq.

Orontes,] Now *Aasi*, the chief river of Syria, rises in Antilibanon, in Coelesyria, flows by Emesa, Apamea, and Antioch ; the excessive luxury of which last city is satirized by Julian in his Misopogon : cf. Prop. i. 2. 3, ii. 23. 21, 2.

64. *ch. obl.*] *Sambucæ*. *Luxuriæ* enim peregrinæ origo ab exercitu Asiatico invecta in urbem est . . . tunc psaltriæ sambucistriæque et convivalia ludionum oblectamenta addita epulis, Liv. xxxix. 6.

tympana] Tambourines, chiefly used in the worship of Cybele, vi. 515, viii. 176.

65. *Circi* . . . meretrices, Lamprid. Heliog. 32, and 26 : *Deliciæ populi*, magno notissima Circo Quintia, vibratas docta movere nates, Cymbala cum crotalis, pruriginis arma, Priapo Ponit et adducta tympana pulsa manu, Meyer, Anthol. 1642 : *Circo maximo*, inter scortorum totius urbis ambubaiarumque ministeria, Suet. Ner. 27, Cyprian de Spect. 5.

66. *Ite*] To the Circus!

lup. barb.] Et quas Euphrates et

Rusticus ille tuus sumit trechedipna, Quirine,
Et ceromatico fert niceteria collo!

quas mihi mittit Orontes Me capiant,
nolo furta pudica tori, Propert. ii.
23. 21, 22.

mitra] Cf. ii. 84. *Mæonia mitra*.
Lydia: nam utebantur et Phryges
et Lydii. *Mitra*. Hoc est, incurvo
pileo: de quo pendebat etiam buc-
carum tegimen. Sane quibus effe-
minatio crimini dabatur, etiam mitra
eis adscribebatur: multa enim lectio
mitras proprie meretricum esse do-
cet, Serv. ad *Æn.* iv. 216, cf. id. ad
ix. 616 (*mitræ* feminarum, quas ca-
lanticas dicunt), Ov. *Her.* ix. 63.
The Galli wear *mitræ* in Apul. Met.
viii. 27, Clodius in Cic. *Fragm.* in
Clod. 6, where Beier:—"mitra fero-
cem barbara frontem premens, Sen.
Herc. Fur. 471: Dicitur *Sidonia*,
Prop. ii. 29. 15: *Tyria*, Sen. *Œd.*
418: *Lydia*, Prop. iii. 17. 30, Pind.
Nem. viii. 25:" cf. *Copa Syrisca* caput
Graia redimita mitella, &c., Virg.
Copa 1 sq.

67. *Rust.*] ii. 73, 127, xi. 78
sq., xiv. 179 sq.: Vita autem hæc
rustica . . . parsimonie, diligentie,
justitie magistra est, Cic. p. Rosc.
Am. § 75: verecundie frugalitatis at-
que etiam rusticitatis antiquæ, Plin.
Ep. i. 14 § 4: siccis rustica veritas
capillis, Mart. x. 72. 11: v. the agri-
cultural writers, Cato, *Præf.*: Varr. ii.
Præf., iii. 1 § 4: Columell. i. *Præf.*:
Plaut. *Men.* iv. 3. 15.

trech.] Vestimenta parasitica, vel
galliculas (shoes) currentium ad cœ-
nam, Schol. *Τρεχέδαιπνος* is a name
of reproach for a parasite, Plut. *Qu.*
Conv. viii. 6. 1 § 1: the neuter is
only found in this passage.

Quir.] Cf. tuos, Gradvie, nepotes,
ii. 128.

68. *cerom.*] *Ceroma* was a mix-
ture of oil, wax, and earth, with
which the *athletæ* rubbed themselves
before wrestling: qui in ceromate
(nam, pro facinus! ne Latinis qui-
dem vitiis laboramus) spectator pue-
rorum rixantium sedet, Sen. de Brev.
Vit. 12: quin et sordes hominis in
magnis fecere remediis quæstuosorum
gymnasia Græcorum: quippe ea
strigmenta molliunt; . . . illa, quæ
sunt e ceromate, permixta cœno, ar-
ticulos tantum molliunt calfaciunt
discutiunt efficacius, Plin. H. N.
xxviii. 13 (4): illa perdere imperii
mores, illa quæ sani patimur, lucta-
tus, ceromata, id. xxix. 8 (1): de
terræ usu in ceromatis, quibus exer-
cendo juvenus nostra corporis vires
perdit animorum, id. xxxv. 47 (13):
femineum ceroma, Juv. vi. 246, infr.
76. 115, Hor. S. ii. 2. 11, *Ep.* ii. 1.
33. Such complaints of the bad
effects of the gymnasia are frequent:
Viri magni nostri majores non sine
causa præponebant rusticos Romanos
urbanis . . . utrumque sunt conse-
cuti, ut et cultura agros fecundissi-
mos haberent, et ipsi valetudine fir-
miores essent ac ne Græcorum urbana
desiderarent gymnasia, quæ nunc
vix satis singula sunt, Varr. R. R.
ii. *Præf.* §§ 1, 2: gymnasiis indulgent
Græculi, Traj. ap. Plin. *Ep.* x. 49 §
2: usum ejus [*olei*] ad luxuriam ver-
tere Græci, vitiorum omnium geni-
tores, in gymnasiis publicando, Plin.
H. N. xv. 5 (4): v. Cic. *Tusc.* iv §
70, Aristoph. *Nub.* 973, Plut. *Ama-*
tor. v § 9. p. 751 F, Qu. Rom. 40 p.
274 D, Wytt. ad Plut. *Mor.* p. 8 D,
Tac. *Ann.* xiv. 20, Petron. 85, Tert.
de Pall. 3 fin., Plin. *Ep.* iv. 22 §§ 1-3.

Hic alta Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relictæ,
 Hic Andro, ille Samo, hic Trallibus aut Alabandis 70
 Esquilias dictumque petunt a vimine collem,
 Viscera magnarum domuum, dominique futuri.
 Ingenium velox, audacia perdita, sermo
 Promptus et Isæo torrentior. Ede, quid illum

The introduction of gymnastic contests similar to the Greek is ascribed to Nero, Suet. 12, Tac. Ann. xiv. 15.

nicet.] Prizes, such as collars.

69. The poet returns to the Greeks, v. 61.

alta Sic.] Old Sicyon lay in the plain near the sea, but Demetrius Poliorcetes razed the walls and houses, and removed the inhabitants to the Acropolis, Diod. xx. 102.

Amyd.] On the river Axius, in Macedonia, Hom. Il. ii. 849.

70. For the hiatus in this line, cf. i. 150, ii. 26.

Andro,] Now *Andro*, the most northern of the Cyclades, adjoining the southern extremity of Eubœa.

Tralles] or *Trallis*, in Caria, on the Eudon, a branch of the Mæander, was a trading town of importance, as it stood at the intersection of the great roads from Apamea to Ephesus, and from Rhodes to the northern provinces of Asia Minor, Strab. xiv. 648, Plin. v. 29. There are considerable ruins near *Aidin*.

Alabanda] near the Marsyas, 160 stadia south of Tralles, a free city, and *conventus juridicus*, Plin. H. N. v. 29 § 109, noted for its luxury, Strab. xiv. 660. There was a proverb, Ἀλάβανδα Καρῶν εὐτυχιστάτη, Steph. Byz.

Viminalis] a Jove Vimino, quod ibi aræ: sunt qui quod ibi vimineta

fuerint, Varr. L. L. v § 51. So *Esq.*] from *œsculus*.

72. *Visc.*] "what is nearest and dearest:" sua credite matri Viscera, Stat. Th. vii. 521. These adventurers are soon *at home* in the great houses of Rome, and are made heirs to the estate.

73. *serm.*] Nunquam dubitavit [*Haterius*], nunquam intermisit: semel incipiebat, semel desinebat In Græcis hanc licentiam tuleris, Sen. Ep. 40 § 10: Est plerisque Græcorum, sicut illi, pro copia volubilitas: tam longas tamque frigidas periodos uno spiritu, quasi torrente, contorquent, Plin. Ep. v. 20 § 4: nuper ventosa hæc et enormis loquacitas Athenas ex Asia commigravit, Petron. 2: Suet. Aug. 86, Cic. p. Flacc. § 9, Brut. §§ 51, 325, Quintil. xii. 10 § 16, Plut. Anton. 2: linguæ volubilitate, qua plurimum valent [Græci], Val. Max. ii. 2 § 2.

74. *Isæo*] *i. e.* Isæi sermone. On this usage, by which some property of one person is compared with another person, v. Matthiæ § 453 obs. 1, Zumpt § 767, Madvig § 280. 2, Cic. p. Sull. § 72 Halm, in Vatin. § 41 Halm, Tusc. i § 2 Kühner: ita pestem intestinam propulsare, cum propugnatoribus patriæ comparandum, Quintil. xii. 7 § 3: verba . . . graculorum similia, Gell. i. 15: infr. 90, iv. 71, vi. 486, vii. 72, xv. 68.

Esse putes? quemvis hominem secum attulit ad nos, 75
 Grammaticus rhetor geometres pictor aliptes
 Augur schoenobates medicus magus, omnia novit
 Græculus esuriens, in coelum, jusseris, ibit;
 In summa, non Maurus erat, neque Sarmata, nec Thrax,
 Qui sumpsit pinnas, mediis sed natus Athenis. 80

Isæus] an Assyrian (Philostr. Vit. Soph. i. 20 § 1) rhetorician, came to Rome about A.D. 97, being then upwards of sixty years of age. Pliny the younger speaks in the highest terms of his ready eloquence; Magna Isæum fama præcesserat: major inventus est. Summa est facultas copia ubertas: dicit semper extempore.... Poscit controversias plures, electionem auditoribus permittit, sæpe etiam partes; surgit, amicitur, incipit. Statim omnia ac pæne pariter ad manum: sensus reconditi occursant, verba, sed qualia? quæsitæ et exulta, Ep. ii. 3.

torr.] x. 9, 119, 128 n.

Ede,] Infr. 296.

75. Hic [*Hadrianus*] Græcis literis impensius eruditus, a plerisque Græculus appellatus est. Atheniensium studia moresque hausit, potitus non sermone tantum, sed et ceteris disciplinis, canendi, psallendi, medendique scientia, musicus, geometra, pictor, fictorque ex ære vel marmore, Aur. Vict. Epit. xiv § 2: cf. Hor. Ep. ii. 1. 32, 33.

76. *aliptes*] vi. 422, where it denotes the slave who anointed his master in the bath; here the trainer in the gymnasium, supr. 68 n.: exercitationibus nostris... Græculus magister assistit, Plin. Pan. 13 § 5.

77. *schoen.*] xiv. 264 sq. n.

med.] Nequissimum et indoctum

genus illorum [*Græcorum*]:... quodcumque ista gens literas suas dabit, omnia corrumpet. Tum etiam magis, si medicos suos huc mittet. Jurarunt inter se barbaros necare omnes medicina. Et hoc ipsum mercede faciunt, ut fides iis sit, et facile disperdant.... Interdixi tibi de medicis, Cato ap. Plin. xxix. 7 (1): Solam hanc artium Græcarum nondum exercet Romana gravitas in tanto fructu, paucissimi Quiritium attigere, et ipsi statim ad Græcos transfugæ: immo vero auctoritas aliter quam Græce eam tractantibus etiam apud imperitos expertesque linguæ non est.... Itaque hercule in hac artium sola evenit ut cuicunque medicum se professo statim credatur, cum sit periculum in nullo mendacio majus, ibid. 8 (1): Mutatur ars [*medicinæ*] quotidie... et ingeniorum Græciæ flatu impellimur. Palamque est, ut quisque inter istos loquendo polleat, imperatorem illico vitæ nostræ necisque fieri, ib. 5 (1).

78. *es.*] Pers. Prol. 10.

jusseris,] If you have bidden him: Tu quoque magnam Partem opere in tanto, *sineret dolor*, Icare, haberes, Virg. Æn. vi. 30: par ad honesta, *libeat*, facultas, Sen. ad Marc. 16 § 1.

80. "Dædalus was an Athenian, one of the Erechtheidæ; for he was

Horum ego non fugiam conchyliā? Me prior ille
 Signabit fultusque toro meliore recumbet,
 Advectus Romam quo pruna et cottana vento?
 Usque adeo nihil est, quod nostra infantia cœlum
 Hausit Aventini bacca nutrita Sabina? 85
 Quid quod adulandi gens prudentissima laudat
 Sermonem indocti, faciem deformis amici,
 Et longum invalidi collum cervicibus æquat
 Herculis Antæum procul a tellure tenentis,

son of Metion, son of Eupalamus, son of Erechtheus," Diod. iv. 76. On the excessive adulation of the Athenians, cf. Athen. vi. 13 § 62, p. 253 sq., where he describes the court paid to Demetrius, and adds: — *Τοιοῦτοι τότε ἐγένοντο οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι, κολακείας, θηρίου χαλεπωτάτου, λύσαν ἐμβαλούσης αὐτῶν τῇ πόλει*, c. 16 § 65, p. 254 B.

81. *conch.*] Purple robes, viii. 101 n.

prior] "Shall he take precedence of me in attesting marriage deeds (x. 336) or wills (i. 67), or occupy a higher seat at table (v. 17), who was brought to Rome by the same wind which brought Syrian plums?"

83. *prun.*] Syria... *peculiares habet arbores*... In *ficorum autem [genere] caricas, et minores ejus generis, quæ cottana vocant*. Item *pruna in Damasco monte nata*, Plin. H. N. xiii. 10 (5): v. Mart. iv. 89. 6, vii. 52. 7, xiii. 28 and 29. Cf. et *Bestius urget Doctores Graios*: "Ita fit, postquam sapere urbi Cum pipere et palmis venit nostrum hoc maris experts," Pers. vi. 37: *mixtus Phariis venalis mercibus infans*, Stat. Silv. ii. 1. 73.

84, 85. "Is it so entirely to go for

nothing that when a boy I drew breath on the Aventine (*hausit cœlum*, Virg. *Æn.* x. 899), and fed on the Sabine olive?"

85. *Sab.*] *Ceromata fœce de Sabina*, Mart. iv. 4. 10: *Bellatrix gens baccifero nutrita Sabino*, Sil. iii. 596: Virg. *Æn.* vii. 711. There is an allusion to the hardy simplicity of the Sabine manners, cf. x. 299 n.

87. *Serm.*] e. g. Gnatho in Ter. Eun. iii. 1. 26 sq., 36 sq., id. ii. 2. 16 sq. Eupolis makes a parasite say:—

ἐπει-
 δ' ἂν κατίδω τιν' ἄνδρα
 ἡλίθιον, πλουτοῦντα δ', εὐ-
 θὺς περὶ τοῦτον εἰμί.
 καὶ τι τύχη λέγων ὁ πλου-
 ταξ, πάνυ τοῦτ' ἐπαινω
 καὶ καταπλήττομαι, δοκῶν
 τοῖσι λόγοισι χαίρειν,

ap. Athen. vi. 8 § 30, p. 237 F.

fac.] e. g. Artotrogus in Plaut. Mil. Glor. i. 1. 56 sq.

88. *collum*] The neck, esp. the fore part, the throat.

cervices] (generally in the plural before Hortensius's time) the nape of the neck to the shoulders. The type for the head of Hercules is that of a bull with its short thick

Miratur vocem angustam, qua deterius nec 90
 Ille sonat, quo mordetur gallina marito.
 Hæc eadem licet et nobis laudare, sed illis
 Creditur. An melior, quum Thaida sustinet, aut cum
 Uxorem comoedus agit vel Dorida nullo
 Cultam palliolo? Mulier nempe ipsa videtur, 95
 Non persona loqui, vacua et plana omnia dicas
 Infra ventriculum, et tenui distantia rima.
 Nec tamen Antiochus, nec erit mirabilis illic
 Aut Stratocles aut cum molli Demetrius Hæmo,

neck, Müller, *Anc. Art.* § 331. 2. (Philostr. *Heroic.* 19. 9 speaks of the *wrestler's neck*).

91. *Ille (maritus) quo, &c.*] Quis non malarum, quas amor curas habet Hæc inter obliviscitur? Hor. *Epod.* ii. 37: Illi, scripta quibus comœdia prisca viris est, Hor. *S.* i. 10. 16, *Liv.* i. 1, 12, *Madv.* § 322.

ille] i.e. vox illius, *supr.* 74 n.

quo m.] Without *ab*: *supr.* i. 13 n.

Cf. Suffocatur sæpe [*vox*], et majore nisu minus clara est, et interim elisa in illum sonum erumpit, cui Græci nomen a gallorum immaturo cantu dederunt, *Quintil.* xi. 3 § 51. The most notable example of the flattery here rebuked is the custom which prevailed under Nero of offering sacrifices for his "cœlestis vox," *Tac. Ann.* xvi. 22 (cf. *Sen. Apoc.* 3. 22, where Apollo says of Nero, *Ille mihi similis vultu, similisque decore, Nec cantu, nec voce minor*), though that voice was weak and wanting in clearness, *Suet. Ner.* 20, *ib.* 22 fin.

[92 sq. We Romans too might praise as falsely as the Greeks, but not with the same air of sincerity: indeed no player on the stage can sustain a part more naturally; not

even Antiochus or Hæmus would there attract notice: they are a nation of actors.]

licet et] x. 122 n.

93, 94. *melior (comoedus) quum*] *supr.* 40, *infr.* iv. 70.

Thaida] meretricem.

Dorida] ancillam. The palliolum (or pallium, *Cic. de Divin.* ii § 143) was the outer dress of the lower order of women, *Mart.* ix. 33. 1, xi. 27. 8. The maid-servant is lightly clad in the tunic alone, as the poor amongst the men wore the tunic without the toga.

95. *nempe*] "*It is true that the actor personates a woman to the very life, still (tamen, v. 98) the best actors do no more than what every Greek can do:*" cf. *attonitique miramur gestus effeminatorum, quod a natura sexum viris denegatum muliebri motu mentiantur, decipiantque oculos spectantium*, *Colum.* i. *Præf.* § 15.

97. *Macrob. Sat.* vii. 16.

98. *Ant.*] unknown.

99. *Strat., Dem.*] *Maximos actores comoediarum, Demetrium et Stratoclea, placere diversis virtutibus vidimus. Sed illud minus mirum,*

— Natio comceda est. Rides, majore cachinno 100
 Concutitur; flet, si lacrimas conspexit amici,
 Nec dolet; igniculum brumæ si tempore poscas,
 Accipit endromidem; si dixeris "æstuo," sudat.
 [Non sumus ergo pares: melior, qui semper et omni]

quod alter deos et juvenes et bonos
 patres servosque et *matronas et*
graves anus optime, alter acres senes
 callidos servos parasitos lenones
 omnia agitata melius. Fuit enim
 natura diversa. Nam vox quoque
 Demetrii jucundior, illius acrior erat.
 Annotandæ magis proprietates, quæ
 transferri non poterant, *manus jac-*
tare (v. 106), et dulces exclamationes
 theatri causa producere, &c., Quintil.
 xi. 3 § 178 sq.

Hæm.] vi. 198.

100. *Rides,*] What would have
 been the protasis, if this had been
 expressed as a conditional sentence,
 is stated as a fact, and what would
 have been the apodosis added as an
 independent clause, Cic. p. Sest. §
 92, Tusc. ii § 28 Kühner, Hor. S. i.
 l. 45 Heind., Ov. Amor. ii. 4. 37, 38 :
 sane medici non vetuerunt, non ti-
 muerunt; satis est, non permiserunt,
 Quintil. Decl. 350, p. 741: Madvig.
 § 348. 5, and Opusc. i. 54, infr. xiii.
 215, 227: so in Greek, generally
 with καὶ δὲ: Kühner, § 823. 8 :
 παρὰ... πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις [ὁρῶ] διωρισ-
 μένα καὶ τεταγμένα πως τὰ τοιαῦτα·
 Ἄδικεῖ τις ἐκῶν· ὀργὴ καὶ τιμωρία
 κατὰ τοῦτου· ἐξήμαρτέ τις ἄκων· συγ-
 γνώμη ἀντὶ τῆς τιμωρίας τοῦτοφ, De-
 mosth. de Cor. p. 317. 15.

On the false sympathy of flat-
 terers, cf. Æsch. Ag. 790 sq.; Plaut.
 Amphit. iii. 3. 5 sq., Theophrastus
 Char. 2.

Rides, &c.] Cheirisophus seeing
 Dionysius at a distance laughing
 with some of his courtiers, fell
 laughing too. On being asked why
 he laughed when at too great a dis-
 tance to hear what was said, he
 answered: ὑμῖν πιστεύω διότι τὸ
 ῥηθὲν γελοῖόν ἐστιν," Athen. vi. 13 §
 55, p. 249 E: μή σύ γ' ἐπ' ἄλλοτρίης,
 ὠνθρωφ', ἴσοιο τραπέζης, ψωμὸν ὀνει-
 δειον γαστρὶ χαρίζομενος· ἄλλοτε μὲν
 κλαίοντι καὶ ἐστὺν γινώμενος ὄμμα συγ-
 κλαίων, καθῆθις σὺν γελοῶντι γελῶν.
 οὔτε σύ γε κλαυθμοῦ κεχρημένος οὔτε
 γέλωτος, καὶ κλαιωμιλίη, καὶ γελοωμι-
 λίη, Ammian. Epigr. 25, ap. Brunck.
 Anal. ii. 389: Ov. A. A. ii. 201 :
 ἀκαίρως, φησὶν, ἐγέλας, ἐγὼ δ' ἐξέθνη-
 σκον ὑπὸ τοῦ γέλωτος, Plut. de Ad. et
 Am. 10, p. 54 C.

102. *Nec*] *And yet not*: cf. ita
 occulte temperatur, ut impleat, nec
 redundet, Plin. Ep. v. 6 § 36.

103. *endr.*] A thick woollen (en-
 dromidis solox, Tert. de Pall. 4.) rug
 thrown over the body after violent
 exercise (vi. 246): Hic tibi Sequa-
 nicæ pinguem textricis alumnam,
 Quæ Lacedæmonium barbara nomen
 habet, Sordida sed gelido non asper-
 nanda Decembri Dona, peregrinam
 mittimus endromida.... Ne ma-
 didos intret penetrabile frigus in
 artus, Neve gravis subita te premat
 Iris aqua. Ridebis ventos hoc mu-
 nere tutus et imbres, Mart. iv.
 19.

Nocte dieque potest aliena sumere vultum 105
 A facie, jactare manus, laudare paratus
 Si bene ructavit, si rectum minxit amicus,
 Si trulla inverso crepitum dedit aurea fundo.
 Præterea sanctum nihil est et ab inguine tutum,
 Non matrona laris, non filia virgo, neque ipse 110
 Sponsus levis adhuc, non filius ante pudicus;
 Horum si nihil est, aviam resupinat amici.
 Scire volunt secreta domus atque inde timeri.
 Et quoniam coepit Græcorum mentio, transi
 Gymnasia atque audi facinus majoris abollæ. 115

æst.] Sed Julius ardet: Æstuo,
 ii. 70, 71.

105. One Cleisophus used to make
 a wry face whenever Philip tasted
 any pungent dish, Satyr. ap. Athen.
 vi. 12 § 54, p. 249 A. Plutarch
 compares such a flatterer to a poly-
 pus, or to a mirror which reflects
 all images from without (de Ad. et
 Am. 8, p. 53 A).

106. *jact. man.*] To gesticulate
 as singers or actors (supr. ad v. 98,
 Prop. iv. 8. 42, Ov. Fast. iii. 536);
 to throw up the hands in admira-
 tion (cf. Mart. x. 10. 10, Plin. Ep.
 vi. 17 § 2).

107. Diodor. Sinopens. ap. Athen.
 vi. 9 § 36, p. 239 E. F.

108. The parasite will applaud
 his patron if he empty his glass at
 a draught.

trulla] a drinking-cup (Hor. S. ii.
 3. 144, Mart. ix. 97). *inv. fun.*] when
 the mouth of the cup is turned down-
 wards. *crep.*] the last drops escape
 with a gurgling sound (so Turnebus,
 Roth, Holyday). Osann understands a
 kind of *κότταβος*, referring to Pollux,
 vi. 109 sq. (τὸ μὲν κοτταβεῖον ἐκρέ-

ματο ἀπὸ τοῦ ὀρόφου ὑπτίον . . . καὶ τῷ
 μὲν ἐκ τοῦ ὀρόφου κρεμαμένῳ ἐχρῆν
 ἐπικοτταβίσαντα ποιῆσαι τινα ψόφον).
 The common explanation is wrong,
 1. because *trulla* is not = *lasanum* :
 2. because *fundus* must be *fundus*
trullæ.

[109—113. He will debauch some
 member of the family, that so he
 may possess himself of family secrets,
 and thence be feared (supr. 49 sq.)]

110. *matr.*] The mother of the
 family.

111. *Spons.*] The affianced hus-
 band of the daughter, cf. i. 78.

112. *resup.*] vi. 126, viii. 176 :
 supinatus, Apul. Met. viii. 29 : *i. q.*
 inclinare, Sat. ix. 26, x. 224 : “ stu-
 prare.”

113. In their very amours they
 have an eye to gain, all is cold-
 blooded calculation with them.

114. *transi.*] Exempla novorum
 Fatorum transi, vii. 190 : Festino
 ad nostros et regem transeo Ponti,
 x. 273 : vi. 602. “ Let us pass by,
 say nothing of, the gymnasia (supr.
 67, 68), and turn to a graver crime.”

115. *maj. ab.*] proverbium : quasi

Stoicus occidit Baream, delator amicum
Discipulamque senex, ripa nutritus in illa
Ad quam Gorgonei delapsa est pinna caballi.

majoris togæ, i. e. sceleris potioris, Schol. : similarly Madvig, "proverbio quodam dici [*videtur*] de majoris hominis et potentioris scelere."

abolla.] A mantle of stout texture (duplex est sicut chlamys, Serv. ad *Æn.* v. 421), worn over the toga (Juv. iv. 76). Varro ap. Non. s. v. speaks of it as a soldier's dress, Suet. (Calig. 35) mentions one of purple worn by King Ptolemy, Martial (iv. 53. 5) one worn by a Cynic, and another (viii. 48) worn by a fop. Hence it appears that the *abolla* was not peculiar to philosophers.

116. 66 A.D. " (Barea) Soranus, a man of birth and wealth, and of distinguished virtue, was accused (being then grandis ævo, Tac. Ann. xvi. 30, and having a daughter twenty years of age, *ibid.*) by P. Egnatius Celer, a philosopher of Berytus. Egnatius was rewarded with riches and honours: afterwards, however (69 A.D.), he was exiled. Soranus was put to death, as (in addition to a charge of conspiracy) he was accused of having, when sacrifices were offered for his recovery from sickness, employed his daughter to use magic arts," Dio Cass. lxii. 26. *Stoicus*] quantum misericordiæ sævitia accusationis permoverat, tantum iræ P. Egnatius testis concivit: cliens hic Sorani et tunc emptus ad opprimendum amicum auctoritatem Stoicæ sectæ præferebat, habitu et ore ad exprimendam imaginem honesti exercitus, Tac. Ann. xvi. 32. *occid.*] procured his death by his evidence.

del. amic.] cf. for the forcible juxtaposition *magni delator amici*, i. 33: Celer professus sapientiam, dein testis in Baream, proditor corruptorque amicitiae cujus se magistrum ferebat, Tac. H. iv. 10. On the *delatores*, see iv. 48 n.

117. *Discipulam*] Ritter's conjecture (*Philologus*, v. 567 sq.) is necessary in order to have an antithesis between the *senex* and his disciple; *discipulum* would refer to Soranus, who may have been older, and cannot have been much younger than Egnatius. How Servilia, Soranus's daughter, was the *discipula* of Egnatius appears from the Schol. on vi. 552 (*filiam Barea Sorani, quam ipse ad magicam discendam esset hortatus, detulit Neroni: ob quam rem mori cum patre iussa est a Nerone*). See Tac. Ann. xvi. 30–32.

ripa] The bank of the Cydnus, *Κύδνου τε σκολίοιο μέσσην διὰ Τάρσον λόγτος*, Dionys. Perieg. v. 868. *nutr.*] educated. "With such zeal do the inhabitants study philosophy and literature, that they surpass Athens, Alexandria, and all other schools of learning. . . . Rome knows well how many men of letters issue from this city, for her streets swarm with them," Strabo xiv. p. 673 sq. Here St. Paul, Apollonius of Tyana (*Philos. Apoll.* i. 7 § 1), the Stoics Nestor, the teacher of Tiberius, and Athenodorus, the teacher of Augustus (*Lucian Macrob.* 21), with others (ap. Strab. l. l.), received instruction.

118. Cydnus item mediæ discernit moenia Tarsi. Pegasus hoc olim

Non est Romano cuiquam locus hic, ubi regnat
 Protogenes aliquis vel Diphilus aut Hermarchus, 120
 Qui gentis vitio nunquam partitur amicum,
 Solus habet: nam quum facilem stillavit in aurem
 Exiguum de naturæ patriæque veneno,
 Limine summoveor, perierunt tempora longi
 Servitii; nusquam minor est jactura clientis. 125
 Quod porro officium, ne nobis blandiar, aut quod
 Pauperis hic meritum, si curet nocte togatus

suspendit cespite sese, Impressæque solo liquit vestigia calcis: Esset ut insignis revoluta in secula semper Nomen humo, Avien. 1031 sq. Alexand. Polyhist. (ap. Steph. Byz.) derives the name from the *ῥαπὸς* (which some translate "hoof," others "wing") of Pegasus, which there fell.

Gorg.] Hence—Et fons Gorgonei tulit caballi, Martian. Cap. ii § 119: *Gorg.*] Pegasus sprang from the blood of Medusa, when Perseus struck off her head. Gorgonei... equi, Ov. Fast. iii. 450: Medusæi... equi, ib. v. 8. *cab.*] cf. Pers. Prol. 1.

[119 sq. When once a Greek has fastened upon a patron, he will admit of no rivals, but have him all to himself: old clients are driven away from the vestibule, nor is their loss felt.]

122. *st.*] Præceptum auriculis hoc instillare memento, Hor. Epist. i. 8. 16 Obbar: here used because of *venenum*, v. 123.

123. *Ex. de*] "A drop of his Greek venom," Holyday: cf. *multum de*, i. 66.

124. *Lim.*] i. 96, 100, 132, Sen. Ep. 84 § 12.

[*summ.*] i. 37 n.

125. *Serv.*] Hor. S. ii. 5. 99.

[126—189. In Rome money makes the man, the rich alone meet with credit and consideration; while the ambitious style of living is entirely beyond the means of the poor.]

126. *porro*] Besides, to say no more of Greeks, how shall the poor client compete with wealthy and powerful rivals?

offic.] ii. 132: infr. 239, v. 13, vi. 203, vii. 107, x. 45: Si quem interrogas, "Hodie quid egisti?" respondent "Officio togæ virilis interfui; sponsalia aut nuptias frequentavi: ille me ad signandum testamentum, ille in advocationem, ille in consilium rogavit, Plin. Ep. i. 9 § 2: sic candidatum me suffragio ornavit; sic ad omnes honores meos ex secessibus accucurrit, quum jampridem ejusmodi officiis renuntiasset, Plin. Ep. ii. 1 § 8: in audiendi officio [*at recitations*] perit gratia, si reposcatur, Plin. Ep. i. 13 § 7: Hor. Ep. i. 7. 8 Obbar.

ne nob. bland.] To confess the humiliating truth.

127. *off. meritum*] Magna ejus in me non dico officia, sed merita, Cic. ad Fam. xi. 17: ib. xii. 29.

nocte] i. 128 n., v. 19 sq.: matutino crepusculo Palatium petimus.

Currere, quum prætor lictorem impellat et ire
 Præcipitem jubeat, dudum vigilantibus orbis,
 Ne prior Albinam et Modiam collega salutet? 130
 Divitis hic servi claudit latus ingenuorum
 Filius; alter enim quantum in legione tribuni

Advenire nos principi forte tum
 danti operam salutatoribus nuntia-
 tur, Mamertin. Grat. Act. Jul. Aug.
 28 §§ 2, 3: constituere ea nocte...
 sicuti salutatum introire ad Cicero-
 nem, Sall. Cat. 28 § 1: ante lucem
 ibat ad Vespasianum imperatorem:
 nam ille quoque noctibus utebatur,
 Plin. Ep. iii. 5 § 9: "Some had
 already saluted him before day-
 break, and had departed," Herodian
 vii. 6 § 18: Virg. G. ii. 461, 462:
 Mane vel e media nocte togatus ero,
 Mart. x. 82. 2.

togatus] The toga being always
 worn in *officia*: i. 96, 119, infr. 149,
 vii. 142, viii. 49: Si matutinos facile
 est tibi rumpere somnos, Attrita
 veniet sportula sæpe toga, Mart. xiv.
 125: id. i. 109. 7, ii. 57. 5, iii. 36. 9,
 46. 1 (Exigis a nobis operam sine
 fine togatam), x. 18. 4, xi. 24. 11.

128. The prætor also (i. 100 n.)
 attends on the rich, and treads on
 the heels of his lictor, who cannot
 go fast enough to please him. Quo-
 rundam quasi ad incendium curren-
 tium misereris: usque eo *impellunt*
obvios et se aliosque *præcipitant*;
 quum interim cucurrerint, aut salu-
 taturi aliquem non resalutaturum,
 Sen. de Tranq. An. 12 § 2.

imp.] Cic. p. Planc. § 17.

129. *orbis*,] Infr. 221, iv. 19 n.,
 v. 137 sq., vi. 548, xii. 99 sq.: Hor.
 S. ii. 5. 28 sq.: potens pecunia et
 orbitate, quæ bonis malisque tem-
 poribus juxta valent, Tac. H. i. 73:

nunc vero inanes flatu quorundam
 vile esse, quidquid extra pomerium
 nascitur, æstimant, præter orbos et
 coelibes: nec credi potest, qua obse-
 quiorum diversitate coluntur homi-
 nes sine liberis Romæ, Ammian. xiv.
 6 § 22: quid enim dulcius libero et
 ingenuo animo et ad voluptates ho-
 nestas nato quam videre plenam
 semper et frequentem domum suam
 concursu splendidissimorum homi-
 num? idque scire non pecuniæ, non
 orbitati, ... sed sibi ipsi dari, Tac.
 Dial. 6: in civitate nostra plus gra-
 tiæ orbitas confert, quam eripit.
 Adeoque senectutem solitudo, quæ
 solebat destruere, ad potentiam du-
 cit, ut quidam odia filiorum simu-
 lent, et liberos ejurent, et orbitatem
 manu faciant, Sen. ad Marc. 19 § 2:
 dives regnum orbæ senectutis exer-
 cens, Sen. Const. Sap. 5 § 5: Mart.
 ii. 32. 6, xi. 44, 83.

130. Fearful lest a brother præ-
 tor salute before him Albina or
 Modia (the *orbæ*).

[131—136. The Roman of gentle
 birth yields the post of honour to
 the wealthy freedman.]

131. *cl.*] cf. ne tamen illi Tu comes
 exterior, si postulet, ire recuses.
 Utne tegam spurco Damæ latus?
 Hor. S. ii. 5. 17, 18. *claudere latus*
 = tegere l., or adhærere lateri, Apul.
 Met. ii. 2, ix. 22; or hære lateri,
 Plin. Pan. 24 § 3, cf. 23 § 2: to walk
 by the side of: cf. assedimus ita ut
 me ex tribus medium lateris ambi-

Accipiunt donat Calvinæ vel Catienæ,
 Ut semel atque iterum super illam palpitet, at tu,
 Quum tibi vestiti facies scorti placet, hæres 135
 Et dubitas alta Chionen deducere sella.
 Da testem Romæ tam sanctum, quam fuit hospes
 Numinis Idæi, procedat vel Numa vel qui
 Servavit trepidam flagranti ex æde Minervam :
 Protinus ad censum, de moribus ultima fiet 140

tionem protegerent, neque hoc obsequium fuit aut ordinis aut honoris, Minuc. Fel. 4.

132. *alter*] The freedman.

quant.] Nec pudet tribunorum militarium salariis emere [*candelabra*], Plin. H. N. xxxiv. 6 (3): even inferior commands were coveted because of the high pay, i. 58 n.

133. *Calv., Cat.*] Matronis, Hor. S. i. 2. 28 sq.

135. *vest.*] Showily dressed. "The freedman enjoys the favours of noble ladies; you can scarcely satisfy the demands of a common prostitute."

136. *Chione*] A Chione saltem vel ab Helide disce pudorem, Mart. i. 35. 7: cf. id. i. 93. 6, iii. 30. 4, 34, 83. 2, 87, 97, xi. 60. *sella.*] Quæ tibi olant stabulum statumque, sellam et sessibulum merum, . . . servolorum sordidulorum scorta diobolaria, Plaut. Poen. i. 2. 59 sq.: *ἔδοξε τις τὴν ἑαυτοῦ γυναῖκα ἐπὶ πορνείῳ καθημένην ἐν ἱματίοις πορφυροῖς ὀρᾶν*, Artemid. iv. 42: hence perhaps the *sellaria*, a sort of harem, of Tiberius, Suet. 43, Tac. Ann. vi. 1.

[137—146. The poor man, though of spotless honour, is discredited at Rome.]

137. *hosp. Num. Id.*] B. c. 205, when the Sibylline books were consulted,

a prophecy was found to the effect that a foreign invader might be repelled by bringing the Idæan Mother from Pessinus to Rome (Liv. xxix. 10). The commissioners charged with the duty were directed by the Delphic god to provide, when they should have brought the goddess to Rome, "ut eam, qui vir optimus Romæ esset, hospitio exciperet," c. 11. The senate, B. c. 204, selected P. Cornelius Scipio Nasica, who had not then been quæstor, for the honour: he received the image from the ship which had conveyed it, and then delivered it to the charge of the matrons, c. 14: cf. xxxvi. 36, Ov. Fast. iv. 255 sq.

138. *Numa*] The most pious of kings: supr. 12, vi. 343, viii. 156.

139. L. Cæcilius Metellus, twice consul, when Pontifex Maximus, 241 B. c., saved the Palladium from the burning temple of Vesta, Liv. Epit. 19, Ov. Fast. vi. 437 sq. He lost his sight from the effect of the flames (cæcus M., infr. vi. 265).

140. *Prot.*] We go straight to the point—at once inquire into a man's fortune: cf. Sine me vocari pessimum, ut dives vocer: An dives omnes quærimus: nemo an bonus. Non quare, et unde; quid habeas tantum rogant, Poet. ap. Sen. Ep.

Quæstio, "Quot pascit servos? Quot possidet agri
 Jugera? Quam multa magnaue paropside coenat?"
 Quantum quisque sua nummorum servat in arca
 Tantum habet et fidei. Jures licet et Samothracum
 Et nostrorum aras, contemnere fulmina pauper 145
 Creditur atque deos, dis ignoscentibus ipsis.
 Quid quod materiam præbet causasque jocorum
 Omnibus hic idem, si foeda et scissa lacerna,

115 § 14: Hor. Ep. i. l. 53 Obbar, infr. xiv. 115 sq.

141. *pascit*] ix. 67: turba servorum, ad quos pascendos transmari-
 narum regionum est optanda ferti-
 litas. Facile est pascere paucos
 ventres, Sen. Ep. 17 § 3: tu gregibus
 arva sulcabis, et ad excolendos agros
 procedet ignota etiam villicis familia,
 tuis horreis populi annona pendebit,
 Quintil. Decl. xiii § 13: quid fiet,
 inquis, huic turbæ familiari? Turba
 ista, quum a te pasci desierit, ipsa
 se pascet, Sen. Ep. 20 § 6: see fur-
 ther on the number of slaves, viii.
 180 n.

agri] On the latifundia see xiv.
 159 n.

142. *parops.*] in the sense of "a
 dish" was condemned by the Atti-
 cists, but is used in no other by
 Roman writers, Lob. ad Phryn. p.
 176: it was a large (Hesych.) square
 dish, Isidor. xx. 4, Mart. xi. 27. 5,
 31. 18. On the number of dishes
 cf. i. 94 n.

143. Aurum atque ambitio speci-
 men virtutis utrique est: Quantum
 habeas, tantum ipse sies tantique ha-
 bearis, Lucil. ap Schol.: cf. Hor. S. i.
 l. 62 Heind., Ov. Fast. l. 217 sq.:
 tanto enim vir quisque melior,
 quanto pecuniosior, habebatur,
 Mamertin. Grat. Act. Jul. Aug. 20 § 3:
 ubique tanti quisque, quantum ha-

buit, fuit, Sen. Ep. 115 § 14: post-
 quam senator censu legi coeptus,
 judex fieri censu, magistratum du-
 cemque nihil magis exornare quam
 census, Plin. H. N. xiv. 1.

arc.] i. 90.

144. The Samothracian gods were
 invoked in time of danger, Aristoph.
 Pax, 278, Lobeck Aglaoph. p. 1218:
 they were avengers of perjury:—
 δέϊται τῶν Καβείρων τιμωρήσαι αὐτῇ
 καὶ μετελθεῖν τὸν ἐπίορκον, Suid.
 διαλαμβάνει: and at their altar mar-
 riage vows were taken, Himer. Or.
 i. 12. 346 ap. Lob. Who these gods
 were, whether Demeter and Per-
 sephone, Heaven and Earth, the
 Dioscuri, or what others, is discussed
 by Lobeck l. l.

145. *jur. aras,*] xiv. 219 n.: Juran-
 dasque tuum per nomen ponimus
 aras, Hor. Ep. i. l. 16. *cont.*] xiii.
 75 sq.: τῶν γὰρ πενήτων πίστιν οὐκ
 ἔχει λόγος, Philem. Fr. inc. 15 Did.
 The poor man, though he confirm
 his word by the most solemn sanc-
 tions, is not expected to keep it;
 the avenging bolt (xiii. 223 sq.), it is
 thought, is never launched against
 him.

[147—159. The poor man's tat-
 tered clothes, and his ejection from
 the front rows in the theatre, are
 a jest to his patron.]

148. *lac.*] i. 27 n., ix. 27 sq., x.

Si toga sordidula est et rupta calceus alter
 Pelle patet, vel si consuto vulnere crassum 150
 Atque recens linum ostendat non una cicatrix.
 Nil habet infelix paupertas durius in se,
 Quam quod ridiculos homines facit. "Exeat," inquit,

212, xiv. 287, xvi. 45: a mantle, which was only coming into use in Cicero's time, so that he could reproach Antony for wearing one, Phil. ii § 76: it was originally worn by soldiers, Prop. iii. 12. 7, iv. 3. 18: *lac.* pallium fimbriatum quo olim soli milites velabantur, Schol. Pers. i. 54: afterwards it was used by the luxurious, especially in the theatre or amphitheatre, Mart. v. 8. 5: Amphitheatrales nos commendamur in usus, Quum tegit argentes alba lacerna togas, Id. xiv. 137: lacernæ were of various colours (Tyriæ, supr. i. 27: auratæ, x. 212: coccineæ, Mart. xiv. 131: amethystinæ, id. i. 97. 7).

149. i. 119: Sordidior multo post hoc toga: penula peior: Calceus est sarta terque quaterque cute, Mart. i. 104. 5, 6: Hor. S. i. 3. 30 sq., infr. 172 n.

150. *vulnere*] Used for a leak in a ship, Val. Flacc. i. 480.

152, 153. v. 157, 158, xi. 2, 3, Hor. Od. iii. 24. 42: Nunc si ridiculum hominem quæret quispiam, Venalis ego sum cum ornamentis omnibus ... Gelasimo nomen mi indidit parvo pater, quia inde jam a pauxillo puero ridiculus fui. Propter paupertatem hoc adeo nomen reperi Eo, quia paupertas fecit, ridiculus forem, Plaut. Stich. ii. 1. 17 sq.: οὐκ ἔστι πενίας οὐδὲν ἀθλιώτερον ἐν τῷ βίῳ σύμπτωμα· καὶ γὰρ ἂν φύσει σπουδαῖος ᾖς, πένης δὲ καταγέλως ἔση, Cranton. ap. Stob. Flor. xcv. 13: Eo mores redacti sunt,

ut paupertas maledicto probroque sit, contempta divitibus, invisa pauperibus, Sen. Ep. 115 § 11.

153 sq. xiv. 323 sq.: L. Roscius [*Otho*] tr. pl. [B.C. 67] legem tulit ut equitibus Romanis in theatro quatuordecim gradus proximi assignarentur, Liv. Epit. 99. The orchestra was appropriated to the senators (infr. 178); the 14 lowest rows of the cavea to the equites. The law was so unpopular that Otho was hissed when he appeared in the theatre (Plut. Cic. 13), and it was one of Cicero's proudest boasts that at his prayer "Roscio theatralis auctori legis ignoverunt, notatasque se discrimine sedis æquo animo tulerunt," Plin. H. N. vii. 31 (30): Augustus provoked the troops by ordering a soldier who had seated himself among the equites to be removed, Appian, B.C. v. 15: the law fell gradually into disuse, and was revived by Domitian, Mart. v. 8 (q. loc. v., esp. 7 sq. "Nunc est reddita dignitas equestris, Turba non premitur nec inquinamur." Hæc et talia dum refert supinus, Illas purpureas et arrogantes Jussit surgere Lectius lacernas): id. v. 14, 23, 25 (Quadringenta tibi non sunt, Chærestrate, surge; Lectius ecce venit: sta, fuge, curre, late, v. 1, 2), 27.

inquit,] Says he; very frequently, especially by Seneca, used without a subject expressed. Infr. vii. 242, Cic. Fin. v § 79, Tusc. ii § 29,

" Si pudor est, et de pulvino surgat equestri,
 Cujus res legi non sufficit, et sedeant hic 155
 Lenonum pueri quocunque in fornice nati,
 Hic plaudat nitidi præconis filius inter
 Pinnirapi cultos juvenes juvenesque lanistæ;
 Sic libitum vano, qui nos distinxit, Othoni."
 Quis gener hic placuit censu minor atque puellæ 160
 Sarcinulis impar? Quis pauper scribitur heres?

N. D. iii § 90, Hor. Sat. i. 4. 78
 Bentl. So *φῆσι* in Greek, Longin.
 ii § 1.

The officer, whose business it was to arrange the spectators, was the *designator*: — Neu *designator* præter os obambulet, Neu sessum ducat dum histrio in scævâ siet, Plaut. Pœn. Prol. 19, 20. Such *designatores* were Lectius and Oceanus in Mart. l. c.

154. *Si pudor est,*] Prop. ii. 12. 18.
pulv. equestri,] Called *equestria* by Sen. and Petron.

155. xiv. 323 sq: cf. i. 106, ii. 117, v. 132. Bankrupts lost their seats: illud audaciæ tuæ, quod sedisti in quatuordecim ordinibus, cum esset lege Roscia decoctoribus certus locus constitutus, quamvis quis fortunæ suæ vitio, non suo, decoxisset, Cic. Phil. ii § 44; many equites, whose estate was impaired, feared to take their seats, until Augustus ordained that no eques, whose father or himself had at any time possessed 400,000 sesterces, should be liable to the penalties of the law, Suet. Aug. 14: cf. Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 8(2), who speaks of a *lex Julia theatralis*: Hor. Ep. i. 1. 58 sq.

156. In Mart. ii. 29, a freedman sits among the equites, cf. id. v. 41 (Spadone cum sis eviratio fluxo;...

Et pumicata pauperes manu monstras. Sedere in equitum liceat an tibi scamnis Videbo).

forn.] xi. 171, Hor. S. i. 2. 30.

157. *nit.*] Plump and well to do.
præc.] vii. 6 n.

158. Gladiator in quatuordecim gradibus ne sedeat, Lex ap. Quintil. Decl. 302 tit.: from our passage it appears that the restriction did not extend to the sons (*juv.* cf. viii. 262) of gladiators. *Pinn.*] The gladiator matched with a Samnite; for — "insigniti milites habere in galeis solent [*pinnas*], et in gladiatoribus Samnites," Varr. L. L. v § 142: (cf. cum septem incolumis pinnis redit ac recipit se, Lucil. ap. Schol. h. l.): *pinnirapus* is he who snatches the crest as a trophy. *lan.*] vi. 216 (lenonibus atque lanistis), xi. 8.

159. *lib. van.*] xiv. 211. Such is the whimsical arrangement of empty Otho.

[160—163. The rich alone are here accepted as sons-in-law; they alone receive inheritances or valuable appointments; the poor should one and all have turned their backs on the city long ago.]

161. Cf. Mart. vi. 8.

Sarc.] The common term for the wife's fortune; *collige sarcinulas* was the form of divorce, vi. 146, Petron.

Quando in consilio est ædilibus? Agmine facto
 Debuerant olim tenues migrasse Quirites!
 Haud facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus obstat
 Res angusta domi, sed Romæ durior illis 165
 Conatus, magno hospitium miserabile, magno
 Servorum ventres et frugi coenula magno.
 Fictilibus coenare pudet, quod turpe negabis
 Translatus subito ad Marsos mensamque Sabellam
 Contentusque illic veneto duroque cucullo. 170

81: *sarcinæ* is found in the same sense in Mart. ii. 11. 8, xii. 32. 2.

162. When does a poor man sit as assessor to an ædile? a lucrative office, it would seem.

Agm. fac.] x. 218.

163. *olim*] = jamdudum, iv. 96 n. *ten.*] miraberis nunquam antea visus, summam virum tenuem te sic enixius observantem, Ammian. xiv. 6 § 12.

[164—189. It is hard everywhere for the needy to rise, but most hard at Rome, owing to the rage for display: in the provinces men dress as they please, nor do clients there fee the slaves of the great.]

164. *em.*] Ad summas emergere ope, Lucret. ii. 13: cf. infr. vii. 59 sq.

165. Cf. *δοτὶς πένης ὅν ζῆν ἐν ἄστει βούλεται ἀθυρότερον ἑαυτὸν ἐπιθυμῆ ποιεῖν*, Menand. ap. Stob. xcvi. 20.

166. *magno*] constat.

hosp. mis.] infr. 225 n., ix. 63.

167. ix. 64—69.

frug. coen.] i. 120, 134.

168. *Fict.*] x. 25, xi. 20: Tubero paupertatem et se dignam et Capitolio judicavit, quum fictilibus in publica coena usus ostendit debere his hominem esse contentum, quibus dii etiam nunc uterentur, Sen.

Ep. 98 § 13, cf. 95 § 72. "At Rome a man is ashamed to dine off earthenware, which he will make no scruple about if you set him down among the hardy Marsians and Sabines."

169. *Mars.*] xiv. 180, Hor. Od. ii. 20. 18, iii. 5. 9: severissimorum hominum, Sabinorum: fortissimorum virorum Marsorum, Cic. in Vatin. § 36: genus acre virum, Marsos pubemque Sabellam, Virg. G. ii. 167: it was said that before B.C. 90 there had never been a triumph over the Marsi, nor one in which they bore no part, Appian. B. C. i. 46.

Sabellam] or Sabinam; supr. 85, x. 299 n.

170. *ven.*] Sea-green. *cuc.*] A sort of cape, worn over the lacerna. It was drawn over the head either to disguise the wearer, viii. 145, or to defend him from the weather: Cultam vestitamque familiam magis utiliter quam delicate habeat [*villicus*], munitamque diligenter a vento frigore pluviaque; quæ cuncta prohibentur pellibus manicatis, centonibus confectis, vel sagis cucullis, Colum. i. 8 § 9.

Cf. interponas aliquot dies, quibus contentus minimo ac vilissimo cibo, dura atque horrida veste, dicas tibi:

Pars magna Italiæ est, si verum admittimus, in qua
 Nemo togam sumit nisi mortuus. Ipsa dierum
 Festorum herboso colitur si quando theatro
 Majestas tandemque redit ad pulpita notum
 Exodium, quum personæ pallentis hiatum
 In gremio matris formidat rusticus infans,

175

Hoc est quod timebatur, Sen. Ep. 18 § 3.

171. *si v. ad.*] To confess the truth.

172. *tog.*] The toga was costly and inconvenient (xi. 204), and hence little worn except on formal occasions, *supr.* 127 n. The charm of Pliny's Tuscan villa was "altius ibi otium et pinguius eoque securius, nulla necessitas togæ," Ep. v. 6 § 45: togati et urbani are opposed to duri et agrestes, *id.* vi. 30 § 4: quin ergo aliquando in urbem redis? Quousque regnabis? quousque vigilabis quum voles? dormies quamdiu voles? quousque calcei nusquam? toga feriata? *id.* vii. 3 § 2: toga rara, Mart. x. 47. 5, cf. iv. 66. 1—3: at the Saturnalia the synthesis was worn instead of the toga in Rome—hilarius cœnandum, et exuendam togam, Sen. Ep. 18 § 1: Mart. xiv. 1. 1, *ib.* 141; Augustus forbade the citizens to appear without the toga in the forum or circus, Suet. Aug. 40.

mort.] Togam quoque parari et voto et funeri, Apul. Flor. i. n. 4 § 18: pallens toga mortui tribulis, Mart. ix. 58. 8: τὸ σῶμα τοῦ τεθνηκός ἀμφιεννύουσι λευκοῖς, Plut. Qu. Rom. 26: Ἄνδρὶ δὲ νοσοῦντι λευκὰ ἔχειν ἱμάτια θάνατον προαγορεύει διὰ τὸ τοὺς ἀποθανόντας ἐν λευκοῖς ἐκφέρεσθαι, Artem. ii. 3: Filiusfamilias

togam emit, mortuo deinde eo pater ignorans et putans suam esse, dedicavit eam in funus ejus, Paullus Dig. xv. 3. 19: magistrates were buried in the toga prætexta, Liv. xxxiv. 7.

Ipsa] Even on festivals the undress tunic is worn: O soles, O tunicata quies, Mart. x. 51. 6.

173. *herb. th.*] Cf. Virg. *Æn.* v. 286 sq., Ov. A. A. i. 105 sq.

si qu.] If ever, as seldom happens.

174. *pulp.*] xiv. 257.

175. *Ex.*] Juventus, histrionibus fabellarum actu relicto, ipsa inter se more antiquo ridicula intexta versibus jactitare cœpit: unde exodia postea appellata consertaque fabellis potissimum Atellanis sunt, Liv. vii. 2: cf. Juv. vi. 71: Principio exitus dignus Exodiumque sequetur, Lucil. ap. Schol.: a farce, so called as being performed at the close of the exhibition.

hiat.] vi. 636, Pers. v. 3 Jahn: "the actor with a mask that towers above his head, and a great mouth gaping wide, as if to swallow up the audience," Lucian, de Salt. 27: v. the Lexicons, s. v. *manducus*.

176. In the Antich. di Ercol. (Pitt. i. p. 181) three winged boys are seen at play. One, by exhibiting a mask, so alarms one of his playmates that he falls backward heels over head: cf. more puerorum, quibus metus incutit umbra, et personarum

Æquales habitus illic similesque videbis
 Orchestram et populum, clari velamen honoris
 Sufficiunt tunicæ summis ædilibus albæ.
 Hic ultra vires habitus nitor, hic aliquid plus 180
 Quam satis est interdum aliena sumitur arca.
 Commune id vitium est, hic vivimus ambitiosa
 Paupertate omnes. Quid te moror? Omnia Romæ
 Cum pretio. Quid das ut Cossum aliquando salutes,
 Ut te respiciat clauso Veiento labello? 185

deformitas, et depravata facies, Sen. Const. Sap. 4 fin.: timetur a pluribus, sicut deformis persona ab infantibus, id. de Ir. ii. 11: (pueri) quos amant, quibus assueverunt, cum quibus ludunt, si personatos vident expavescunt, id. Ep. 24 § 12: Mart. xiv. 176: *μορμολυκεῖα τὰ φοβερὰ τοῖς παισὶ προσωπεῖα*, Timæus, s. v. Ruhnke.

In grem.] Il. vi. 467, Eur. Troad. 557, 558: *Αὐτίκα τὴν κούρην μορμύσσεται ἡ δὲ τεκοῦσας Δύνει ἔσω κόλπους, θεμένη ἐπὶ φάεσι χεῖρας*, Callim. in Dian. 70, 71.

[177. In the rustic crowd there is no distinction of *latus clavus* or *angusticlavus*, nor any *prætecta*; even the municipal senate (*decuriones*), who occupy the orchestra, as the senators do at Rome, are dressed like the rest of the spectators in tunics.]

179. *æd.]* vacuis ædilis Ulubris, x. 102 n.: the chief local magistrate is content with the undress tunic, and does not care for any other dress of honour. *sum.]* The great men of the town, cf. Hor. S. i. 6. 72, 73.

180. At Rome men live beyond their means, in order to make a figure in society. Gloria quem supra

vires et vestit et unguet, Hor. Ep. i. 18. 22: S. ii. 3. 323. *hab.]* genitive. 181. *arc.]* i. 90 n.

182. Cf. vii. 135 sq. *amb.]* ostentatious: infelix supellex, quæ, sicut apud pauperes ambitiosos, pluribus et diversis officiis conteratur, Quintil. ii. 4 § 29, Mart. ix. 63. 3: nos sine duce erramus, et dicimus, "non ego ambitiosus sum, sed nemo aliter Romæ potest vivere. Non ego sumptuosus sum, sed urbs ipsa magnas impensas exigit," Sen. Ep. 50 § 3. So in Greek *φιλοτιμεισθαι*. Cf. Sat. vi. 352 sq.

184. *Quid das]* Hor. S. i. 9. 57: Quid ergo? Sapiens non accedet ad fores, quas durus janitor obsidet? Ille vero, si res necessaria vocabit, experietur, et illum, quisquis erit, tanquam canem acrem, objecto cibo leniet, nec indignabitur aliquid impendere, ut limen transeat, Sen. Const. Sap. 14 § 2: domus hæc sapientis angusta, sine cultu, sine strepitu, sine apparatu, nullis observatur janitoribus, turbam venali fastidio digerentibus, ib. 15 § 3: Tac. Ann. iv. 74.

Cossum] nobilem, Schol. *aliquando]* Cf. Mart. ix. 8.

185. Mart. x. 10. 5, Tac. Ann. xiii. 23: vix allevatis labiis insusurratum

Ille metit barbam, crinem hic deponit amati,
 Plena domus libis venalibus. / Accipe et istud
 Fermentum tibi habe : præstare tributa clientes
 Cogimur et cultis augere peculia servis.

Quis timet aut timuit gelida Præneste ruinam, 190

millies nomen oscitatione superbissima reddent, Sen. de Brev. Vit. 14 § 7 : ille tamen, quisquis est, insolenti quidem vultu, sed aliquando respexit, ib. 2 § 5 : (Nero) neque adveniens, neque proficiscens, quemquam osculo impertivit, ac ne resalutatione quidem, Suet. Ner. 37. Lucian, Saturnal. 20 fin. *Vei.*] iv. 113 n.

[186 sq. When the patron offers to some god the locks of a handsome page, and the house is full of sacrificial cakes to be distributed to the guests, poor clients must fee the slaves or they are not admitted to a share.]

186. *met. barb.*] Lips. Exc. ad Tac. Ann. xiv. 15 : Stat. speaking of such an *amatus*—O ubi venturæ spes non longinqua juventæ, Atque genis optatus honos, jurataque multum Barba tibi, Silv. ii. 1. 53 : dulcesque capillos Pergameo posuit dona sacrata deo, Ille puer tota domino gratissimus aula, Mart. i. 32, ix. 17 : cf. 18, id. iii. 6, Sil. iv. 200 sq., Virg. Æn. vii. 391 : (veteres) pro cetera corporis bona valetudine crinem deo sacrum pascebant, Censor. D. Nat. 1 § 10 : it was an exception when Caligula “uno atque eodem die togam sumpsit barbamque posuit *sine ullo honore*,” Suet. 10 : Nero dedicated his beard in a golden globe to Jupiter Capitolinus, and instituted to commemorate the event a festival (*Juvenalia*, Dio, lxi. 19), infr. xiv. 216.

dep. crin.] Tac. H. iv. 61. *amat.*] *Acersecomes*, viii. 127 : cf. v. 56 sq., vi. 34 sq., 377 sq., xi. 147 sq.

187. *lib.*] Made of cheese, flour, and eggs, Cato, R. R. 75 : used in sacrifices, Hor. Epist. i. 10. 10, and birthday feasts, Tibull. ii. 2. 8. *venal.*] The cakes are given to all who come, but before they enter, they must fee the porter. *Acc.*] Take the *liba*, says Umbricius, “but add just rage As leaven ; swell at this ; poor clients pay Mere homage to proud slaves, who now bear sway,” Holyday.

188. *Ferm.*] Quo didicisse, nisi hoc fermentum, et quæ semel intus Innata est rupto jecore exierit caprificus ? Pers. i. 24, 25. *tibi habe.*] Mart. viii. 37. 3.

189. *cult.*] Supr. 158. *peculium*] The property which a slave acquired for himself : *peculium suum*, quod comparaverunt ventre fraudato, pro capite numerant, Sen. Ep. 80 § 5.

[190–222. In the country one is not alarmed, as at Rome, by fires and falling houses.]

190. *gel.*] frigidum Præneste, Hor. Od. iii. 4. 22 : Præneste (*Palestrina*) lay on a hill (infr. xiv. 88) in Latium, twenty M. P. south-east of Rome, with which city it was connected by the Via Prænestina. *Præneste* is mostly neuter, but fem. also in Virg. Æn. viii. 561 ; it is declined like *cæpe* and *gausape*.

ruin.] Supr. 7 n.

Aut positis nemorosa inter juga Volsiniis, aut
 Simplicibus Gabiis, aut proni Tiburis arce?
 Nos urbem colimus tenui tibicine fultam
 Magna parte sui: nam sic labentibus obstat
 Villicus et, veteris rimæ quum texit hiatum 195
 Securos pendente jubet dormire ruina.
 Vivendum est illic, ubi nulla incendia, nulli
 Nocte metus. Jam poscit aquam, jam frivola transfert
 Ucalegon, tabulata tibi jam tertia fumant,
 Tu nescis; nam si gradibus trepidatur ab imis, 200

191. *Vols.*] (Bolsena) one of the most important of the twelve confederate towns of Etruria, lay to the north-east of the lacus Volsiniensis, on the Via Clodia between Clusium and Forum Cassii.

192. *Simp.*] Homely. *Gab.*] vii. 4: a town of Latium, half-way between Rome and Præneste on the lacus Gabinus, Strab. v. p. 237. It was a colony of Alba Longa, treacherously occupied by Tarquinius Superbus, Liv. i. 53. It was now almost in ruins, x. 100 n. Its quarries, which are still shown, supplied Rome with *peperino*, the best stone for building, Strab. l. l., Tac. Ann. xv. 43. Its ruins are seen at Castiglione: Gabiosque petunt et frigida rura, Hor. Ep. i. 15. 9.

pr.] Tibur supinum, Hor. Od. iii. 4. 23. *arce*] summa nunc Tiburis arce, xiv. 87 n.

193. *tib.*] stantem tibicine villam, Ov. Fast. iv. 695.

194. "The city is carelessly built, like a villa, the cracks in whose walls the bailiff has daubed with mortar, so thinking to reassure the inmates." Instead of saying *ut lab. obst.* Juv. inverts the comparison; "for so,

just as in Rome houses are run up without a thought of danger," &c. Cf. *non sic*, xii. 78, Hor. Od. iv. 14. 25.

lab.] The falling occupants.

197. *incend.*] Supr. 7 n.: *nec cessat luxuria id agere, ut quam plurimum incendiis perdat*, Plin. H. N. xxxv. 1 fin. Wilful arson in a town was a capital offence, sometimes punished by burning alive, Dig. xlviii. 19. 28 § 12.

198. *poscit aq.*] Cries *Fire*: *ut arma bello, ut aqua incendio inclamari publice solent*, Quintil. Decl. xii § 6: cf. infr. xiv. 305 n. *frivola*] = *supellectilem*:—*non enim credibile est, hoc convenisse, ut ad universam pensionem cellæ frivola mea tenerentur*, Dig. xiii. 7. 11 § 5.

199. From Virg.: *jam proximus ardet Ucalegon*, Æn. ii. 311; a richer tenant who rents a lower story of the high lodging-house (*insula*), the third story of which, immediately below the tiling, is let to the poor client, who sleeps through all the confusion. Since there was great danger of fire in the *insulæ*, the *præfecti vigilum* were charged "*ut curam adhibeant omnes inquilinos admonere, ne negligentia aliqua in-*

Ultimus ardebit, quem tegula sola tuetur
 A pluvia, molles ubi reddunt ova columbæ.
 Lectus erat Codro Procula minor, urceoli sex,
 Ornamentum abaci, nec non et parvulus infra

201

cendii casus oriat, præterea ut aquam unusquisque inquilinus in cœnaculo habeat," Dig. i. 15. 3 § 4: cf. a rescript of Severus and Antoninus:—insularios et eos, qui negligenter ignes apud se habuerint, potes fustibus vel flagellis cædi jubere, Dig. i. 15. 4. *tabul.*] x. 106. *tert.*] scalis habito tribus sed altis, Mart. i. 118. 7.

201. The poor occupied the garrets (*cœnacula*) in the insulæ. "Sic nos Parisienses: *Il demeure à la première chambre, auprès des tuilles*," Grang.: *infr.* 225, vii. 118, x. 18. Quem tres cauliculi et selibra farris, Racemi duo tegula sub una, Ad summam prope nutriant senectam, Bibac. ap. Suet. Gr. 11: docuitque [*Orbilius*] majore fama quam emolumento. Namque jam persenex pauperem se et habitare sub tegulis quodam scripto fatetur, Suet. Gr. 9: Hor. Ep. i. 1. 91, Plaut. Amph. iii. 1. 3, Plut. Sull. 1: Vitellius, when hard pressed for money, let his own house, while his family rented a *meritorium cœnaculum*, Suet. Vitell. 7: Tertullian, speaking of the Gnostic æons: Meritorium factus est mundus. Insulam Feliculam (?) credas tanta tabulata cœlorum . . . Illic enim Valentinianorum Deus ad summas tegulas habitat, &c., adv. Valentin. 7: *infr.* 225 n.

202. *A pluv.*] Galba penulam roganti, "Non possum commodare, domi maneo:" quum cœnaculum ejus perplueret, Quintil. vi. 3 § 64.

[203—222. The poor man's house

may burn, and no one will help him: the rich man receives contributions which more than replace his losses.] Cf. Mart. v. 18 and 81.

203. Cf. v. 8, 9. *Cod.*] pauperi. *Proc.*] Prob. a dwarf well known at Rome. *min.*] "Too short for:" minor igne rogi, xv. 140: Privatis majora focus, iv. 66: corpore majorem rides Turbonis in armis Spiritum et incessum, Hor. S. ii. 3. 310. Obbar in Schneidew. Philol. v. 563 sq. *urc.*] Water jugs in Mart. xiv. 105, with handles (*ib.* 106) made of pottery ware or copper, Cato, R. R. 13 § 1 and 3, *infr.* x. 64.

204. *abac.*] Auson. Epigr. 8. 2. A slab on which, as on a sideboard, plate was exhibited: ab hoc abaci vasa omnia, ut exposita fuerant, abstulit, Cic. Verr. iv § 35: cf. § 57: it was sometimes of silver (Petron. 73), or gold, but mostly of marble: mensas Delphicas e marmore, Cic. L. l. § 181: Aurum atque argentum non simplex Delphica portat, Mart. xii. 66. 7. They were introduced into Rome after the triumph of Cn. Manlius, B.C. 187, Liv. xxxix. 6.

nec non et] ix. 88, x. 51. Cicero does not use *nec non* simply for *et*, but only when the *non* is separated from the *nec*, and joined strictly with some other word in the sentence. Varro, in his R. R., and the poets of the Augustan Age, and all writers of the Silver Age, use *nec non* as Juvenal here does, Hand, Tursell. iv. 111 sq.

Cantharus et recubans sub eodem marmore Chiron, 205
 Jamque vetus Græcos servabat cista libellos,
 Et divina opici rodebant carmina mures.
 Nil habuit Codrus, quis enim negat? et tamen illud
 Perdidit infelix totum nihil; ultimus autem
 Ærumnæ est cumulus, quod nudum et frusta rogantem 210
 Nemo cibo, nemo hospitio tectoque juvabit.
 Si magna Asturici cecidit domus, horrida mater,
 Pullati proceres, differt vadimonia prætor;

205. *Canth.*] A large drinking cup with handles: gravis attrita pendebat cantharus ansa, Virg. Ecl. vi. 17: Marius was blamed for using this cup alone after his triumphs, as though he thereby emulated Bacchus, who in his triumph drank from a cantharus, Val. Max. iii. 6 § 6.

mar.] The abacus: lapis albus Pocula cum cyatho duo sustinet, Hor. S. i. 6. 116.

Chiron,] The dog under the table, as in many old marbles, Welcker, Alte Denkm. ii. p. 261, or else a statue of the centaur Chiron, renowned as a musician.

206. *cista*] A chest, now tumbling to pieces from age, serves for an armarium.

207. *div. carm.*] i.e. the Græci libelli. *opici*] Barbarous: opicæ castigat amicæ Verba, vi. 455: opicæ papyri, Auson. Epist. iv. 99: Exesas tineis opicasque evolvere chartas, id. Profess. xxii. 3: Nos quoque dictitant [*Græci*] barbaros, et spurcius nos quam alios opicos appellatione foedant, Cato ap. Plin. xxix. 7 (1), from which passage, as from Gell. ii. 21, xi. 16, xiii. 9, it appears to have been a name of reproach applied to such as were ignorant of Greek, and so it is used

here. The Opicans were the same as the Oscans, and perhaps as the Ausonians, whose settlements were in Campania, and whose language was widely spread, and survived the nation, Strab. v. p. 233.

mur.] Prætextam in cista mures rosere Camilli, Poet. ap. Quintil. viii. 3 § 18.

208. Cf. St. Matt. xiii. 12: id aliquid nihil est, Ter. Andr. ii. 1. 14.

This, the whole fortune of Codrus, was a mere nothing, it is true, for no one disputes it: and yet, poor soul, he has lost all that nothing. Codrus appears in Martial (ii. 57. 4, v. 23. 8, v. 26) as a poor man living beyond his income.

210. *fr.*] Of bread: cf. v. 11.

211. Dantur opes nulli nunc nisi divitibus, Mart. v. 81. 2.

212. If a rich man's house is burnt *h. m.*, the matrons put on mourning (viii. 267 n.) as for a public calamity: cultus matrona priores Deposuit, Lucan, ii. 28.

213. Ferale per urbem Justitium: latuit plebeio tectus amictu Omnis honos: nullos comitata est purpura fasces, Lucan, ii. 17 sq. In public mourning the nobles dressed as the vulgar (pullata turba, Quint. vi. 4 § 6: p. circulus, id. ii. 12 § 10: sor-

Tunc gemimus casus urbis, tunc odimus ignem.
 Ardet adhuc, et jam occurrit qui marmora donet, 215
 Conferat impensas; hic nuda et candida signa,
 Hic aliquid præclarum Euphranoris et Polycliti,
 Hic Asianorum vetera ornamenta deorum,
 Hic libros dabit et forulos mediamque Minervam,
 Hic modium argenti: meliora ac plura reponit 220
 Persicus orborum lautissimus et merito jam

didi pullatique, Plin. Ep. vii. 17 § 9):
 infr. x. 245 n.: funus ejus... pul-
 lati præcedere honorati, Ammian.
 xxix. 2 § 13: Jura silent, mutæque
 tacent sine vindice leges: Adspici-
 tur toto purpura nulla foro, Epiced.
 Drusi, 185, 186.

diff. &c.] On the closing of the
 courts in a justitium, cf. Liv. iii. 27,
 ix. 7, Tac. Ann. ii. 82.

215. *Ardet (domus)*] While the
 flames are still raging, already friends
 come bustling up to offer stone or
 money towards restoring the house.

216. *nud.*] As the Greek statues
 were: Placueret et nudæ [*effigies*]
 tenentes hastam ab epheborum e
 gymnasiis exemplaribus, quas Achil-
 leas vocant. Græca res nihil velare,
 at contra Romana ac militaris tho-
 racas addere, Plin. xxxiv. 10 (5).
cand.] Of white marble.

217. *Euphrānor*, a statuary and
 painter, contemporary with Philip
 and Alexander of Macedon. He
 pursued his calling at Athens, but
 was born near Corinth. Among his
 sculptures were an Alexander and
 a Philip, in quadrigæ (Plin. xxxiv.
 19 (8) § 78): among his paintings,
 which were kept in a portico in the
 Ceramicus, a cavalry engagement
 between the Athenians and Thebans
 at Mantinea, Pausan. i. 3 § 3.

Polychitus (viii. 103), a statuary
 of Argos (Pausan.) or Sicyon (Plin.),
 contemporary with Pericles (Plato,
 Protag. 328 C.), is classed by Socra-
 tes with Homer, Sophocles, and
 Zeuxis, Xen. Mem. i. 4 § 3. His
 great work was the statue of the
 Argive Hera (Mart. x. 82). On the
 number of works of the Greek mas-
 ters which rapacious rulers had
 carried to Rome, see viii. 100 sq.

218. *As.*] Of the province of Asia
 (Ionia). *vet.*] i. 76 n., 138 n.

219. *forul.*] armarium sive bi-
 bliothecam, Schol.: condiditque
 [*Sibyllinos*] duobus forulis auratis
 sub Palatini Apollinis basi, Suet.
 Aug. 31; where the statue of Apollo,
 as here that of Minerva, is placed
 among the books, these two gods
 being the patrons of learning.

med.] A bust, a Hermathena.

220. *mod.*] Fortunata appellatur,
 quæ nummos modio metitur, Petron.
 37: cf. Hor. S. i. l. 96: τὸ μὲν γὰρ
 ἀργύριον μὴδὲ ἀριθμῶ ἄγειν αὐτὸν, ἀλλὰ
 μεδίμνω, ἀπομεμετρημένον πολλοὺς με-
 δίμνους, Lucian, Dial. Meretr. 9.

221. *Pers.*] Persicum quasi divi-
 tem posuit, Schol.? The house of
 Persicus must be the same as the
magna Asturici domus. Probably it
 went by that name from a former
 owner.

Suspectus, tanquam ipse suas accenderit ædes.
 Si potes avelli circensibus, optima Soræ
 Aut Fabrateriæ domus aut Frusinone paratur,
 Quanti nunc tenebras unum conducis in annum. 225
 Hortulus hic, puteusque brevis nec reste movendus
 In tenues plantas facili diffunditur haustu.
 Vive bidentis amans et culti villicus horti,
 Unde epulum possis centum dare Pythagoreis.

orb.] 129 n. *laut.*] i. 67, vii. 177, xi. 1, xiv. 257.

222. *Empta domus fuerat tibi, Tongiliane, ducenis* : Abstulit hanc nimium casus in urbe frequens. Collatum est decies. Rogo non potes ipse videri Incendisse tuam, Tongiliane, domum? Mart. iii. 57.

tanq.] Very frequently in Tacitus and the other writers of the Silver Age used after verbs of accusing, suspecting, reproaching, and the like, to denote that of which one is suspected, &c., without implying any doubt of the justice of the suspicion, charge, &c. : reum postulavit tanq., Plin. Ep. iii. 9 § 29 : læserunt eum testimonio tanq., ib. § 33 : increpuit tanq., ib. § 36 : reprehendisse tanq., id. vii. 28 § 1 : illam interpretationem habet tanq., id. Pan. 59 § 1 : nocturnæ quietis species alteri objecta tanq., Tac. Ann. xi. 4 : cf. id. xiv. 52, Mart. iii. 13. 3 : nuntiavit patri tanq., Quintil. Decl. ii § 3.

[223—231. The annual rent of a garret at Rome equals the purchase money of a mansion in the country.]

223. *avell.*] Virg. Æn. xi. 201. *circ.*] vi. 87, x. 81 n., xi. 53.

Sor. Fabr. Frus.] (Sil. viii. 396—400.) Towns in Latium. *Sora*, which keeps its name, was the most northern town

of the Volsci, afterwards, B.C. 303, a Latin colony. It lay on the right bank of the Liris, north of Arpinum, and had a strong citadel.

224. *Fabr.*] (*Falvaterra*), a Volscian town, on the right bank of the Trerus; the Via Prænestina passed by it. It became a Roman colony B.C. 124, Vell. i. 15 § 4. *Frusino*] (*Frosinone*), a flourishing town of the Hernici, on the river Cosas and the Via Prænestina; Livy records many prodigies which were there observed. *par.*] xiv. 200.

225. (*tanti*) *Quanti*] x. 14 n. *ten.*] *Grylli tenebras*, of a bath, Mart. ii. 14. 12: "a dark smoky garret:" ὥκει δὲ ἐν ὑπερώῳ στενῷ καὶ παντελῶς εὐτελεῖ διὰ τὸ μέγεθος τῶν ἐν τῇ 'Ρώμῃ μισθῶν, Diod. Exc. Vat. xxxi. 8, p. 96 Dind. supr. 166, 201, 2, infr. 235 n.

226. *hic*,] In the country. *nec reste*] The bucket can be dipped at once into the well, there needs no rope.

227. *ten.*] Weakly, which have been lately set, Virg. G. iv. 115.

228. *bidens*] A hoe with two prongs.

229. *Unde*] From which garden. *epulum*] Properly used only of a solemn feast, *epulum Jovis*, ep. funebre; here more general. *Pyth.*] For

Est aliquid, quocunque loco, quocunque recessu 230
Unius sese dominum fecisse lacertæ.

Plurimus hic æger moritur vigilando; sed ipsum
Languorem peperit cibus imperfectus et hærens
Ardenti stomacho, nam quæ meritoria somnum
Admittunt? magnis opibus dormitur in urbe, 235
Inde caput morbi; ^hredarum transitus arto
Vicorum inflexu et stantis convicia mandræ

they were forbidden animal food, xv. 173 n.

230. *al.*] i. 74 n. *rec.*] However retired your home may be, " 'Tis somewhat to be lord of some small ground, Though but a lizard can therein turn round," Holyday: cf. Mart. xi. 18 (esp. Rus hoc dicere, rus potes vocare? In quo ruta facit nemus Dianæ, Argutæ tegit ala quod cicadæ, Quod formica die comedit uno. . . . In quo nec cucumis jacere rectus, Nec serpens habitare tota possit. . . . Et talpa est mihi fossor atque arator. . . . Fines mus populatur, et colono Tanquam sus Calydonius timetur, Et sublata volantis ungue Procnæ In nido seges est hirundinino. . . . Vix implet cochleam peracta messis, Et mustum nuce condimus picata).

231. *lacert.*] xiv. 75.

[232—238. The poor cannot sleep at Rome for the noise of the streets.]

232. *Plur.*] i. 120 n.

233. *Lang.*] The *sickness* was caused by indigestion, and that by sleeplessness: cf. i. 122.

234. *nam quæ, &c.*] For what poor lodger can sleep? *merit.*] Cœnacula, supr. 201, 2: Si domus inconstructus legatus sit, meritoria illic facere fructuarius non debet,

nec per cœnacula dividere domum, Dig. vii. 1. 13 § 8.

235. Mart. xii. 57 (e.g. Nec cogitandi, Sparse, nec quiescendi, In urbe locus est pauperi: negant vitam Ludimagistri mane, nocte pistores. . . . Tu, Sparse, nescis ista, nec potes scire Petilianis delicatus in regnis, Cui plana summos despicit domus montes, Et rus in urbe est): id. x. 74, ad Romam (e.g. v. 12. Quid concupiscam quæris ergo? dormire): Hor. Ep. i. 17. 6—8, ii. 2. 77, 8. Only during the Circensian games could Pliny find quiet in the city, Ep. ix. 6 § 1.

236. *reda.*] (Supr. 10, iv. 118). Like *covinus*, *essedum*, and *petorritum*, a kind of Gallic chariot much used at this time by the Romans. Plurima Gallica valuerunt, ut reda ac petorritum, Quintil. i. 5 § 57. *arto—infl.*] anteiit [*incendium*] remedia velocitate mali, et obnoxia urbe artis itineribus hucque et illuc flexis, Tac. Ann. xv. 38: this would apply to the portion of the old city which escaped the fire; in the new city the streets were wider and straighter.

237.] *mand.*] *μάνδρα*, a cattle-pen; a drove of cattle. *st. conv. mand.*] The abuse of the drovers, when their

Eripiunt somnum Druso vitulisque marinis.

Si vocat officium, turba cedente vehetur

Dives et ingenti curret super ora liburna 240

Atque obiter leget aut scribet vel dormiet intus,

Namque facit somnum clausa lectica fenestra,

Ante tamen veniet. Nobis properantibus obstat

cattle come to a stand : Vixque datur longas mulorum vincere mandras, Mart. v. 22. 7. On the hindrances to sleep in Rome, cf. Hor. Od. iii. 29. 12, Mart. iv. 64. 20 sq.

238. *Er.*] Somnos adimunt, Hor. Od. i. 25. 3. *Drus.*] Infr. vi. 115 sq., 620 sq. The Emperor Claudius (Tib. Claudius Drusus, Suet. 2): quoties post cibum addormisceret, quod ei fere accidebat, olearum ac palmularum ossibus incessebatur: interdum ferula flagrove, velut per ludum, excitabatur. . . . Solebant et manibus stertentis socci induci, ut repente expergefactus faciem sibi conficeret, ib. 8: he would sometimes fall asleep while on the bench, so that the advocates had to raise their voice to wake him, ib. 33: tibicinum cornicinum omnisque generis senatorum tanta turba ut etiam Claudius audire posset, Sen. Apocol. 12 § 1.

vit. m.] "Veau marin." Pliny says of seals:—Ipsius in sono mugitus: unde nomen vituli. . . . Nullum animal graviore somno premitur dextræ pinnæ vim soporiferam inesse [*tradunt*], somnosque alligere subditam capiti, H. N. ix. 15 (13).

[239—267. The rich are carried at their ease through the greatest crowd, all making way for them: the poor man may be trampled

under foot, and no one notice it.]

239. *off.*] Supr. 126 n.

240. *sup. or.*] i. 159 n.: Ante te principes fastidio nostri et quodam æqualitatis metu usum pedum amiserant. Illos ergo humeri cervicesque servorum super ora nostra [*vehebant*], Plin. Pan. 24 § 5: nam priores invehi . . . solebant; non dico, quadriiugo curru, . . . sed humeris hominum, quod arrogantius erat, ib. 22 § 1. *lib.*] A peculiar kind of *lectica* seems to have been named from the Liburni (iv. 75).

ing.] *liburnata* or *liburna* (*lecticæ*, quæ liburnata est, Schol. vi. 477). Quid refert, quantum habeat, quot lecticarios, quam oneratas aures, quam laxam sellam, Sen. de Const. Sap. 14 § 1: (another reading is Liburno, the construction would then be, vehetur (a) Liburno: cf. for the omission of *ab*, i. 13, and generally, longorum vehitur cervice Syrorum, vi. 351.)

241. *ob. scr.*] Quædam enim sunt quæ possis et in cisio scribere, Sen. Ep. 72 § 2.

242. *claus.*] i. 65 n., iv. 21 n. *fac. somn.*] Infr. 282.

243. *Though* the rich put themselves very little out of the way, *still* they arrive at the journey's end before the client, who hastens at full speed.

Unda prior, magno populus premit agmine lumbos
 Qui sequitur, ferit hic cubito, ferit assere duro 245
 Alter, at hic tignum capiti incutit, ille metretam ;
 Pinguia crura luto : planta mox undique magna
 Calcor, et in digito clavus mihi militis hæret.
 Nonne vides, quanto celebretur sportula fumo ?
 Centum convivæ, sequitur sua quemque culina. 250
 Corbulo vix ferret tot vasa ingentia, tot res
 Impositas capiti, quas recto vertice portat
 Servulus infelix et cursu ventilat ignem.
 Scinduntur tunicæ sartæ modo, longa coruscat

244. *und.*] Virg. G. ii. 462.

245, 246. *ass.*] vii. 132 n. : cf.
 Cogita te in hac civitate, in qua
 turba per latissima itinera sine in-
 termissione defluens eliditur, quo-
 ties aliquid obsistit, quod cursum
 ejus velut torrentis rapidi morare-
 tur, Sen. de Clem. i. 6 § 1 : Alta
 Suburrani vincenda est semita clivi,
 Et nunquam sicco sordida saxa
 gradu (cf. *luto*, v. 247) : Vixque
 datur longas mulorum rumpere man-
 dras, Quæque trahi multo marmora
 fune vides. Illud adhuc gravius,
 quod te post mille labores, Paulle,
 negat lasso janitor esse domi. Exitus
 hic operis vani togulæque madentis,
 Mart. v. 22. 5 sq. The common cry
 of porters (*bajuli*) was *Porro Qui-
 rites!* By your leave! Tert. adv.
 Valent. 14. *tign.*] Hor. Ep. ii. 2.
 73.

247. xvi. 14.

248. *παντὰ κρηπίδες, παντὰ χλαμυ-
 δηφόροι ἄνδρες*, Theocr. Id. xv. 6 :
 offendere tot caligas tot Millia cla-
 vorum, infr. xvi. 24 n. *dig.*] The
toe.

[249–267. Of a number of guests

who carry away the sportula (i. 95
 n.), one may be crushed to death,
 and die unlamented.] *fumo?*] From
 the *foculi*, chafing-dishes borne by
 the *servuli* (v. 253), who run to fan
 the flame.

250. Non circa cœnationem ejus
 tumultus coquorum est, ipsos cum
 obsoniis focos transferentium : hoc
 enim jam luxuria commenta est : ne
 quis intepescat cibus, ne quid palato
 jam calloso parum ferveat, cœnam
 culina prosequitur, Sen. Ep. 78 §
 22 : Martial, speaking also of a
 client,—Focum ferentis suberat am-
 phoræ cervix, xii. 32. 14.

251. Cn. Domitius Corbulo, bro-
 ther of Caligula's wife Cæsonia, com-
 manded with great success in Ger-
 many and Armenia in the reigns of
 Claudius and Nero. He was "cor-
 pore ingens," Tac. Ann. xiii. 8.

254. *tun.*] Amidst the confusion
 and press to escape from a waggon,
 the dress of the poor (*tunicatus*
popellus, Hor. Ep. i. 7. 65) is torn :
 or perhaps *the tunic* is torn, because
 as fitting closely to the body it does
 not give way, as the *toga* does, to

Sarraco veniente abies, atque altera pinum 255
 Plaustra vehunt, nutant alte populoque minantur.
 Nam si procubuit qui saxa Ligustica portat
 Axis et eversum fudit super agmina montem,
 Quid superest de corporibus? Quis membra, quis ossa
 Invenit? Obtritum vulgi perit omne cadaver 260
 More animæ. Domus interea secura patellas
 Jam lavat et bucca foculum excitat et sonat unctis
 Striglibus et pleno componit lintea gutto.
 Hæc inter pueros varie properantur, at ille

pressure : cf. scissis tunicis, ut in frequentia solet, sola velatus toga perstitit, Plin. Ep. iv. 16 § 2.

255. Nec in hunc usum pinus aut abies deferebatur, longo vehiculorum ordine, vicis intrementibus, ut ex illa lacunaria auro gravia penderent, Sen. Ep. 90 § 8 : Hor. Ep. ii. 2. 72 sq. *Sarr.*] v. 23 : An, cum dicit in Pisonem Cicero, "Cum tibi tota cognatio sarraco advehatur incidisse videtur in sordidum nomen, Quintil. viii. 3 § 21 : it is distinguished from the plaustrum also by Vitruvius.

257. Mart. v. 22 (ap. 246 n.) : urbique tumultus Portatur validis mille columna jugis, Tibull. ii. 3. 43 : forbidden by Trajan and Hadrian : non, ut ante, immanium transvectione saxorum urbis tecta quatiuntur, Plin. Pan. 51 § 1 : Spartian. Hadr. 22. *Lig.*] The marble of Luna, which town became a part of Etruria after Augustus had fixed as its boundary the river Macra, having before been Ligurian. This marble was white, or veined with a sea-green tint (*γλαυκίζων*). As it could be hewn in large blocks and the quarries were near the sea, it

was more used than any other at Rome, Strab. v. p. 222 : Tunc quos a niveis exegit Luna metallis, Sil. viii. 481. Of this marble was built the sepulchral altar raised to Nero, Suet. 50. The site of Luna was near the modern *Carrara*.

258. *mont.*] Montibus aut alte Graiis effulta nitebant Atria, Stat. Theb. i. 145.

259. *de*] i. 35 n.

260. "Their corpse invisible, as their soul, is gone," Holyday. *ψυχή δ' ἡὐτ' ὄνειρος ἀποπταμένη πεπότηται*, Od. xi. 222 : Virg. *Æn.* vi. 702. *vulgi*] The poor are not missed, no one bears tidings of their death to their homes.

[261 sq. While the master is thus crushed to death, his house (*domus*) and his slaves (*pueri*) are busy preparing for dinner.]

263. *Strig.*] A bath was taken before dinner, xi. 204 n. *Strigilis*] (from stringo, to scrape) was a curved instrument of metal bone or wood, used for removing oil and perspiration from the body after bathing. See the cuts in the Dict. Ant., and the enigma of Sympos. Curva, capax, alienis humida guttis, Luminibus

Jam sedet in ripa, tetrumque novicius horret
 Porthmea, nec sperat coenosi gurgitis alnum
 Infelix, nec habet quem porrigat ore trientem.

Respice nunc alia ac diversa pericula noctis,
 Quod spatium tectis sublimibus, unde cerebrum

falsis auri mentita colorem, Dedita sudori modico succumbo labori, 86. (ap. Wernsd. P. L. Min. vii. 415 Lem.): Mart. xiv. 51, cf. 52, *guttus corneus. unct.*] From the oil which adhered to it. *lintea*] Towels: oleum unctui et lintea tersui, Apul. Met. i. 23: vetemus lintea et strigiles Jovi ferre, Sen. Ep. 95 § 47. *guttus*] xi. 158: = ampulla olearia, Apul. Flor. ii. 9.

[265, 266. Meanwhile the master sits waiting on the bank of the Styx, despairing of a passage, as not having been duly buried]: Hæc omnis, quam cernis, inops inhumataque turba est; Portitor ille Charon: hi quos vehit unda, sepulti. Nec ripas datur horrendas et rauca fluenta Transportare prius, quam sedibus ossa quierunt. Centum errant annos volitantque hæc littora circum: Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt, Virg. Æn. vi. 325 sq.

265. *tetr.*] Portitor has horrendus aquas et flumina servat Terribilis squalore Charon; cui plurima mento Canities inculta jacet: stant lumina flamma, ib. 298 sq. *cœn.*] Turbidus hic cœno vasta que voragine gurgis, ib. 296. How little Juvenal believed in these fables appears from ii. 150 sq.

267. An obol, as Charon's fare, was among the Greeks commonly placed in the mouths of the dead; a custom derived by Diodorus (i. 96 fin.) from Egypt. This coin was

called *δανάκη* (Hesych. s. v.), *ριον* (Mœris), *πορθμήιον* (Suid. *κάρδονα* (Phot. ed. Pors. p. 13: cf. *χῶ φθιμένους ναυστολέων* Leonid. Tarent. Epigr. 59. 6 (B Anal. ii. 235): *ἐπειδάν τις ἀ τῶν οἰκείων, πρῶτα μὲν φέροντι λὸν εἰς τὸ στόμα κατέθηκαν μισθὸν τῷ πορθμῇ τῆς ναυτιλίας σόμενον*, Lucian, de Luctu, 10 Mort. i § 3, xi § 4, xxii § 1 E Catapl. 1: perges ad ipsam Cigiam. Sed non hactenus vacabis per illas tenebras incede . . . in ipso ore duas ferre Apul. Met. vi. 18: Aristoph. 140, Propert. iv. 11. 7. Such has been found between the of a skeleton at Same in Cephus and others in Roman localities (Becker, Charikles, ii. p. 170 is a special work on the subject *Seyffert de Numis in Ore Deorum repertis*, 1709).

[268—314. If you stir about at night, you may be struck by sherds thrown out of the window or fall in with a roistering crowd turning from a supper, or thieves.]

269. *subl.*] Romam . . . cœnâ sublatam et suspensam, non . . . viis, angustissimis semitis, Leg. Agr. ii § 96: Ego vero . . . phiam judico non magis excusabis machinationes tectorum tecta surgentium, et urbium prementium, quam &c. Phil.

Testa ferit, quoties rimosa et curta fenestris 270
 Vasa cadant, quanto percussum pondere signent
 Et lædant silicem. Possis ignavus haberi
 Et subiti casus improvidus, ad cœnam si
 Intestatus eas: adeo tot fata, quot illa
 Nocte patent vigiles te prætereunte fenestræ. 275
 Ergo optes votumque feras miserabile tecum,
 Ut sint contentæ patulas defundere pelves.
 Ebrius ac petulans, qui nullum forte cecidit,

hæc cum tanto habitantium periculo imminetia tecta suspendit, Sen. Ep. 90 § 7: Ergo, quum recipere non posset area plana tantam multitudinem ad habitandum in urbe, ad auxilium altitudinis ædificiorum res ipsa coegit devenire. Itaque pilis lapideis, structuris testaceis, parietibus cæmentitiis altitudines exstructæ, et contignationibus crebris coaxatæ coenaculorum, ad summas utilitates perficiunt disparationes, Vitruv. ii. 8 § 17: Augustus limited the height to 70 feet, Strab. v. p. 235 (he strongly recommended a work of Rutilius *De Modo Ædificiorum*, Suet. Aug. 89), Trajan limited it to 60 feet, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 13 § 13. Nero also made a regulation to the same effect A.D. 65, after the great fire, Tac. Ann. xv. 35, Claud. Cons. Stil. iii. 131, 134: *altitudo tectorum*, Plin. iii. 9 (5): *supr. 201, infr. xiv. 88.*

270. There is a title in the Digest (ix. 3) "De his, qui effuderint vel dejecerint." Prætor ait de his, qui dejecerint vel effuderint: "Unde in eum locum, quo volgo iter fiet, vel in quo consistetur, dejectum vel effusum quid erit, quantum ex ea re damnum datum factumve erit,

in eum, qui ibi habitaverit, in duplum iudicium dabo. Si eo ictu homo liber periisse dicetur, quinquaginta aureorum iudicium dabo, &c., Ulpian. ib. 1 pr.

272. *sil.*] The pavement.

273. *cæn.*] From which they returned late, 283 sq.

274. *adeo*] Here too (cf. xiv. 234, Hand, Tursell. i. 151) means "to such a degree;" *adeo ut possis ignavus* &c. "There is death under every window that you pass, so that &c."

275. *vig.*] Properly watching, wakeful *by night*: *vigiles lucernæ* (Hor. Od. iii. 8. 14), lamps kept burning all night: cf. *infr. viii. 158, xv. 43.*

276. *mis.*] Abject.

277. *pelv.*] A foot-pan: *pelvis*, *pedelvis* (!), a *pedum lavatione*, Varr. L. L. v § 119: *infr. vi. 441*: it is the Greek *πέλλις* which the tragedians used as = *ποδανιπτήρ*, Poll. x § 78: *attulerunt unguentum in argentea pelve, pedesque recumbentium unxerunt*, Petron. 70.

278 sq. Cf. Demosth. in Conon. throughout, and the revels of Nero (Plin. xiii. 43 (22), Dio, lxi. 9, Suet. c. 26, Tac. Ann. xiii. 25, 47) and

Dat poenas, noctem patitur lugentis amicum
 Pelidæ, cubat in faciem, mox deinde supinus. 280
 Ergo non aliter poterit dormire? Quibusdam
 Somnum rixa facit. Sed quamvis improbus annis
 Atque mero fervens cavet hunc, quem coccina læna
 Vitari jubet et comitum longissimus ordo,
 Multum præterea flammaram et aenea lampas. 285
 Me quem luna solet deducere, vel breve lumen
 Candelæ, cujus dispenso et tempero filum,

Otho (Suet. 2): Sed heus tu, inquit, cave regrediare cœna maturius. Nam vesana factio nobilissimorum juvenum pacem publicam infestat; passim trucidatos per medias plateas videbis jacere: nec præsidis auxilia longinqua levare civitatem tanta clade possunt, &c., Apul. Met. ii. 18: Plaut. Amphit. i. 1. 2: domos ut effringerent noctibus, Arnob. ii. 42.

279. *Dat*] If such a fiery blade has passed a night without breaking some honest citizen's head, he is stung by remorse, as Achilles was after the death of Patroclus: "Ἄλλοτ' ἐπὶ πλευρὰς κατακείμενος, ἄλλοτε δ' αὖτε Ὑπτιος, ἄλλοτε δὲ πρηνής, τότε δ' ὀρθὸς ἀναστάς, Il. xxiv. 10, 11: Qualis ille Homericus Achilles est, modo pronus, modo supinus, in varios habitus se ipse componens, Sen. de Tranq. An. 2 § 11.

281. "Can he no otherwise sleep? you will ask:" not the words of the poet, but of Umbricius.

282. *Som. fac.*] Supr. 242. *impr.*] Bold: infr. iv. 106 n.

283. *læna*] (χλαίνη, Jub. ap. Plut. Num. 7): proprie toga duplex, amictus auguralis, Serv. ad Æn. iv. 262, cl. Cic. Brut. § 56: originally used by

the Etruscans (Fest. s. v.): it was thick and warm (Læna quod de lana multa (!) duarum etiam togarum instar. Ut antiquissimum mulierum ricinium, sic hoc duplex virorum, Varr. L. L. v § 133, cl. Mart. xiv. 136, Strab. iv. p. 196), was worn over every other dress (Non. s. v.) at dinner (Juv. h. l., Pers. i. 32, Mart. viii. 59. 9 sq.). In Pers. also it is a mark of distinction that "circum humeros hyacinthina læna est."

284. *com.*] i. 119 n.: quidam per ampla spatia urbis subversasque silices sine periculi metu properantes... familiarum agmina tanquam prædatorios globos post terga trahentes, Ammian. xiv. 6 § 16, who goes on to relate how these followers are marshalled like an army—totum promiscue servitium, cum otiosis plebeiis de vicinitate conjunctis, &c., § 17.

285. *lamp.*] A lamp of Corinthian bronze, and costly workmanship.

287. *Cand.*] Mart. xiv. 40, 42, 43: a torch of rope dipped in wax or pitch: Candelabrum a candela; ex his enim funiculi ardentes figebantur, Varr. L. L. v § 119: quibus [*candelabris*] delibuti funes pice

Contemnit. Miseræ cognosce proœmia rixæ,
 Si rixa est, ubi tu pulsas, ego vapulo tantum.
 Stat contra, starique jubet: parere necesse est, 290
 Nam quid agas, quum te furiosus cogat et idem
 Fortior. "Unde venis?" exclamat, "Cujus aceto
 Cujus conche tumes? Quis tecum sectile porrum
 Sutor et elixi vervecis labra comedit?
 Nil mihi respondes? Aut dic, aut accipe calcem! 295
 Ede, ubi consistas! In qua te quæro proseucha?"

vel cera infiguntur, Donat. ad Ter. Andr. i. 1. 88: scirpi fragiles palustresque... e quibus detracto cortice candelæ luminibus et funeribus serviunt, Plin. H. N. xvi. 70 (37), where the wick is of rush. That the candelæ was little valued in comparison with the lucerna or lampas, appears from Mart. l. 1., cf. Plin.—Nec pudet tribunorum militarium salariis emere [*candelabra*], cum ipsum nomen a candelarum lumine impositum appareat, xxxiv. 6 (3). *disp. temp.*] I husband and check from burning too fast.

288. *proœm.*] Properly the prelude of a performer on the lyre, then of orators, Quint. iv. 1 § 1 sq.: cf. infr. v. 26, xv. 51.

290, 291. Ἀφρων δ' ὅς κ' ἐθέλη πρὸς κρείσσονας ἀντιφέρειν, νίκης τε στέρεται πρὸς τ' αἰσχεσιν ἄλγεα πάσχει, Hesiod. Op. et D. 210, 1. *St. contr.*] Mart. i. 54. 12.

292. sq. Cf. Vibius Gallus: Non ambulabis, inquit, eadem via qua ego, non calcabis vestigia mea, non offeres delicatis oculis sordidatam vestem, ap. Sen. Contr. v. 30, cf. the whole Controversia. *acet.*] Vinegar mixed with water (*posca*) was a common drink of the soldiers and com-

mon people, Matt. xxvii. 34: Spartian. Hadr. 10, id. Pescenn. 10: repetita consuetudo monstravit expeditionis tempore... milites nostros ita solere percipere... uno die vinum, alio die acetum, Codex xii. 38 (37) § 1.

293. *conche*] xiv. 131 n., Mart. v. 39. 10, xiii. 7 (*Conchis faba*. Si spumet rubra conchis tibi pallida testa, Lautorum cœnis sæpe negare potes). *tum.*] inflantes corpora frige fabas, Ov. Med. Fac. 70. *sect. por.*] xiv. 133, Mart. x. 48. 9: *porrum* (leek) was either *sectivum* or *capitatum*: utrumque porrum, Mart. iii. 47. 8: when intended to be *sectile*, it was sown thickly, and the blades were cut (*secabantur*) as they shot up, like asparagus: Nero used to eat this kind of *porrum* in order to clear his voice, Plin. xix. 33 (6). The reveller abuses his victim for his foul breath, Mart. xiii. 18.

294. *Sut.*] Cf. cerdo, iv. 153 n. *verv.*] Mart. xiv. 211. *Caput arietinum*.

295. *N. m. r.*] Mart. v. 61. 7, vi. 5. 3. *calc.*] By a kick, Nero, the model of these grassatores, killed his wife Poppæa, Tac. Ann. xvi. 6.

296. *Ede*,] Supr. 74. *cons.*] Where is your stand? whether for begging,

Dicere si tentes aliquid tacitusve recedas,
 Tantundem est, feriunt pariter, vadimonia deinde
 Irati faciunt; libertas pauperis hæc est :
 Pulsatus rogat et pugnīs concisus adorat, 300
 Ut liceat paucis cum dentibus inde reverti.
 Nec tamen hæc tantum metuas, nam qui spoliēt te
 Non deerit, clausis domibus postquam omnis ubique
 Fixa catenatæ siluit compago tabernæ;
 Interdum et ferro subitus grassator agit rem. 305

or for selling, cf. vi. 123. *pros.*] Supr. 18 n.: τὰ δὲ ἀπὸ μέσης τῆς προσευχῆς, καὶ τῶν ἐπ' αὐταῖς προσαιτούντων, Ἰουδαϊκά τινα, καὶ παρακεχαραγμένα, καὶ κατὰ πολὺ τῶν ἐρεπῶν ταπεινότερα, Cleomed. Meteor. ii. 1 § 91, p. 112 Bake. The prosecutæ were either in the open air or buildings: "In what Jewish oratory shall [quæro, Sat. iv. 130 n.] I find you?" is equivalent to calling him a proselyte, a class numerous at Rome (infr. xiv. 96 sq.), and despised for their superstition, Hor. S. i. 9. 69 sq.

[297 sq. Whether you answer or silently retire, it is all one, they assault you, and then, as though they were the aggrieved party, bind you over to appear in court.]

300. *ad.*] Here also "worships."

301.] xvi. 10.

[302—314. Besides riotous nobles, thieves are to be dreaded, who infest our streets, and fill our prisons.]

Tibull. i. 2. 24 sq.: Num minus Urbis erat custos et Cæsaris obses? Num tibi non tutas fecit in urbe vias? Nocte sub obscura quis te spoliavit amantem? Quis tetigit ferro, durior ipse, latus, Albinov. Eleg. in Obit. Mæcen. 27 sq.: Hor. S. i. 2. 43, Ov. Am. i. 6. 14.

304. "When shops are barred and chained, and all's grown still," Holyday. Shops and houses were barred at night (Ov. Am. i. 6. 48), and the bar secured by a chain. *comp.*] The fittings of the folding-doors.

305. Nam et grassatorum plurimi palam se ferebant succincti ferro, quasi tuendi sui causa; et rapti per agros viatores sine discrimine liberi servique ergastulis possessorum supprimebantur: et plurimæ factiones, titulo collegii novi, ad nullius non facinoris societatem coibant. Igitur grassatores dispositis per opportuna loca stationibus inhiuit; ergastula recognovit: collegia præter antiqua et legitima dissolvit, Suet. Aug. 32: on those days on which great spectacles were exhibited "custodes in urbe disposuit, ne raritate remanentium grassatoribus obnoxia esset," ib. 43: grassatores, qui prædæ causa id faciunt, proximi latronibus habentur; et si cum ferro aggredi et spoliare instituerunt, capite puniuntur; utique si sæpius atque in itineribus hoc admiserunt; cæteri in metallum dantur, vel in insulas relegantur, Dig. xlviii. 19. 28 § 10, cf. § 15. *ag. rem.*] Goes to work.

Armato quoties tutæ custode tenentur
 Et Pomptina palus et Gallinaria pinus,
 Sic inde huc omnes tanquam ad vivaria currunt.
 Qua fornace graves, qua non incude, catenæ?
 Maximus in vinclis ferri modus, ut timeas, ne 310
 Vomer deficiat, ne marræ et sarcula desint.
 Felices proavorum atavos, felicia dicas
 Secula, quæ quondam sub regibus atque tribunis
 Viderunt uno contentam carcere Romam.

306. In primis tuendæ pacis a grassaturis ac latrociniis . . . curam habuit. Stationes militum per Italiam solito frequentiores disposuit, Suet. Tib. 37.

307. *Pompt.*] (*Palude Pontine*) a marsh about twenty-eight miles long and eight broad, on the coast of Latium between Circeii and Terracina. It derived its name from an old town, Pontia. All attempts at draining it, from the construction of the canal of Cæsar and Augustus (Hor. S. i. 5. 4 sq.) down to the French occupation, have been fruitless. *Gall.*] Near Cumæ, Cic. ad Fam. ix. 23: ἐν δὲ τῇ κόλπῳ τοῦτῳ [*the Cumanus sinus*] καὶ ὕλη τις ἐστὶ θαμνώδης, ἐπὶ πολλοὺς ἐκτεινομένη σταδίου, ἄνδρος καὶ ἀμμώδης, ἣν Γαλλινάρην ὕλην καλοῦσιν, Strab. v. p. 243. Near this wood was Liternum, the retreat of Scipio Africanus the elder, who fortified his house against robbers, Val. Max. ii. 10 § 2, cf. Sen. Ep. 86 § 3. Both the marsh and the wood, as uninhabited, and affording places of concealment, were well adapted for robbers.

308. *viv.*] *παράδεισος*, Gell. ii. 20, a park or preserve: Excipiantque senes quos in vivaria mittant, Hor.

Ep. i. 1. 79: Columell. ix. 1, infr. iv. 51 n.: when beaten out of their usual haunts the thieves flock to Rome, where all can be satisfied.

309. The regular order would have been *Qua f., qua inc., non gr. cat.?*

311. *mar.*] xv. 167 n. *sarc.*] xv. 166.

312. On the innocence of olden times, cf. xiii. 38 sq. *pr. at.*] Pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tri-tavus, Plaut. Pers. i. 2. 5.

313. *tr.*] As representatives of freedom opposed to *reg.*

314. The *carcer Mamertinus*, as it was afterwards called, was built by Ancus Marcius in the middle of the city overhanging the forum, Liv. i. 33. Servius Tullius added a subterranean dungeon (Tullianum, Varr. L. L. v § 151, Liv. xxix. 22), in which Jugurtha was starved to death (Plut. Mar. 12), and Catiline's accomplices strangled (Sall. Cat. 55). It remained the state prison for the execution of great offenders, Cic. in Catil. ii § 27, Tac. Ann. iii. 51. Afterwards the *carcer Lautumiarum* was added, of which we find mention 210 B.C., Liv. xxxii. 27. The Tullianum is still to be seen on the Capitoline Hill, to the right of the ascent from the Forum.

His alias poteram et plures subnectere causas, 315
 Sed jumenta vocant, et sol inclinat, eundum est;
 Nam mihi commota jamdudum mulio virga
 Annuit. Ergo vale nostri memor, et quoties te
 Roma tuo refici properantem reddet Aquino,
 Me quoque ad Helvinam Cererem vestramque Dianam 320
 Converte a Cumis; satirarum ego, ni pudet illas,
 Adjutor gelidos veniam caligatus in agros.

[315-322. Umbricius takes leave of his friend.]

315. *pot.*] *Madv.* § 348. 1.

317. *virg. Ann.*] viii. 153 n.

319. *tuo*] Juvenal was a native of *Aquinum* (Aquino), a municipium (*frequens m. Cic. Phil. ii § 106*), or colony (*Plin. H. N. iii. 9 [5]*), in *Latium*, on the *via Latina*, near the river *Melpis* (*Strabo, v. p. 237*). The soil was fertile (*quos fertile pascit Aq., Paullin. Nolan. Natal. 3. Fel. 73*) and the town populous (*μεγάλη πόλις, Strab. l. l.: viris ingens, Sil. viii. 405*).

320. Ceres and Diana were worshipped at Aquinum. *Helv.*] *Ibi namque apud Aquinum colunt nu-*

mina earum dearum, quæ colunt in Galliis, Schol.: this seems a mere conjecture from the name of the *Helvii*, a tribe settled on the banks of the Rhone. The epithet nowhere else occurs.

321. *Cum.*] *Supr. 2 n.*

322. "If you do not reject my aid, I will come booted, well defended against the weather, into the chill fields." *caliga.*] *xvi. 24*, the boot worn by the common soldier; (hence the meaning may be, "I will come to do service in the ranks in your great contest," and then *gelidos*, cl. *refici* *supr. 319*, will mean "refreshing.")

SATIRE IV.

No vicious man can be happy; least of all the incestuous Crispinus, though his wealth be such that he can lavish the price of an estate upon a fish; an instance of self-indulgence in the parasite, which prepares us for any extravagance in the monarch, his patron (1—36).

In Domitian's reign, a *rhombus*, large as the Byzantine, was taken off Ancona. As such a prize would else be seized by the informers, who swarm even on the coast, the fisherman destines it for Cæsar, and, though the season is winter, hurries with it, as though afraid it may become tainted. At the Alban villa he finds ready admission (37—64). He begs the Emperor to accept the fish, as one reserved for his times, and eager for the honour of being served up at his table. Gross as this flattery is, Domitian welcomes it (65—71). But where find a dish capacious enough to contain the fish?—this is a point for a council of state to determine. A council is summoned. First comes Pegasus, the upright but too lenient Præfectus Urbis: next two octogenarians, the wary Crispus, and Acilius, with his son, who is one day to fall a victim to the tyrant's jealousy, which he endeavours to lull by devoting himself to sports unworthy of his birth. Next, and though not marked out by noble birth for Domitian's hatred, not less alarmed, comes Rubrius, who under a bold front conceals the consciousness of hidden guilt. Then the gourmand Montanus, the fop Crispinus, the informer Pompeius, Fuscus (who has been summoned from the marble villa in which he plans his campaigns), Fabricius Veiento and Messalina Catullus, whose blindness and ready adulation might qualify him to gain a living as a beggar: none admires the fish so much as he; though, indeed, he turns to the left to admire, while the creature lies on his right. Veiento finds in the capture of the *foreign* fish, with its threatening fins, an omen of the capture of some foreign king (72—129). *'Twere a dishonour to the fish*, says Montanus, *not to serve it whole: let a dish be made for the purpose*. This advice is followed, as its author's nice palate, trained at the table of Nero, gives him a title to be heard. The council is dismissed, having been convoked in as headlong haste as though some war had broken out (130—149). Yet it had been well for Rome, if, engrossed by such follies, Domitian had wanted time for

the murder of her nobles, whom he might have destroyed with impunity, had he not alarmed his freedmen (150—154).

From the last verses we learn that this Satire was composed after the death of Domitian, Sept. 18, A.D. 96.

ECCE iterum Crispinus, et est mihi sæpe vocandus
Ad partes, monstrum nulla virtute redemptum
A vitiis; ægræ solaque libidine fortes
Deliciæ, viduas tantum aspernatur adulter.
Quid refert igitur, quantis jumenta fatiget
Porticibus, quanta nemorum vectetur in umbra,

5

[1–36. Crispinus, the favourite of Domitian, amongst many other excesses, once bought a mullet weighing six pounds for six thousand sesterces. If the courtier went to such expense for a single dish, no extravagance need surprise us in the emperor.]

1. *it. Cr.*] i. 26 sq. n., infr. 108.

2. *part.*] I must often bring him on the stage: quia scenici ad partes suas solent vocari, Schol.: Vix venit ad partes, vix sumptæ Musa tabellæ Imponit pigras pæne coacta manus, Ov. Epist. iv. 2. 27, 8: Vales. in Harpocrat. p. 473 Lips.: hoc silentium . . . vocat alium ad partes, Varr. ii. 9 § 16.

red.] He has no virtue by which to ransom himself from the vices which enslave him: the more usual expression is *redimere vitia virtutibus* (Sen. Exc. Cont. iv. Præf. fin.: Schwartz ad Plin. Pan. 28 § 2).

3. *fort.*] Healthy, as in Plin. Ep. iv. 1 § 7, vii. 23 § 1: cf. Alcibiadi, qui tantum fuit fortis ad crimina, Macrobian. Sat. ii. 1: in istis vulsis atque expolitis, et nusquam nisi in libidine viris, Sen. Contr. i. Præf.

4. *Deliciæ,*] This is the reading of the best MSS.: *æg. sol. lib. fort. Del.* Figura. Quid est Crispinus? *æg. &c.*, Schol.: *deliciæ* “a rake,” Plin. H. N. xxii. 47 (23).

vid.] Unmarried: virgo vidua, Apul. Met. iv. 32: id. de Mag. 76 Hild., Juv. vi. 141: adulterium in nuptam, stuprum in viduam committitur, Dig. l. 16. 101 init.: Viduam non solum eam, quæ aliquando nupta fuisset, sed eam quoque mulierem, quæ virum non habuisset, appellari ait Labeo, ib. 242.

tant.] With this adulterer, who scorned the favours of the unmarried only, cf. Messalina, who “nomen . . . matrimonii concupivit, ob magnitudinem infamiæ, cujus apud prodigos novissima voluptas est, Tac. Ann. xi. 26: eo ventum est, ut nulla virum habeat, nisi ut adulterum iritet, Sen. de Ben. iii. 16.

5. Such then being the character of Crispinus, what avails all his wealth and pomp?

fat.] Equos Threissa fatigat, Virg. Æn. i. 313.

6. *Port.*] Covered halls, whose roof rested on columns; in these

era quot vicina foro, quas emerit ædes?
 io malus felix, minime corruptor et idem
 stus, cum quo nuper vittata jacebat
 guine adhuc vivo terram subitura sacerdos.

10

thy Romans drove or were
 litters, vii. 178 n.

Quid loquar inclusas inter
 silvas, Rutil. It. i. 111:
 am montes silvæque in do-
 arcidis et umbra fumoque
 , Sen. Cont. ii. 9 (*Fabianus*
): Quæ tanta vobis nemora?
 countryman of his son, a
 rasite) Quid est istic admi-
 isi ruris imitatio? Quintil.
 , p. 576: inter varias nutri-
 columnas, Hor. Ep. i. 10.
 r: id. Od. iii. 10. 5, 6 Orelli,
 ii. 32. 11, iv. 8. 75 Burm.,
 ii. 3. 15 Broukh., Val. Max.

construction is:—*quot. jug.*
, quas ædes [vicinas foro]

Obbar (in Schneidewin's
 us, vi. 147 sq.) cites:—Dente
 ieres vel uno Turpior ungui,
 ii. 8. 3 &c.

the great cost of land in the
 Jam quidem hortorum no-
 ipsa urbe delicias, agros,
 possident, Plin. H. N. xix.
 t inter irritamenta invidiæ
 oro imminens, Tac. Ann. iii.
 v. 42, Sen. Ep. 87 § 6. On
 is lavished in building, cf.
 . 88 sq.

:] Incesti iudicium in vir-
 cratas, vel propinquas san-
 onstitutum est. Qui enim
 commiscuntur, incesti, id est
 abentur, Isidor. Orig. v. 26.
 such incest Crispinus had

been guilty, but was screened from
 punishment by Domitian.

vitt.] Ignibus Iliacis aderam, quum
 lapsa capillis Decidit ante sacros
 lanea vitta focos, says the Vestal
 Ilia, Ov. Fast. iii. 29, 30 (on which
 Lipsius, de Vest. c. 12 remarks:—
 Ingeniose, quasi non jam Vestalis,
 amissa virginitate): Interea dum
 torta vagos ligat infula crines, Fata-
 lesque adolet prunas innupta sacer-
 dos . . . Vittarum insignis phaleris,
 Prudent. c. Symm. ii. 1085 sq., ib.
 1104 sq., Dionys. ii. 67, viii. 89 fin.

10. Unchaste Vestals were carried
 out on a litter to the Colline gate,
 and there immured in a chamber
 under ground, no sacrifices being
 offered, Dionys. l. l.: quum Corne-
 liam, maximam Vestalem, defodere
 vivam concupisset [*Domitianus*], ut
 qui illustrari seculum suum ejus-
 modi exemplo arbitraretur, pontificis
 maximi jure, seu potius immanitate
 tyranni, licentia domini, reliquos
 pontifices non in Regiam, sed in Al-
 banam villam convocavit. Nec mi-
 nore scelere, quam quod ulcisci vide-
 batur, absentem inauditamque dam-
 navit incesti . . . Missi statim ponti-
 fices, qui defodiendam necandamque
 curarent . . . ad supplicium, nescio
 an innocens, certe tanquam innocens,
 ducta est. Quinetiam quum in illud
 subterraneum cubiculum demittere-
 tur, hæsissetque descendenti stola,
 vertit se ac recollegit; quumque ei
 carnifex manum daret, aversata est,

Sed nunc de factis levioribus—et tamen alter
 Si fecisset idem, caderet sub iudice morum,
 Nam quod turpe bonis, Titio Seioque, decebat
 Crispinum—quid agas, quum dira et foedior omni
 Crimine persona est? Mullum sex millibus emit, 15

Plin. Ep. iv. 11 § 6 sq. : Suet. Dom. 8 (cf. Stat. Silv. i. 1. 36), Dict. Ant. *Vestales*, p. 1190 b, add Ov. Fast. vi. 457 sq.

[11 sq. But now we speak of crimes, less heinous indeed than this incest, but yet such as would have subjected any other Roman to the wrath of the censor (*iudex morum*) Domitian.]

12. *fec.*] *Feci* was the technical expression answering to our "Guilty," vi. 638; *Videtur fecisse* was the formula of condemnation, cf. Mart. ix. 16.

cad.] Sed quo cecidit sub crimine, x. 69: cecidere conjurationis crimine, Tac. Ann. vi. 14: Brisson. de Verb. Sign. *Cadere: sub*] vii. 13 n.

jud. mor.] Suscepta morum correctione, licentiam theatralem promiscue in equite spectandi inhibuit &c., Suet. Dom. 8: Stat. Silv. iv. 3, 11 sq.

13. For excesses which would have disgraced honest Lucius (Dig. xxxv. 1. 34 init.) Titius or Caius (ib. 36 init.) Seius (*John Doe* or *Richard Roe*; *Hunz* und *Kunz*, Heinrich), rather sat well on Crispinus, cf. xi. 1, 2. The names L. Titius and C. Seius constantly occur in the Digest: cf. Quo more etiam nobis soletis: Bonus vir L. Titius, tantum quod Christianus. Item alius: Ego miror C. Seium, gravem virum

factum Christianum, Tertull. ad Nat. i. 4: cf. Apol. 3, Dirksen's Manuale.

14. What is one to do, when one has to represent a character whose crimes beggar all description?

15. *Mull.*] The mullet was esteemed in proportion to its size: *Grandia ne viola parvo chrysendeta mullo*; *Ut minimum libras debet habere duas*, Mart. xiv. 97: id. ii. 43. 11, iii. 45. 5, x. 37. 7, 8, xi. 50. 9: *Ex reliqua nobilitate, et gratia maxima est et copia mullis, sicut magnitudo modica: binasque libras ponderis raro admodum exsuperant, nec in vivariis piscinisque crescunt*, Plin. H. N. ix. 30 (17): on which Macrobius remarks:—Asinius Celer vir consularis, ut idem Sammonicus refert, mullum unum septem millibus nummum mercatus est: in qua re luxuriam illius seculi eo magis licet æstimare, quod Plinius Secundus temporibus suis negat facile mullum repertum qui duas pondo libras excederet: at nunc et majoris ponderis passim videmus, et pretia hæc insana nescimus, Macrobi. Sat. ii. 12: *Mullum ingentis formæ (quare autem non pondus adjicio et aliquorum gulam irritum? quatuor pondo et ad selibram fuisse aiebant) Tiberius Cæsar missum sibi quum in macellum deferri et venire jussisset; "Amici," inquit, "omnia me fallunt, nisi istum mullum aut Apicius emerit aut P. Octavius."*

Æquantem sane paribus sestertia libris,
 Ut perhibent qui de magnis majora loquuntur.
 Consilium laudo artificis, si munere tanto
 Præcipuam in tabulis ceram senis abstulit orbi;
 Est ratio ulterior, magnæ si misit amicæ,
 Quæ vehitur cluso latis specularibus antro.

Ultra spem illi conjectura processit :
 licitati sunt : vicit Octavius, et in-
 gentem consecutus est inter suos
 gloriam, quum quinque millibus H.S.
 emisset piscem, quem Cæsar ven-
 diderat, ne Apicius quidem emerat,
 Sen. Ep. 95 § 42 sq. : Plin. H. N. ix.
 31 (17 and 18), Tertull. de Pall. 5,
 Hor. S. ii. 2. 33 : tresque mullos
 triginta millibus nummum venisse
 graviter conquestus, Suet. Tib. 34 :
 Juv. v. 92, vi. 40, xi. 37.

16. *sane*] *It is true* ; said ironi-
 cally, as though in excuse.

[18 sq. I commend the knave's
 cunning, if he has bought it as a
 present for a childless old man, or
 a rich mistress. But no : it is for
 himself that this *pars Niliacæ plebis*,
 this *verna Canopi* (i. 26), has bought
 a single fish at a price which might
 have bought the fisherman himself,
 or an estate in the provinces, or in
 Apulia.] Cf. Hor. S. ii. 5. 10 sq.

19. *Præc.*] Primam, in qua here-
 des primi scribuntur, Schol. : quid
 prima secundo Cera velit versu,
 Hor. S. ii. 5. 53 (*i. e.* prima tabula.
 Prima cera secundo versu heredis
 continet nomen, Acron ad l.) : Cau-
 tum ut in testamentis primæ duæ
 ceræ, testatorum modo nomine in-
 scripto, vacuæ signaturis ostende-
 rentur, Suet. Ner. 17. On the other
 hand *ima cera*, Suet. Cæs. 83.

cer.] xiv. 191 n.

orbi ;] iii. 129 n. : Postquam cœ-
 pere orbitas in auctoritate summa
 et potentia esse, captatio in quæstu
 fertilissimo, Plin. H. N. xiv. 1 : Plin.
 Ep. viii. 18 § 3.

20. *ult.*] He has a still stronger
 motive (than the desire of pleasing
 the *orbis senex*) : si adeo nihil est
 per se misericordia, ut nisi *ulte-
 rior* aliqua necessitas pudori vim
 fecerit, pro summo crimine dam-
 nanda sit minus necessaria huma-
 nitas, Quintil. Decl. ix § 15.

magn.] i. 33 n., infr. 74.

21. *spec.*] *Lapis specularis* (talc)
 was employed in the windows of
lecticæ and of houses : quem specu-
 laria semper ab afflatu vindicarunt,
 Sen. de Prov. 4 § 9 : Quædam nostra
 demum prodisse memoria scimus :
 ut speculariorum usum, perlucante
 testa, clarum transmittentium lu-
 men, id. Ep. 90 § 25 : rusticitatis
 damnant Scipionem, quod non in
 caldarium suum latis specularibus
 diem admiserat, id. Ep. 86 § 9 : id.
 Nat. Qu. iv. 13 § 6, Plin. Ep. ii. 17
 § 4, Mart. viii. 14. 3, Plin. H. N.
 xv. 18 (16), xix. 23 (5), xxxv. 36
 (10) § 97). It was brought from
 Cyprus, Sicily, Africa, and Bologna,
 but the best came from Spain and
 Cappadocia, Plin. xxxvi. 45 (22).

antro.] i. 124 n. : clausa lectica
 fenestra, iii. 242 : operta lectica, Cic.
 Phil. ii. § 106 : adoperta sella, Suet.

Nil tale exspectes, emit sibi : multa videmus,
 Quæ miser et frugi non fecit Apicius : hoc tu,
 Succinctus patria quondam, Crispine, papyro,
 Hoc pretio squamam ! potuit fortasse minoris
 Piscator, quam piscis, emi ; provincia tanti
 Vendit agros, sed majores Apulia vendit.

25

Aug. 53 : φορεῖον κατάστεγον, Dio Cass. xlvii. 10 : σκιμπόδιον κατάστεγον, id. lvii. 15, 17, lxxvi. 13, Suet. Tit. 10 Marcil. (p. 135 Burm.).

23. "Sordid and niggardly *Apicius*:" xi. 3, Sen. Ep. 95 § 42 sq. (supr. v. 15 n.) *Apicius* nostra memoria vixit : qui in ea urbe ex qua aliquando philosophi, velut corruptores juventutis, abire jussi sunt, scientiam popinæ professus, disciplina sua seculum infecit : cujus exitum nosse operæ pretium est. Quum sestertium millies in culinam conguessisset, quum tot congiaria principum, et ingens Capitolii vectigal singulis comessionibus exsorpsisset ; ære alieno oppressus, rationes suas tunc primum coactus inspexit : superfuturum sibi sestertium centies computavit, et velut in ultima fame victurus, si in sestertio centies vixisset, veneno vitam finivit, id. Cons. ad Helv. 10 §§ 2, 3 : see Bayle, and Smith, Dict. Biogr., *Apicius*.

23. *hoc*] *pretio*. v. 25.

24. *Succ.*] Fuit nam Ægyptius Alexandrinus, in qua papyrus nascitur in Nilo, Schol. "Hoc poeta vult dictum : tu, qui in Ægypto servisti. Nam *succinctus* (viii. 162) i. q. *alte cinctus* (Hor. S. ii. 8. 10)," Roth.

papyr.] Ex ipso quidem papyro navigia texunt : et e libro vela tegetesque necnon et vestem, Plin. H. N. xiii. 22 (11).

25. *squamam* (*emisti*) !] *Piscem* : a parte totum, Schol.

26. Asinius Celer e consularibus, hoc pisce [*mullo*] prodigus, Caio principe unum mercatus octo millibus nummum : quæ reputatio aufert transversum animum ad contemplationem eorum, qui in conquestione luxus coquos emi singulos pluris quam equos quiritabant. At nunc coqui triumphorum pretiis parantur, et coquorum pisces, Plin. H. N. ix. 31 (17) : Cato used to say :—*Θαυμάζειν δὲ πῶς σώζεται πόλις ἐν ᾗ πωλεῖται πλείονος ἰχθὺς ἢ βοῦς*, Plut. Apophth. p. 198 : *οὐδ' ἐγραψάμην πω οὐδένα ὑπὲρ τῶν ἰχθύων, οὓς ἀνοῦνται πλείονος ἢ τοὺς κοππατίας ποθ' οἱ λαμπροί*, Philostr. Vit. Apoll. viii. 7 § 16 : Mart. iii. 62. 5, 6 : id. x. 31.

27. *sed*] You may purchase an estate in the provinces for the money, *but* a still larger in Apulia : Misit aprum, quanto majores herbida tauros Non habet Epiros : *sed* habent Sicula arva minores, Ov. Met. viii. 282, 3 : Boletus domino, *sed* qualem Claudius edit, &c., Juv. v. 147 n.

Apulia] Hor. (Od. iii. 4. 10) has the first syllable short : elsewhere (Hor. S. i. 5. 77, Mart. xiv. 155. 1) it is long. The wide plains of Apulia (ubi lati campi, ibi magis æstus. Et eo in Apulia loca calidiora et graviora, Varr. R. R. i. 6 § 3) were swept by the burning wind Atabu-

Quales tunc epulas ipsum gluttisse putamus
 Induperatorem, quum tot sestertia partem
 Exiguam et modicæ sumptam de margine coenæ 30
 Purpureus magni ructarit scurra Palati,
 Jam princeps equitum, magna qui voce solebat
 Vendere municipes fracta de merce siluros?
 Incipe Calliope! licet et considerare; non est

lus (Atabulus Apuliam infestat, Sen. Nat. Qu. v. 17 § 4: Hor. S. i. 5. 78 Heind.): hence the cattle were driven in summer to pasture in the hill country of the Sabines (Varr. R. R. ii. 1 § 16), and land in Apulia brought a low price: Apulia.... inanissima pars Italiæ, Cic. ad Att. viii. 3 c. 4: Divitem illum putas, ... quia in omnibus provinciis arat, quia tantum suburbani agri possidet, quantum invidiose in desertis Apuliæ possideret? Sen. Ep. 87 § 6: Juv. iii. 2 n., ix. 55.

[28—32. When so costly a dainty was but a side-dish at the table of this upstart, what luxury must we not look for in the emperor?]

28. *gluttio*] (connected with *glutto*, low Latin, and our *glutton*) is formed from the gurgling of liquor as it passes down the throat: Percutit et frangit vas, vinum defluit, ansa stricta fuit, *glut glut* murmurat unda sonans. Credit gluttonem se rusticus inde vocari, Anthol. Meyer, 1069. 15 sq.

putamus] On this use of the indicative, see infr. 130 n., Lucret. vi. 1105, and Plin. Ep. iv. 22 (in note infr. 113).

29. *Ind.*] x. 138 n., infr. 46 n.

30. *marg.*] The side-dishes, as opposed to the *caput coenæ* in the middle of the board.

31. *Purp. sc.*] Crispinus, who walked "*Tyrias humero revocante lacernas*," i. 27: Nescit cui dederit Tyriam Crispinus abollam, &c., Mart. viii. 48. 1.

ruct.] horridior glandem ructante marito, vi. 10: Ructatur proinde ab homine caro pasta de homine, Tertull. Apol. 9.

32. *princeps equitum.*] The *præfectus prætorio*, who is also called *princeps equestri ordinis*, Vell. ii. 127 § 4. The office is called *summus equester gradus*, Suet. Galb. 14 Casaub.

magna &c.] Jam libarii varias exclamationes, et botularium, et crustularium, et omnes popinarum institores, mercem sua quadam et insignita modulatione vendentes, Sen. Ep. 56 § 3: quidam in portu, caricas Cauno advectas vendens, *Cauneas* clamitabat, Cic. de Div. ii § 84.

33. *mun.*] xiv. 271 n.: Ejusdem municipii, unde ipse, *Ægyptios* [Strab. xvii. p. 823]. Siluri nam pisces sunt Alexandriæ, unde fuit Crispinus, nullius pretii [Sat. xiv. 132], Schol. "When Crispinus first came to Rome, he used to hawk about spoilt fish from his native country."

34. *Calliope*] is invoked also by Sulpicia, Sat. 12. She is the Epic

Cantandum, res vera agitur: narrate puellæ 35

Pierides! prosit mihi vos dixisse puellas.

Quum jam semianimum laceraret Flavius orbem

Ultimus, et calvo serviret Roma Neroni,

Incidit Adriaci spatium admirabile rhombi

Ante domum Veneris, quam Dorica sustinet Ancon, 40

Muse, and the rhythm of the following lines is mock-heroic. Cf. Hor. S. i. 5. 51 sq.

cons.] You need not stand up to sing.

35. *Cant. &c.*] Cantas, quum fracta te in trabe pictum Ex humero portes? Verum, nec nocte paratum Plorabit, qui me volet incurvasse querela, Pers. i. 89: "*Cantare* similiter positum est etiam apud Juv. iv. 34 (cf. x. 178); quod non ita intelligendum est, quasi is, qui cantat, mentiatur. Verum qui cantat, non simpliciter verum eloquitur, quia verum est, sed artificiose ornatum profert, atque in hoc ornatu summum ponit," Jahn ad l.

narr.] Non exornatores rerum, sed tantummodo *narratores* fuerunt, Cic. de Or. ii § 54.

36. *pros. &c.*] "Help ye my tongue, And help the sooner since I call you young," Holyday. Amid the general profligacy, and when many poets speak of Orpheus as son of Calliope, and of other Muses as mothers, it is no slight compliment to call you *virgins*.

38. Titus imperii felix brevitate. Secutus Frater, quem *calvum* dixit sua Roma *Neronem*, Auson. Monost. de Ord. xii. Imper. 11, 12: Domitianus portio Neronis de crudelitate, Tert. Apol. 5: Subneronem, id. de Pall. 4: pulcher ac decens [*fuit Do-*

mitianus] maxime in juvena, . . . postea calvitio quoque deformis, Suet. Dom. 18. Calvitio ita offende-
batur, ut in contumeliam suam traheret, si cui alii joco vel jurgio objectaretur: quamvis libello, quem de cura capillorum ad amicum edidit, hoc etiam simul illum seque consolans inseruerit: "*οὐχ ὀρέας οἶος καὶ γὰρ καλὸς τε μέγας τε*;" Eadem me tamen manent capillorum fata, et forti animo feram comam in adolescentia senescentem. Scias nec gratius quidquam decore nec brevius," ib. The Schol. relates a story, that Juvenal for writing these lines was banished to Egypt "ad cohortis curam" and there died.

39. *Inc.*] in rete.

spat. adm. rhomb.] Cf. Crispi jucunda senectus, infr. 81, Montani venter, 107 &c.: spatium is used similarly by Lucan, Nec tutus spatio est elephas, ix. 732.

rhombi] Adriaco mirandus littore rhombus, Ov. Halieut. 125: eadem, aquatiliū genera aliubi atque aliubi meliora, sicut lupi pisces in Tiberi amne inter duos pontes, rhombus Ravennæ, Plin. H. N. ix. 79 (54): Hor. S. i. 2. 116, ii. 2. 95 (grandes rhombi patinæque Grande ferunt una cum damno dedecus), 8. 30.

40. *dom. Ven.*] Nunc, O cæruleo creata ponto, Quæ sanctum Idalium Syrosque apertos, Quæque Ancona

Implevitque sinus; neque enim minor hæserat illis,
 Quos operit glacies Mæotica ruptaque tandem
 Solibus effundit torrentis ad ostia Ponti
 Desidia tardos et longo frigore pingues.

Destinat hoc monstrum cymbæ linique magister 45
 Pontifici summo: quis enim proponere talem

Cnidumque arundinosam Colis, Catull. xxxvi. 11 sq.: the coins of Ancona bear "on the obverse the head of Venus, the tutelary deity of the city, on the reverse a bent arm or elbow, in allusion to its name," Dict. Geogr. *Ancona*, where a coin is given.

Dor.] Πόλις δ' Ἀγκών μὲν Ἑλληνίς, Συρακουσίων κτίσμα, τῶν φυγόντων τοῦ Διονυσίου τυραννίδα, Strab. v. p. 241: Exin illa in angusto duorum promonteriorum ex diverso coeuntium, inflexi cubiti imagine sedens, et ideo a Graiis dicta Ancon, inter Gallicas Italicisque gentes quasi terminus interest. Hæc enim prægressos Piceni littora excipiunt, Mel. ii. 4 § 5.

41. *illis*,] rhombis: Byzantium was a great market for fish, Hor. S. ii. 4. 66, Stat. S. iv. 9. 13.

42. *Mæot.*] xv. 115 n.

rapt. &c.] Est in euripo Thracii Bospori, quo Propontis Euxino jungitur, in ipsis Europam Asiamque separantis freti angustia, saxum miri candoris, a vado ad summa perlucens, juxta Calchedonem in latere Asiæ. Hujus aspectu repente territi, semper adversum Byzantii promontorium . . . præcipiti [*thynn*] petunt agmine . . . Opperiuntur autem Aquilonis flatum, ut secundo fluctu exeant e Ponto . . . Bruma non vagantur: ubicunque depre-

hensi, usque ad æquinoctium, ibi hybernant . . . Multi in Propontide æstivant: Pontum non intrant. Item soles, *quum rhombi intrent*, Plin. H. N. ix. 20 (15): Dicas, si ascendentes [*pisces*] videas, rheuma quoddam esse, ita prouunt, fluctusque intersecant, per Propontidem in Euxinum pontum violento impetu profuentes, &c., Ambros. Hexæm. v. 10 § 29: cf. ib. § 30, where he investigates the cause of these migrations: Tac. Ann. xii. 63 Lips., Sallust. ap. Schol. h. l. (tempestate piscium vis Ponto erupit); γεννᾶται μὲν οὖν τὸ ζῷον [ἡ πηλαγὺς] ἐν τοῖς ἑλασι τῆς Μαϊώτιδος ἰσχύσαν δὲ μικρὸν ἐκπίπτει διὰ τοῦ στόματος ἀγεληδόν, Strab. vii. p. 320: Aristot. H. A. vi. 17 § 13 sq., viii. 12 §§ 3, 5, 13 § 6 sq., Ov. Epist. iii. 10. 49, 50.

45. *cymb.* &c.] Magister puppis, Sil. iv. 717. *lina* [*neta*] madentia sicco, Ov. Met. xiii. 931.

46. The Cæsars from Augustus to Gratian filled the office of Pontifex Maximus. The legend on Domitian's coins runs: Imp. T. Cæs. divi Vesp. f. Aug. p. m. &c. With the same bitter irony with which Juvenal here styles Domitian *Pontifex summus* he calls him *Induperator*, v. 29, Atrides, v. 65, and *dux magnus*, v. 145. Grangæus finds here an allusion to the *Pontificum cæcæ*, Hor. Od. ii. 14. 23.

Aut emere auderet, quum plena et littora multo
Delatore forent? Dispersi protinus algæ

prop.] To offer for sale.

47. *et*] Non solum . . . fora, Schol.

48. *Del.*] i. 33 sq., 160 sq., iii. 116, *infr.* 109 sq., x. 70, 87 : Turba gravis paci, placidæque inimica quieti, Quæ semper miseras sollicitabat opes, Tradita Gætulis; nec cepit arena nocentes: Et delator habet, quod dabat, exsilium, Mart. Spect. 4. Under Tiberius first (A.D. 24), "delatores, genus hominum publico exitio repertum, et poenis quidem nunquam satis coercitum, per præmia eliciebantur," Tac. Ann. iv. 30: Suet. Tib. 61, Sen. de Ben. iii. 26. They were severely punished by Titus:—Inter adversa temporum, et delatores mandatoresque erant, ex licentia veteri. Hos assidue in foro flagellis ac fustibus cæsos, ac novissime traductos per Amphitheatri arenam, partim subjici in servos ac venire imperavit: partim in asperimas insularum avehi, Suet. Tit. 8. Domitian at first followed his brother's example:—ferebatur vox ejus, "Princeps qui delatores non castigat, irritat," id. Dom. 9: but soon—bona vivorum ac mortuorum, usquequaque, quolibet et accusatore et crimine corripiebantur. Satis erat objici quaecunque factum dictumque adversus majestatem principis. Confiscabantur alienissimæ hereditates, vel existente uno, qui diceret, audisse se ex defuncto, quum viveret, "heredem sibi Cæsarem esse," ib. 12. Trajan again banished the informers: Vidimus delatorum agmen inductum, quasi grassatorum, quasi latronum. Non solitudinem illi, non iter, sed templum, sed forum

insederant. Nulla jam testamenta secura: nullus status certus, contigit desuper intueri delatorum supina ora, retortasque cervices. Agnoscebamus, et fruebamur, quum velut piaculares publicæ sollicitudinis victimæ supra sanguinem noxiorum ad lenta supplicia gravioresque poenas ducerentur, &c., Plin. Pan. 34: cf. ib. 35 § 1. Amid the wild cries of the senate after the death of Commodus, were:—Delatores ad leonem, exaudi Cæsar: delatores ad leonem, exaudi Cæsar. Nunc securi sumus, delatoribus metum: ut securi simus, delatoribus metum. Salvi sumus, delatores de senatu. Delatoribus fustem, te salvo: delatores ad leonem, te imperante: delatoribus fustem, Lamprid. Comm. 18. The imperial rescripts are very severe against *delatores*: Omnes judices invigilare præcipimus, delatores sine fisci advocato denuntiantes poenis afficere. Apertissimi enim juris est, ut, quod ex cujuscunque patrimonio ceciderit in casum, et legibus et retro juris ordine, fisci advocatis agentibus, vindicetur. Sed quia nonnulli præcipientes secundum jus possessa patrimonia deferre non cessant, damus omnibus, qui se læsos existimant, contra delatores severitatem judicum implorare ferro districtam, Constantinus, A.D. 335, Cod. lib. x. tit. 11 (*De Delatoribus*), l. 5, see the whole title: Dig. xlix. 14 (*De Jure Fisci*), ll. 1, 2, 4, 15, 18, 22 sq., 29. Among the informers under Domitian were Metius Carus (i. 36), Latinus (ib.), Bebius Massa (i. 35), Catullus Messalinus (iv. 113), Pom-

Inquisitores agerent cum remige nudo,
 Non dubitaturi fugitivum dicere piscem
 Depastumque diu vivaria Cæsaris, inde
 Elapsum, veterem ad dominum debere reverti.
 Si quid Palfurio, si credimus Armillato,

50

peius (iv. 110), M. Aquilius Regulus (Dict. Biogr.). See others in the Schol. infr. 53.

prot.] Without more ado.

alg. Inq.] Vexatos frutices, pulsatas imputat algas, Rutil. It. i. 385, 6.

49. *ag. c.*] Would take the law of the fisherman: Adulterii mecum agitur, Quintil. iv. 4 § 18.

nud.] In his tunic only: infr. 100: Nudus ara, sere nudus, Virg. G. i. 299.

51. *vivar.*] iii. 308 n.: Sergius Orata . . . primus ostrearia in Baiano locavit . . . Piscinas autem quam refertas habuerint pretiosissimis piscibus Romani illi nobilissimi principes Lucilius Philippus et Hortensius, quos Cicero piscinarios appellat [ad Att. ii. 1 § 6, cf. ib. i. 18 § 6, 19 § 6, ii. 9 § 2, Paradox. v. § 38, Hortens. Fragm. 64], etiam illud indicium est, quod M. Varro in libro de Agricultura [iii. 2 § 17] refert, M. Catonem, qui post Uticæ periit, quum heres testamento Lucilii esset relictus, pisces de piscina ejus quadraginta millibus vendidisse, &c., Macrob. Sat. ii. 11. These piscinæ were either of salt water or fresh: nostra ætas, . . . piscinas protulit ad mare, et in eas pelagios greges piscium revocavit, Varr. R. R. iii. 3 § 9, see the whole chapter: illæ autem maritimæ piscinæ nobilium, quibus Neptunus, ut aquam, sic et pisces ministrat, magis ad oculos pertinent,

quam ad vesicam, et potius marsupium domini exinaniunt, quam implent. Primum enim ædificantur magno, secundo implentur magno, tertio aluntur magno. Hirrius circum piscinas suas ex ædificiis duodena millia sestertia capiebat: eam omnem mercedem escis, quas dabat piscibus, consumebat, ib. 17 § 2 sq.: Plin. H. N. ix. 79 (54) Hard., Hor. Od. ii. 15. 3, 4, Columell. viii. 16 sq.: Spatia maris sibi vindicant jure mancipii, pisciumque jura sicut vernaculorum conditione sibi servitii subjecta commemorant. . . . His in vivario piscis includitur. Luxuriæ nec mare sufficit, nisi apothecas habeant ostrearum. Itaque ætates earum numerant, et piscium receptacula instruunt: ne convivia divitis mare non possit implere, Ambros. Hexaem. v. 10 § 27. Domitian encroached on the *vivaria* of his subjects:—quæ habemus ipsi, quam propria, quam nostra sunt! Non enim, exturbatis prioribus dominis, omne stagnum, omnem lacum . . . immensa possessione circumvenis, Plin. Pan. 50 § 1.

52. *vet.*] i. 132 n.

53. *Pal.*] Palfurius Sura, consularis filius, sub Nerone luctatus est: post inde a Vespasiano senatu motus transivit ad Stoicam sectam, in qua quum prævaleret et eloquentia et artis poeticæ gloria, abusus familiaritate Domitiani acerbissime partes

Quidquid conspicuum pulchrumque est æquore toto,
 Res fisci est, ubicunque natat; donabitur ergo, 55
 Ne pereat. Jam letifero cedente pruinis
 Autumno, jam quartanam sperantibus ægris,
 Stridebat deformis hiems prædamque recentem
 Servabat; tamen hic properat, velut urgeat Auster.
 Utque lacus suberant, ubi quamquam diruta servat 60

delationis exercuit: quo interfecto, senatu accusante damnatus [est], quum fuissent inter delatores potentes apud Domitianum hi, Armillatus Demosthenes et Latinus archimimus, sicut Marius Maximus scribit, Schol.

55. *fisci*] Res . . . fiscales quasi propriæ et privatæ Principis sunt, Dig. xliii. 8. 2 § 4: at fortasse non eadem severitate fiscum, qua ærarium cohibes? Immo tanto majore, quanto plus tibi licere de tuo, quam de publico, credis. . . . Sors et urna fisco judicem assignat: licet rejicere, licet exclamare: "Hunc nolo; timidus est, et bona seculi parum intelligit: illum volo, quia Cæsarem fortiter amat." Eodem foro utuntur principatus et libertas. Quæ præcipua tua gloria est, sæpius vincitur fiscus, cujus mala causa nunquam est, nisi sub bono Principe, Plin. Pan. 36 § 3 sq.: Emit fiscus, quidquid videtur emere, ib. 29 § 5: Deferre autem se nemo cogitur, quod thesaurum invenerit, nisi ex eo thesauro pars fisco debeat. Qui autem, quum in loco fisci thesaurum invenerit, et partem ad fiscum pertinentem suppresserit, totum cum altero tanto cogitur solve, Dig. xlix. 14. 3 § 11 (the whole title is *De Jure Fisci*): Cod. vii. 37, x. 1.

56. *Ne per.*] That he may not

lose all profit from his capture, he will present it to the emperor.

let.] In autumn the pestilential south wind (*Auster*, verse 59) prevailed: plumbeus Auster, Auctumnusque gravis, Libitinæ quæstus acerbæ, Hor. S. ii. 6. 18, 19: Frustra per auctumnos nocentem Corporibus metuemus Austrum, id. Od. ii. 14, 15: id. Od. iii. 23. 8, Epist. i. 7. 5 Obbar, i. 16. 16 Obbar, Virg. G. iii. 479, Pers. vi. 13, infr. vi. 517, xiv. 130, Aristot. Probl. i. 23, 24: noxius Auster, Plin. H. N. ii. 48 Hard.: οὐκ ἐθέλω φθινόπωρον, ἐπεὶ νόσον ἄρια τίκτει, Bion, iii (al. vi.) 13.

57. *quart.*] The patients hope that their disease will assume a milder form as the cold weather comes on: quum in quartanam conversa vis est morbi, . . . spero te, diligentia adhibita, etiam firmiorem fore, Cic. ad Fam. xvi. 11 § 1: *Sæva* nocens febris saltem quartana fuisses (the mortal fever should have been, if not completely cured, at least changed into a quartan), Mart. x. 77. 3: see Forcellini.

58. *rec.*] The winter's cold kept the fish fresh.

59. *Auster.*] At vos, Præsentes Austri, coquite horum obsonia, Hor. S. ii. 2. 41.

60. *sub.*] i. e. quum prope lacus Albanenses jam venisset piscator,

Ignem Trojanum et Vestam colit Alba minorem,
Obstitit intranti miratrix turba parumper;
Ut cessit, facili patuerunt cardine valvæ,
Exclusi spectant admissa obsonia patres.

Itur ad Atriden: tum Picens, "Accipe," dixit, 65
"Privatis majora focis, genialis agatur
Iste dies, propera stomachum laxare saginæ,

Schol.: Albanos . . . lacus, Hor. Od. iv. 1. 19: Albani lacus otium, Plin. Pan. 82 § 1. The lake (*Lago di Albano*) lies beneath the Alban mount, hence *suberant*: on Domitian's Alban villa, cf. infr. 145 n.

dir.] Alba was destroyed by Tullus Hostilius, in revenge for the treachery of Mettius Fufetius; but the temples were spared: Romanus passim publica privataque omnia tecta adæquat solo, . . . templis tamen deum (ita enim edictum ab rege fuerat) temperatum est, Liv. i. 29: πολέμου συστάντος ἡ μὲν Ἀλβα κατεσκάφη πλὴν τοῦ ἱεροῦ, Strab. v. p. 231.

61. *Ignem* &c.] Sacra suosque tibi commendat Troja Penates: . . . Sic ait; et manibus vittas, Vestamque potentem, Æternumque adytis effert penetralibus ignem, Virg. Æn. ii. 293 sq.: this sacred fire Romulus conveyed to Lavinium, and from thence Ascanius to Alba: Lucan, ix. 993, Stat. S. i. 1. 35.

Vest.] We read of a *Vesta Albana* (Orell. Inscr. 1393), a *Virgo Vestalis maxima arcis Albanæ* (ib. 2240 n., cf. 3701); and even in the latest days of Paganism, of a *Vestalis antistes apud Albam* (Symmach. Ep. 118, 119, pp. 251, 2, Paris, 1580): cf. Stat. S. iv. 5. 2.

min.] Compared with the great temple at Rome.

64. On the difficulty of access to the emperor, cf. An quisquam studia humanitatis professus, non quum omnia tua, tum vel in primis laudibus ferat admissionum tuarum facilitatem &c., Plin. Pan. 47 § 3 Schwartz: Nullæ obices, nulli contumeliarum gradus, superatisque jam mille liminibus, ultra semper aliqua dura et obstantia, ib. § 5: Obversabantur foribus [*Domitiani*] horror et minæ, et par metus admissis et exclusis . . . Non adire quisquam, non alloqui, audebat, tenebras semper secretumque captantem, ib. 48 § 4, 5: cf. Sen. de Ben. vi. 33 sq., de Const. Sap. 10 § 1.

65. *Atr.*] Domitian, supr. 46 n.

Pic.] The fish was caught at Ancona, on the borders of Picenum, supr. 40 n.

66. *maj.*] too great for: iii. 203 n., Madv. § 308. 1.

gen.] Funde merum genio, Pers. ii. 3 (cf. Censor. de Die Nat. 2): *genio indulgere, genium curare*, &c.

67. *lax.*] To make room for the fish: herbam quandam aron nomine laxandis intestinis alioqui concretis devorant, Plin. H. N. viii. 54 (36). Gourmands used to take three or four meals, relieving their stomach

Et tua servatum consume in secula rhombum.

Ipse capi voluit." Quid apertius? et tamen illi

Surgebant cristæ; nihil est quod credere de se 70

Non possit, quum laudatur dis æqua potestas,

Sed deerat pisci patinæ mensura: vocantur

Ergo in consilium procures, quos oderat ille,

In quorum facie miseræ magnæque sedebat

Pallor amicitiae. Primus, clamante Liburno, 75

by emetics: epulas trifariam semper, interdum quadrifariam disper- tiebat: in jentacula, et prandia, et coenas, comissationesque: facile omnibus sufficiens, vomitandi consuetudine, Suet. Vit. 13.

sag.] jejuni vomitores, quorum corpora in sagina, animi in macie, Sen. Ep. 88 § 15.

69. *Quid ap.*] What flattery could be more gross?

et tamen &c.] Hac assentatione ac laude intumescebat imperator quamvis falsa, Schol.

70, 71. On the construction cf. iii. 93: "Creditur [*comædia*], ex medio quia res arcessit habere Sudoris minimum; sed habet comædia, Hor. Ep. ii. 1. 168 Schmid.: Aspicit hunc oculis isdem [*Aglauros*], quibus abdita nuper Viderat Aglauros flavæ secreta Minervæ, Ov. Met. ii. 748 Bach: Tibull. i. 9. 8 Dissen," Obbar.

71. *dis æqua pot.*] A magistrate at Tarentum was accused for not giving Domitian in the public prayers the title of son of Minerva, Philostr. Vit. Apoll. vii. 24: principem, quem *æquata diis immortalibus potestas* deceret, Plin. Pan. 4 § 4: Civitas religionibus dedita, semperque deorum indulgentiam pietate merita, nihil felicitati suæ putat astrui posse, nisi ut dii Cæsarem imitentur, ib. 74 § 5:

Ut enim ceterorum hominum, ita principum, illorum etiam qui dii sibi videntur, ævum omne et breve et fragile est, ib. 78 § 2: ib. 2 § 3, 80 § 4 sq. Domitian styled himself *Dominus Deusque*, infr. 96 n., Stat. Silv. iv. 3. 128. See the noble protest of Tertullian, Apol. 33, 34. On the construction see iii. 74 n.

72. *pat.*] Quamvis lata gerat patella rhombum, Rhombus latior est tamen patella, Mart. xiii. 81.

voc.] Infr. 146.

73. *proc.*] The court favourites, not the same as the *patres*, v. 64.

ille,] Domitian.

74. *magn.*] i. 33 n., v. 14.

sed.] Pallor in ore sedet, Ov. Met. ii. 775: Trist. iii. 9. 18.

75. *am.*] ἄνθρωπον δὲ ἐφίλησε μὲν ἀληθῶς οὐδένα, πλὴν γυναικῶν τινῶν ἐπλάττετο δὲ ἀγαπᾶν αἰεὶ, ὅν αἰεὶ μάλιστα ἀποσφάζαι ἤθελεν, &c., Dio. lxvii. 1: cf. ib. 9: pejor odio amoris simulatio. Etenim in principum domo nomen tantum amicitiae, inane scilicet irrisumque, manebat. Nam qui poterat esse inter eos amicitia, quorum sibi alii domini, alii servi videbantur? Plin. Pan. 85 §§ 1, 2: Suet. Dom. 11.

Lib.] An Illyrian slave (vi. 477, Mart. i. 50. 33), *qui admissionibus præerat*, Schol.

“Currite, jam sedit,” rapta properabat abolla
Pegasus attonitæ positus modo villicus urbi.

Anne aliud tunc præfecti? quorum optimus atque
Interpres legum sanctissimus omnia quamquam

Temporibus diris tractanda putabat inermi 80

Justitia. Venit et Crispi jucunda senectus,

Cujus erant mores qualis facundia, mite

Ingenium: maria ac terras populosque regenti

76. *abolla*] iii. 115 n.

77. *Pegasus*] Filius trierarchi, ex
cujus liburnæ parasemo nomen acce-
pit, juris studio gloriam memoriæ
meruit, ut liber vulgo, non homo,
diceretur. Hic functus omni ho-
nore quum provinciis plurimis præ-
fuisset, urbis curam administravit:
hinc est Pegasianum S^Ctum, Schol.:
cf. Dirksen, Manuale s. vv. *Pegasia-*
num, *Pegasus*: Proculo [*successit*]
Pegasus, qui temporibus Vespasiani
Præfectus Urbi fuit, Dig. i. 2. 2 §
47, which does not agree with the
words *positus modo*.

villicus] tanquam servis præposi-
tus, Madvig. This term is applied
to a prætor by Cicero, Verr. iii §
119: *populus Romanus deligit ma-*
gistratus, quasi reipublicæ villicos,
Cic. p. Planc. § 62.

78. *Anne &c.*] And were the pre-
fects then any other than bailiffs,
seeing that the best of them and the
most upright of jurists, though the
times called for extreme severity,
durst not exert his powers?

quorum] = ex quibus: cf. Quo-
rum ætatibus adjuncti duo C. Fan-
nii, C. et M. filii, fuerunt: quorum
Caii filius reliquit, Cic. Brut. § 99.

optimus atque Int. leg. sanct.] The
regular order would be; *optim. at-*
que sanct. &c.: cf. infr. 140: Insa-

num te omnes pueri clamantque
puellæ, Hor. S. ii. 3. 130.

81. *Crispi*] Vibius Crispus, pe-
cunia potentia ingenio inter claros
magis quam inter bonos, Annium
Faustum, . . . qui temporibus Nero-
nis delationes factitaverat, ad cogni-
tionem Senatus vocabat (A.D. 70)
Tac. Hist. ii. 10.

juc.] jucunditatem Crispi, Quin-
til. xii. 10 § 11: Vibius Crispus,
compositus, et jucundus, et delecta-
tioni natus, id. x. 1 § 119: Vib. Cr.,
vir ingenii jucundi et elegantis, id.
v. 13 § 48.

sen.] senes nostri Marcellum,
Crispum, juvenes Regulum, imiten-
tur, Tac. H. iv. 42. On the expres-
sion *Crispi senectus*, cf. x. 75, supr,
39 n.

82. *fac.*] The fame of his elo-
quence had spread through the
world (Tac. Dial. 8, where he is
called a friend of Vespasian): this
eloquence gave great influence to
him, as to Marcellus, yet both—
“alligati ambitione, nec imperanti
unquam satis servi videntur, nec
nobis satis liberi,” ib. 13. That this
Crispus was in favour with Domi-
tian appears from Suet.:—Inter ini-
tia principatus, quotidie secretum
sibi horarium sumere solebat; nec
quidquam amplius, quam muscas

Quis comes utilior, si clade et peste sub illa
 Sævitiā damnare et honestum afferre liceret 85
 Consilium? Sed quid violentius aure tyranni
 Cum quo de pluviis aut æstibus aut nimboso
 Vere locuturi fatum pendebat amici?
 Ille igitur numquam direxit brachia contra
 Torrentem, nec civis erat, qui libera posset 90
 Verba animi proferre et vitam impendere vero:
 Sic multas hiemes atque octogesima vidit
 Solstitia, his armis illa quoque tutus in aula.
 Proximus ejusdem properabat Acilius ævi
 Cum juvene indigno, quem mors tam sæva maneret 95

captare ac stylo præacuto configere: ut cuidam interroganti "Essetne quis intus cum Cæsare," non absurde responsum sit a Vibio Crispo, "Ne musca quidem," Dom. 3.

84. *clad. pest.*] Not "that scourge and plague Domitian," but "that disastrous and baneful time."

87. *nimb. Vere*] v. 78, ix. 51: Quum ver cœpit, major inclinatio aeris sequitur, et calidiore cœlo majora fiunt stillicidia. Ideo, ut ait Virgilius noster (G. i. 313), "Quum ruit imbriferum ver," vehementior immutatio est aeris, undique patefacti et solventis se, ipso tepore adjuvante. Ob hoc nimbi graves magis vastique quam pertinaces deferuntur, Sen. Qu. Nat. iv. 4 § 2: Bentr. ad Hor. Od. iv. 4. 7.

88. Nec salutationes tuas fuga et vastitas sequitur, Plin. Pan. 48 § 3: Erat autem non solum magnæ, sed et callidæ inopinatæque sævitie. Auctorem summarum, pridie quam cruci figeret, in cubiculum vocavit: assidere in toro juxta coegit, securum hilaremque dimisit, partibus

etiam de cœna dignatus est. Arretinum Clementem, consularem virum e familiaribus et emissariis suis, capitis condemnaturus, in eadem vel etiam in majore gratia habuit, quoad novissime simul gestanti, conspecto delatore ejus: "Vis," inquit, "hunc nequissimum servum cras audiamus?" Suet. Dom. 11.

89. *ig.*] Because the hazard was too great.

90. *civ.*] Nor was such a patriot, as could, &c.

93. *Solst.*] The summer, as *bruma* is the winter, solstice: Humida solstitia, atque hiemes orate serenas, Virg. G. i. 100.

tut.] Domitiani vero natura præceps in iram, et quo obscurior, eo irrevocabilior, moderatione tamen prudentiaque Agricola leniebatur: quia non contumacia, neque inani jactatione libertatis, famam fatumque provocabat, Tac. Agric. 42.

94. *ej.*] As Crispus.

Acil.] Of the octogenarian Acilius nothing is known.

95. *juv.*] Domitian ordered Acil-

Et domini gladiis tam festinata : sed olim
 Prodigio par est in nobilitate senectus,
 Unde fit ut malim fraterculus esse gigantis.
 Profuit ergo nihil misero, quod cominus ursos

lius Glabrio to be executed in exile, Suet. 10, being jealous of his skill in the arena :—τὸν δὲ δὴ Γλαβρίωνα τὸν μετὰ τοῦ Τραϊανοῦ ἄρξαντα [A.D. 91], κατηγορηθέντα τὰ τε ἄλλα, καὶ οἱ πολλοί, καὶ ὅτι καὶ θηρίοις ἐμάχετο, ἀπέκτεινεν. ἐφ' ᾧ πού καὶ τὰ μάλιστα ὀργὴν αὐτῷ ὑπὸ φθόνου ἔσχευ, ὅτι ὑπατεύοντα αὐτὸν ἐς τὸ Ἀλβανὸν ἐπὶ τὰ νεανισκεύματα ὀνομασμένα καλέσας, λέοντα ἀποκτεῖναι μέγαν ἡνάγκασε. καὶ ὅς οὐ μόνον οὐδὲν ἐλυμάνθη, ἀλλὰ καὶ εὐστοχώτατα αὐτὸν κατειργάσατο, Dio lxxvii. 14, cf. ib. 12.

96. *dom.*] Acclamari etiam in theatro epulari die libenter audivit : *Domino et Dominae feliciter!* Pari arrogantia, quum procuratorum suorum nomine formalem diceret epistolam, sic coepit : *Dominus et Deus noster sic fieri jubet.* Unde institutum posthac, ut ne scripto quidem ac sermone cujusquam appellaretur aliter, Suet. Dom. 13 : Aurel. Vict. de Cæs. 11 § 2, Dio lxxvii. 13, Eutrop. vii. 23 (15) : Mart. constantly gives Domitian this title, v. 2. 6, 5. 3, 8. 1 (Edictum domini deque nostri), viii. 2. 6 : on the accession of Trajan, he changed his tone—Dicturus dominum deumque non sum, &c., x. 72. 3 sq. : Plin. Pan. 2 § 3, 7 § 6, 55 § 7 (sedemque obtinet principis, ne sit domino locus) : Augustus and Tiberius declined the title, Suet. Aug. 53, Tib. 27 : see Tert. Apol. 34.

olim est] “has long been :” this use of olim, where Cicero would use jamdudum, and the Greeks πάλαι,

is a characteristic of the Silver Age : Sat. iii. 163, vi. 90, 281, 346, ix. 17 : Olim miser mori quæris, Sen. de Ira, i. 16 : memoriæ meæ, quæ mihi jam olim precario paret, Sen. i. Contr. Præf. : olim jam nec perit quidquam mihi, nec acquiritur, Sen. Ep. 77 : juravero, me olim consulatu abire cupere, Fronto Ep. ad M. Cæs. ii. 9 § 4 : Plin. Ep. i. 11 § 1 Cort, ii. 10 § 6, vi. 34 § 1, viii. 9 § 1, id. Pan. 24 § 1 Schwartz, Tac. Ann. xii. 66, Petron. 99, Quintil. Decl. iii § 18, Apul. Met. ii. 13 fin., Ammian. xiv. 6 § 6, Sen. Ep. 71 § 10, Mart. i. 93. 11, v. 60. 4, Sil. ii. 276, Madvig Opusc. i. 49, Hand Tursell. iv. 370, Bötticher Lex. Tac. s. v.

97. Domitian made away with many of the rich and noble, either by poison, or by sentence of the senate, in order to support his inordinate expenses, Dio lxxvii. 4, infr. 154 n.

98. i. 101 n. : the *fraterculus gigantis* is one of obscure extraction : terræ filios vulgus vocat quorum genus incertum est, Tert. Apol. 10 : id. ad Nat. ii. 12 : ignobiles et ignotos terræ filios nominamus, Minuc. Oct. 22 : Pers. vi. 59, Petron. 43, Cic. ad Att. i. 13 § 4, ad Fam. vii. 9 § 2. “Malim eadem, qua gigantes, origine esse, quanquam illis pro hominum nunc viventium natura vastitate corporis . . . inferior sum,” Weber.

99. *ursos*] Sæpe in arena colapho infracto exanimantur [*urset*] . . . Annalibus notatum est, M. Pisone, M. Messala coss. a. d. xiv. Kal. Oct.

Figebat Numidas Albana nudus arena 100

Venator: quis enim jam non intelligat artes

Patricias? quis priscum illud miratur acumen,

Brute, tuum? facile est barbato imponere regi.

Nec melior vultu, quamvis ignobilis, ibat

Rubrius, offensæ veteris reus atque tacendæ, 105

Et tamen improbior satiram scribente cinædo.

Domitium Ahenobarbum ædilem curulem ursos Numidicos centum, et totidem venatores Æthiopas in Circo dedisse. Miror adjectum Numidicos fuisse, quum in Africa ursum non gigni constet, Plin. H. N. viii. 54 (36): ib. 83 (58) fin.: Serv. (on Virg. Æn. v. 37, pelle Libystidis ursæ) raises a like doubt:—"aut re vera ursæ; aut feræ Africanæ, id est, leonis aut pardi." But see, on the other hand, Herod. ii. 67 § 4, iv. 191 § 4 Bähr, Strab. xvii. p. 828, Mart. i. 105. 5. On the bear-fights in the arena, see Mart. Spect. 8, 11, Orell. Inscr. 2530.

100. *Numidas*] i.e. Numidicos. xv. 23 n. *Alb.*] Infr. 145 n.: Centenas varii generis feras sæpe in Albano secessu conficientem spectavere plerique atque etiam ex industria ita quarundam capita figentem, ut duobus ictibus quasi cornua efficeret, Suet. Dom. 19: spectacula magnifica assidue et sumptuosa edidit *venationes* gladiatoresque, ib. 4.

nud.] Supr. 49 n.: i. 23.

101. *Ven.*] Of a venator Mart. says: Ille et præcipiti venabula condidit urso, Primus in Arctoi qui fuit arce poli, Spect. 15. 3, 4. Dio:—Λούκιος Πρισκιλλιανός, ὅτῳ περιβόητος ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐπηρείαις, ὥσπερ καὶ ἐπὶ τοῖς τῶν θηρίων σφαγαῖς, ἦν ἐν τε γὰρ τῷ Τουσκούλῳ πολλοῖς ἀεὶ πολυλάκις ἐμαχέσατο, ὥστε καὶ σημεῖα τῶν

δηγμάτων αὐτῶν φέρειν καὶ ποτε καὶ ἄρκτω καὶ παρδάλει, λεαίνῃ τε καὶ λέοντι ἅμα μόνος συνήνεχθη, lxxviii. 21. See Dict. Ant. *Venatio*. That nobles appeared in the arena, we learn from ii. 143 sq., viii. 199 sq.

quis enim &c.] It is all to no purpose that Glabrio, hoping so to escape the suspicious jealousy of Domitian, condescends to such degrading pursuits. For who could now be deceived, as Tarquin was, by a feigned madness? Who would not detect the plots of a noble (of one who from his rank is formidable, and whom, therefore, a cautious tyrant will make away with)?

103. *Brut.* &c.] Liv. i. 56, 59.

barb.] xvi. 31 n.: simple, a stranger to modern cunning.

imp.] *To put upon, to impose upon*: Tam callidus fur, ut etiam proditori posset imponere, Sen. v. Contr. 35 fin.

104. *mel.*] More cheerful, Mart. iv. 1. 4.

qu. ign.] And therefore less suspected by the Emperor.

105. *Rubrius*,] Aliquando Juliam [*Domitian's niece*] in pueritia corruerat, et verebatur ne pro hac mercede poenas ab ipso reposceret, Schol.: probably not the Rubrius Gallus mentioned by Tacitus (Dict. Biogr. *Gallus*).

106. And yet, though thus guilty,

Montani quoque venter adest abdomine tardus,
 Et matutino sudans Crispinus amomo,
 Quantum vix redolent duo funera, sævior illo
 Pompeius tenui jugulos aperire susurro,
 Et qui vulturibus servabat viscera Dacis

110

more shameless than a pathic who should turn satirist.

improb.] Impudent, iii. 282, v. 73, ix. 63: ut improba, quæ ego audentia, ut nimia, quæ ego plena arbitrabar, Plin. Ep. ix. 26 § 5.

sat. scrib.] Qui in aliis sua vitia reprehendebat, Schol.

107. *Mont.*] Infr. 136 sq.: Montanus pinguis et ventrosus erat; et acerbe ventrem potius quam ipsum venire dixit, Schol.: most editors identify him with Curtius Montanus the accuser of the *delator* Regulus, A.D. 71, Tac. H. iv. 40, 42. But this conjecture is very doubtful. On the expression *Montani venter*, cf. supr. 39 n.

abd.] Gorges atque helluo, natus abdomini suo, Cic. in Pis. § 41.

108. *Crisp.*] i. 26 n.

am.] A perfume prepared from the leaves of a shrub [*Indica vitis labrusca*, or *frutex myrtillosus*, *palmi altitudine*, Plin. H. N. xii. 28 (13)], which grew in India, Armenia, Media, and Pontus, l. l. Its most common epithet, however, is *Assyrium*. It was generally applied to the hair before the evening meal (xi. 122 n.: Si sapia, Assyrio semper tibi crinis amomo Splendeat, Mart. viii. 77. 3: cf. Hor. Od. iii. 29. 4). To go perfumed in the morning was an extravagance:—Parum est sumere unguentum, ni bis die terque renoveatur, ne evanescat in corpore. Quid quod iidem odore tanquam suo gloriantur? Sen. Ep. 86 § 12.

109. *fun.*] Assyrio cineres [*Pstitaci mortui*] adolentur amomo, Stat. S. ii. 4. 34: tandemque beatulus alto Compositus lecto, crassisque lutatus amomis In portam rigidos calces extendit, Pers. iii. 103 sq.: Cic. de Leg. ii § 60: Jam miseri illius [*of one who was supposed to be dead*] membra omnia aromatis perspersa, jam os ipsius unguine odoro delibutum, Apul. Flor. iv. 19 § 94. The bones also were perfumed after the body was burnt, Ov. Trist. iii. 3. 69, Pers. vi. 35.

109. *sævior—aperire*] Quælibet in quemvis opprobria fingere sævus, Hor. Ep. i. 15. 30: Ruddim. ii. 225, Benth. ad Hor. Od. i. 1. 5, Madvig § 419.

110. *Pompeius*] An unknown *delator* "qui leni susurro poterat alios deferens ad necem tradere," Schol.

ap.] jugulum mucrone resolvit, Ov. Met. i. 227.

sus.] Persta, Cæsar, in ista ratione propositi, talesque nos crede, qualis fama cujusque est. Huic aures, huic oculos, intende: ne respexeris clandestinas existimationes, nullisque magis, quam audientibus, insidiantes susurros, Plin. Pan. 62 § 9.

111, 112. In the war between Vespasian and Vitellius A.D. 70, "Procurator aderat [*in Pannonia*] Cornelius Fuscus, vicens ætate, claris natalibus. Prima juvena, quietis cupidine, Senatorium ordinem exuerat. Idem pro Galba dux

Fuscus, marmorea meditatus proelia villa,
Et cum mortifero prudens Veiento Catullo,

coloniæ suæ, eaque opera procurationem adeptus, susceptis Vespasiani partibus acerrimam bello facem prætulit; non tam præmiis periculorum, quam ipsis periculis lætus, Tac. H. ii. 86: ib. iii. 4, 12, 42, 66, iv. 4 (he was rewarded by Vespasian with the prætorian insignia). About the year 86 A.D. (Clinton, Fasti Rom. from Eusebius) the greatest of Domitian's wars (Dio, lxvii. 6), that against the Dacians, broke out. This people, whom some identified with the Getæ (Dio l. 1.), inhabited the modern Moldavia, Wallachia, and, in part, Hungary. Under the heroic Decebalus, they threw themselves on the Roman bank of the Danube, ravaged the country, and killed the Roman commander: Expeditiones [*duas habuit Domitianus*] adversum Dacos. De Dacis Cattisque duplicem triumphum egit: . . . a Dacis Oppius Sabinus consularis, et Cornelius Fuscus, præfectus prætorio, cum magnis exercitibus occisi sunt, Eutrop. vii. 23: cf. Suet. Dom. 10, Tac. Agric. 41. Trajan recovered, A.D. 103, arms, captives, military engines, and an eagle which had been taken from the army of Fuscus, Dio, lxxviii. 9. See further on this war, which was celebrated by the court poets, Tillemont, *Domitien*, Art. 11 and 12, Dict. Biogr. *Decebalus*, Jornand. Get. 13, Oros. vii. 10, and Martial's *Epitaphium Fusci*: Ille sacri lateris custos, Martisque togati, Credita cui summi castra fuere ducis, Hic situs est Fuscus. Licet hoc, Fortuna, fateri, Non timet hostiles jam

lapis iste minas. Grande jugum domita Dacus cervice recepit, Et famulum victrix possidet umbra nemus, vi. 76.

112. Qualis ille bellator, qui in hac luxuria bellorum fortia meditabatur! Schol.

113. *mort.*] Delatore, Schol.: cf. Plin. infr.

Veiento] iii. 185, vi. 113: Idem [*Mauricus*] apud Nervam imperatorem non minus fortiter. Coenabat Nerva cum paucis. Veiento proximus, atque etiam in sinu recumbat. Dixi omnia, quum hominem nominavi. Incidit sermo de Catullo Messalino, qui, luminibus orbatus, ingenio sævo mala cæcitatæ addiderat: non verebatur, non erubescbat, non miserebatur: quo sæpius a Domitiano non secus ac tela, quæ et ipsa cæca et improvida feruntur, in optimum quemque contorquebatur. De ejus nequitia sanguinariisque sententiis in commune omnes super cœnam loquebantur, quum ipse imperator, *Quid putamus passurum fuisse, si viveret?* et Mauricus, *Nobiscum cœnaret*, Plin. Ep. iv. 22 § 4 sq.: he still sat in the senate under Trajan, ib. ix. 13 § 13: under Nero, A.D. 63, he had been banished for libelling the senators and priests, and for selling the presentation to various offices, Tac. Ann. xiv. 50. If he was the same with A. Fabricius, a dissolute prætor under Nero (Dio, lxi. 6), his full name was A. Fabricius (infr. 129, Tac. l. 1.) *Veiento*

Catullo,] Plin. supr.: intra Albanam arcem sententia Messalini (i.e.

Qui nunquam visæ flagrabat amore puellæ;
 Grande et conspicuum nostro quoque tempore monstrum,
 Cæcus adulator dirusque a ponte satelles, 116
 Dignus Aricinos qui mendicaret ad axes
 Blandaue devexæ jactaret basia redæ.
 Nemo magis rhombum stupuit, nam plurima dixit
 In lævam conversus, at illi dextra jacebat 120

Catulli)strepebat, Tac. Agric. 45. The Catullus, who when governor of the Libyan Pentapolis under Vespasian and Titus cruelly oppressed Josephus and other Jews, and afterwards died a miserable death (Jos. B. J. vii. 11), has been by some identified with this Messalinus.

114. *Formosam plane, sed cæcus diligit Asper, Plus ergo, ut res est, quam videt Asper, amat, Mart. viii. 49: Plus credit nemo, quam tota Codrus in urbe. Quum sit tam pauper, quomodo? Cæcus amat, id. iii. 15.*

116. *a ponte]* xiv. 134 n.: "significat hominem infimi ordinis (ut erant, qui in ponte stipem petebant), qui, ut fit, eo licentius fortuna secunda abutitur in satellitum Cæsareorum cohortem receptus: dictum plane, ut apud Morcellium Opp. Epigr. tom. i. p. 139 (Sodales ærarii a Pulvinari); item in aliis Inscriptt. (a capite Africæ, a vico Loreto minore): id. tom. ii. p. 112 (Philomusus sagarius a Theatro)," Orelli. Cf. Hand Tursellin. i. 19.

117. *Aric.] La Riccia*, an ancient Latin town, on the Appian road (Hor. S. i. 5. '1), 120 stadia from Rome (Dionys. vi. 32, Philostr. Vit. Apollon. iv. 36 § 1: Strabo, v. p. 239, makes the distance 160 stadia), at the foot of the Alban mount.

On the steep hill below the city beggars took their stand: accedo Bovillas, Clivumque ad Virbi, præsto est mihi Manius heres, Pers. vi. 55, 6: *Virbii clivus*, qua iter est ad Ariciam et ad nemus Dianæ, ubi Virbius colitur, i. e. Hippolytus, Schol. ad Pers. l. l.: Debet Aricino conviva recumbere clivo, Quem tua felicem, Zoile, cœna facit, Mart. ii. 19. 3, 4: ib. x. 68. 4: Migrare clivum crederes Aricinum, ib. xii. 32. 10.

axes] Carriages driving to or from the town.

118. *dev.]* Inclinatæ et per clivum descendenti, Schol.

jact. &c.] Nec deerat Otho, protergens manus, adorare vulgum, jacere oscula et omnia serviliter pro dominatione, Tac. Hist. i. 36: Jactat basia tibicen, Phædr. v. 7. 28; so, manu venerari, Tac. Ann. xvi. 4, Suet. Claud. 12. In adorando dextram ad osculum referimus, Plin. xxviii. 5: inaccessæ formositatis admiratione stupidi, et admoventes auribus suis dexteram, primore digito in erectum pollicem residente, ut ipsam prorsus deam Venerem religiosior adorationibus adorabantur, Apul. Met. iv. 28 Hild.: id. de Mag. 56, Lucian, de Salt. 17, Minuc. Oct. 2 fin., Job 31. 27, Lips. Elect. ii. 6.

red.] iii. 10, 236 n.

119. *stup.]* On the construction, cf.

Belua : sic pugnas Cilicis laudabat et ictus
 Et pegma et pueros inde ad velaria raptos.
 Non cedit Veiento, sed ut fanaticus œstro
 Percussus, Bellona, tuo divinat et " Ingens
 Omen habes," inquit, " magni clarique triumphi. 125
 Regem aliquem capies, aut de temone Britanno
 Excidet Arviragus : peregrina est belua, cernis

xiii. 16, 164, Madv. § 223 c. : on the sense,—plerique non audiunt, nec ulli magis laudant, Plin. Ep. ii. 14 § 7.

121. *Cil.*] A gladiator of the time, as it would seem, so named from his country: cf. Threx and Syrus, Hor. S. ii. 6. 44.

122. *pegm.*] Machinatores, qui pegmata per se surgentia excogitant, et tabulata tacite in sublime crescentia, et alias ex inopinato varietates, aut dehiscentibus quæ cohærebant, aut his quæ distabant sponte sua coeuntibus, aut his quæ eminebant paullatim in se residentibus. His imperitorum feriuntur oculi, Sen. Ep. 88 § 19: pegmata of four stories were borne in the triumph of Titus: θαῦμα δὲ ἐν τοῖς μάλιστα παρεῖχεν ἡ τῶν φερομένων πηγμάτων κατασκευή. καὶ γὰρ διὰ μέγεθος ἦν δεῖσαι τῷ βεβαίῳ τῆς φορᾶς ἀπαντήσαντα. τριώροφα γὰρ αὐτῶν καὶ τετρώροφα πολλὰ πεποίητο, Jos. B. J. vii. 5 § 5: Tabulis superne strata texunt pulpita, Rimosa rari pegmatibus compagibus, Scindunt subinde vel terebrant aream, Crebroque lignum perforant acumine, Pateat minutis ut frequens hiatibus, Prudent. Peristeph. x. 1016 sq.: Mart. viii. 33. 3, Strab. vi. p. 273 (The captain of a band of robbers was placed on a pageant representing Ætna, the scene of his depredations. The

pageant was so constructed as suddenly to fall asunder, and precipitate him among wild beasts. This show Strabo saw in the forum); Dict. Ant. *Pegma*.

vel.] The awning which covered the amphitheatre, Dict. Ant. p. 1185 b.: Raptus abit media quod ad æthera taurus arena, Mart. Spect. 16. 1.

123. Veiento will not be outdone by Messalinus.

fanat.] "Q. Cæcilio Apollinari fanatico de æde Bellonæ, Grut. 343. 1," Orelli: Ecce furentis Bellonæ, matrisque deum chorus intrat et ingens Semivir... Grande sonat, &c., Juv. vi. 511 sq.: Tibull. i. 6. 43 sq.

œstro] Furore, Schol.: Docto pectora concitatus œstro, Stat. S. ii. 7. 3.

126. *tem.*] Curru falcato, Schol.: quædam nationes et curru proeliantur: honestior auriga, Tac. Agric. 12.

127. *Arvir.*] No British captain of this name is recorded by any ancient writer. Later legends tell of an Arviragus converted by Joseph of Arimathæa; another is introduced into Shakespeare's Cymbeline.

It was in the year 84, the fourth of Domitian, that Agricola was recalled from Britain, where the work of subjugation remained unfinished.

Erectas in terga sudes?" Hoc defuit unum
 Fabricio, patriam ut rhombi memoraret et annos.
 "Quidnam igitur censes? Conciditur?" "Absit ab illo
 Dedecus hoc!" Montanus ait, "testa alta paretur, 131
 Quæ tenui muro spatiosum colligat orbem;
 Debetur magnus patinæ subitusque Prometheus.
 Argillam atque rotam citius properate! sed ex hoc
 Tempore jam, Cæsar, figuli tua castra sequantur." 135
 Vicit digna viro sententia; noverat ille
 Luxuriam imperii veterem noctesque Neronis
 Jam medias aliamque famem, quum pulmo Falerno

peregr.] It was caught in the Adriatic, *supr.* 39.

128. *sudes*!] Properly *stakes*: here *fnas*. "The beast is foreign, and behaves himself rebelliously; lo, how he seems armed for resistance, rebel-like!" Holyday.

129. *Fabr.*] *Supr.* 113.

130. *cens.*] *Censere* Senatus et consilii verbum, Grang. Domitian is speaking.

Concid.] "Latini quum semetipsos aut inter se interrogant, quid faciendum sit, sæpe, quemadmodum nos [*the Danes*] et Germani in familiari sermone, tanquam de re, quæ jam fiat, indicativo modo præsentis temporis utuntur; fere autem constanter id faciunt, quum aut de ea re quærent, quam se facturos non dubitent, aut de sententia et judicio ita interrogant, ut non tam deliberent quam aut necessarium judicium significant et non discrepans aut ex aliis, quam sententiam se suscipere velint, quærant. . . . Prioris generis exempla sunt, Cic. ad Att. xiii. 40 (Quid mihi auctor es? advolone an maneo?), xvi. 7 § 4 (Nunc quid respondemus?), Ov.

Amor. i. 2. 9 (Cedimus an subitum luctando accendimus ignem?), Juv. iii. 296 [*and this passage*]. Posterioris generis . . . secundam speciem . . . hæc ostendunt:—Stantes plaudebant in re ficta; quid arbitramur in vera facturos fuisse? Cic. Læl. § 24: id. N. D. i § 80, iii § 75, Juv. iv. 28," Madvig, Opusc. alt. p. 40 sq.

131. *Mont.*] *Supr.* 107.

133. *Prom.*] xiv. 35 n.: satirice figulus, Schol.: καὶ αὐτοὶ δὲ Ἀθηναῖοι τοὺς χυτρεάς, καὶ ἱπνοποιούς, καὶ πάντας, ὅσοι πηλουργοί, Προμηθέας ἀπεκάλουν, Lucian, Prom. in Verb. 2, vol. i. p. 26: Mater erat tellus: genitor fuit ipse Prometheus, Sympos. Ænigm. 99 (*Lagena*). So a smith is called Vulcanus, Sat. x. 132.

134. *rot.*] A potter's wheel, Pers. iii. 24.

136. *sent.*] Quum in senatu vicisset sententia, Liv. ii. 4.

137. *noct.*] Ambigenti Neroni, quonam modo noctium suarum ingenia notescerent, Tac. Ann. xvi. 20: Epulas e medio die ad mediam noctem protrahebat, Suet. Ner. 27.

138. *al. fam.*] Aviditas cibi sequi-

Arderet: nulli major fuit usus edendi

Tempestate mea; Circeiis nata forent an

140

Lucrinum ad saxum Rutupinove edita fundo

tur nimiam perpotationem, Schol.: perhaps the use of emetics is alluded to; see supr. 67 n.

pulmo] Plutarchus [Qu. Conv. vii. 1.] et alii quidam docti viri reprehensum esse ab Erasistrato nobili medico Platonem scripsere, quod potum dixit [Tim. p. 70 c.] defluere ad pulmonem, eoque satis humectato demanare per eum: . . . errorisque istius fuisse Alcæum ducem, qui in poematis suis scriberet: Τέγγε πνεύμονας οἶνῳ, Gell. xvii. 11: Macrob. Sat. vii. 15: τοῖσιν οὖν δοκέουσιν ἀνθρώποισιν τὸ ποτὸν εἰς τὸν πλεύμονα φέρεσθαι ἐναντιώσομαι, Hippocr. de Morbis, iv. (vol. ii. p. 374 Kühn): see Galen's discussion of the point, De Hippocr. et Plat. Decr. viii. 9 (vol. v. pp. 713—718 Kühn).

Fal.] vi. 150, 303, 430, ix. 116, xiii. 216 (*acre*): *ardens*, Hor. Od. ii. 11. 19, Mart. ix. 74. 5, xiv. 113: *severum*, Hor. Od. i. 27. 9: Surrentinum veteres maxime probavere: sequens ætas Albanum aut Falerum, Plin. H. N. xxiii. 20: Secunda nobilitas Falerno agro erat, et ex eo maxime Faustiano. Cultu culturaque id collegerat. Exolescit hoc quoque. . . Falernus ager a ponte Campano læva petentibus Urbanam coloniam Sullanam, nuper Capuæ contributam, incipit &c., id. xiv. 8 (6). The ager Falernus lay to the east of Mons Massicus, in the north-west of Campania: in extrema juga Massici montis ventum est, hostesque sub oculis erant Falerni agri colonorumque Sinuessæ tecta urentes, Liv. xxii. 14.

140. Ostrea Circeiis, Miseno oriuntur echini, Hor. S. ii. 4. 33: Variantur coloribus (*ostrea*), rufa Hispaniæ, fusca Illyrico, nigra et carne et testa Circeiis . . . Sunt ergo Muciani verba, quæ subjiciam: "Cyzicena . . . candidiora Circeiensibus." Sed his [*Circeiensibus*] neque dulciora neque teneriora ulla esse compertum est, Plin. H. N. xxxii. 21 (6) §§ 60 and 62. Circeii was founded by Tarquinius Superbus (Liv. i. 56), on the promontory Circeum, 100 stad. south-west of Terracina, Strab. v. p. 233.

On the irregular order of words in vv. 140, 141, see supr. 79 n.

141. *Lucr.*] Ostrearum vivaria primus omnium Sergius Orata invenit in Baiano, ætate L. Crassi oratoris ante Marsicum bellum [B.C. 90—88] . . . Is primus optimum saporis ostreis Lucrinis adjudicavit . . . Nondum Britannica serviebant littora, quum Orata Lucrina nobilitabat, Plin. H. N. ix. 79 (54): from Pliny Macrob., Sat. ii. 11, has borrowed; cf. Val. Max. ix. 1 § 1, Hor. Epod. 2. 49, Sen. Ep. 78 § 22, Mart. iii. 60. 3, v. 37. 3, vi. 11. 5, xii. 48. 4, 82, 90: Strabo says of the lake, ἐνορμίσασθαι μὲν ἄχρηστος, τῶν ὀστρέων δὲ θήραν ἔχων ἀφθονωτάτην, v. p. 245: Petron. 119. 34. The Lucrine lake, which stretched for eight stadia north-east from Baiæ, is now united with the Bay of Naples, and bears the name of *Gulf of Pozzuoli*.

Rut.] Cyzicena [*ostrea*] . . . dulciora Britannicis, Plin. H. N. xxxii. 21 (6): Ostrearum genera naufragio

Ostrea, callebat primo deprendere morsu, '

Et semel aspecti littus dicebat echini.

Surgitur, et misso procures exire jubentur

Consilio, quos Albanam dux magnus in arcem 145

Traxerat attonitos et festinare coactos,

Tanquam de Cattis aliquid torvisque Sycambris

exquiri, id. xix. 19 (4). Rutubi portus, a gente Anglorum nunc corrupte "Reptacæstir" vocata, Bed. Hist. Eccl. i. 1: Oros. i. 2: the ordinary route to England was from Bononia (*Boulogne*) to Rutupiæ (*Richborough*) on the opposite coast, Ammian. xx. 1 § 3, xxvii. 8 § 6. Recent excavations have brought to light the remains of many Roman buildings at Richborough. The lofty and massive walls of its citadel are almost entire, Edinb. Rev. July 1851, p. 197 sq.

142. *call. &c.*] Cf. the story of Philippus, who when a *lupus* not from the best locality was served up, after tasting one mouthful, spat it out, saying—"Peream, ni piscem putavi esse," Varr. R. R. ii. 3 § 9: Colum. R. R. viii. 16: Ah miseri, quos nosse juvat, quid Phasidis ales Distet ab hiberna Rhodopes grue: quis magis anser Extæ ferat: cur Tuscus aper generosior Umbro: Lubrica qua recubent conchylia mollius alga, Stat. S. iv. 6. 8: Schol. Pera. vi. 22, Hor. S. ii. 2. 31, 4. 31 sq.

143. *echini.*] The sea-urchin: Iste licet digitos testudine pungat acuta, Cortice deposito mollis echinus erit, Mart. xiii. 86: Hor. S. ii. 4. 33 (supr. 140 n.): ostrea, vulvas, echinos, Plin. Ep. i. 15 § 3.

145. Supr. 60, 64, Plin. Ep. iv. 11 § 6 (supr. 10 n.), Tac. Agric. 45

(supr. 113 n.): τοῦτο γὰρ τὸ χωρίον, ὑπὸ τὸ ὄρος τὸ Ἀλβανόν, ἀφ' οὗ περ οὕτως ὠνομάσθη [i. e. τὸ Ἀλβανόν], ὅν, ὥσπερ τινα ἀκρόπολιν ἐξείλετο, Dio lxvii. 1. On the *arx tyranni* cf. Sat. x. 307 n.

dux magnus] Supr. 46 n. infr. vii. 21.

146. *atton.*] Itaque non, ut alias, attoniti, nec ut periculum capitis adituri tarditate, sed securi et hilares, quum commodum est, convenimus, Plin. Pan. 48 § 1: supr. 76, 94.

147. *Catt.*] Das Cattis Dacisque fidem, Stat. S. i. 1. 27: ib. iv. 2. 66: Domitian undertook an expedition against the Catti A.D. 83: de Cattis Dacisque post varia proelia, duplicem triumphum egit, Suet. Dom. 6: ἐκστρατεύσας δὲ εἰς τὴν Γερμανίαν, καὶ μὴδ' ἑωρακώς που πόλεμον, ἐπανῆκε, Dio, lxvii. 4: ib. 5: inerat conscientia, derisui fuisse nuper falsum e Germania triumphum, emptis per commercia, quorum habitus et crines in captivorum speciem formarentur, Tac. Agric. 39. From the year 84 Domitian's coins bear the title Germanicus. On the strength, courage, and military skill of the Catti, see Tac. Germ. 30, 31. Their territory corresponded nearly with the modern *Hessen*, occupying the angle formed by the Rhine and Mayn, to the north of the latter, Pauly Real-Encycl. s. v.

Dicturus, tanquam et diversis partibus orbis
Anxia præcipiti venisset epistola pinna.

Atque utinam his potius nugis tota illa dedisset 150
Tempora sævitiae, claras quibus abstulit urbi
Illustresque animas impune et vindice nullo!
Sed periit, postquam cerdonibus esse timendus
Coeperat; hoc nocuit Lamiarum cæde madenti.

Syc.] Expeditions of Domitian against the Marcomanni and Quadi are mentioned, but none against the Sycambri, a powerful and warlike people (Tac. Ann. iv. 47: feroces, Hor. Od. iv. 2. 33: cæde gaudentes, ib. 14. 51), who dwelt in Rhenish Prussia, to the west of the Catti, between the rivers Sieg and Lippe.

149. *pinna.*] Antea, si quid nuntiabant consules in urbem, per epistolas nuntiabant. Si victoriæ nuntiabantur, laurus in epistola figebatur, si autem aliquid adversi, pinna figebatur, Schol.: Quidam volunt ideo hic *Famam pinnatam* a poeta inductam, quæ tumultum et res adversas nuntiet; ut illud tangere videretur, quod qui bellum nuntiaret, *pinnatas litteras* diceretur afferre, Serv. ad Æn. ix. 473: Veredarii dicuntur a vehendo, qui festinanter in equis currunt, . . . habent pennas in capite, ut inde intelligatur festinatio itineris, Gloss. MS. ap. Gronov. Diatr. ed. Hand, i. p. 481 (cf. ii. 119, 223), where Gronovius adds:—"Nisi tamen pennatæ potius litteræ sic dictæ, quod ferrentur a militibus, qui pennas in summo hastarum fixas gerebant: quod erat male rei gestæ aut belli signum. Unde et ipsi tabellarii *πτεροφόροι* dicebantur: *πτε. τέλος τι στρατιωτικόν*, Hesych. [ii. p. 1071]. Quomodo Plutarchus [Otho,

4] quoscunque nuntios vocavit. Significat ergo Stat. [S. v. 1. 91, 92], ex omnibus locis felices Domitiano nuntios advenisse, nullum tristem." Plathner adds, Mart. x. 8. 10. But Casaub. (ad Suet. Aug. 27), more correctly takes *pinna* metaphorically; *on hurried wing, with great despatch.*

150. Hac potius intenderet [*Drusus*], diem editionibus, noctem convivii traheret, quam solus et nullis voluptatibus avocatus, mœstam vigilantiam et malas curas exerceret, Tac. Ann. iii. 37: Sen. de Ben. vii. 20.

153. *cerd.*] Ignobilibus: *cerdo* est proprie turpis lucri cupidus, Schol.: cf. viii. 182 n. The murderers of Domitian were "Stephanus Domitilæ procurator, . . . Clodianus cornicularius, et Maximus Parthenii libertus, et Saturius decurio cubiculariorum, et quidam e gladiatorio ludo," Suet. 17.

tim.] ἡ τε γὰρ Δομιτία αἰεὶ ποτε ἐπ' αὐτοῦ ἐμσεῖτο, καὶ διὰ τοῦτ' ἐφαθείτο μὴ καὶ ἀποθάνῃ· καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οὐκέτ' αὐτὸν ἐφίλουν· οἱ μὲν, ὅτι ἐνεκαλοῦντο τινὰ, οἱ δ' ὅτι προσεδέχοντο. ἤκουσα δὲ ἔγωγε καὶ ἐκεῖνο, ὅτι πάντας ἅμα αὐτοῦς ὁ Δομιτιανὸς ὑποπτεύσας, ἀποκτεῖναι ᾔθελῆσε, Dio lxxvii. 15.

154. Suetonius enumerates some of Domitian's victims: Complures

Senatores, in his aliquot consulares, interemit: ceteros levissima quemque de causa: Ælium Lamiam, ob suspiciosos quidem, verum et veteres et innoxios jocos: quod post abductam uxorem [*Domitiam Longinam*, c. 1] laudanti vocem suam, “*εὐτακτῶ*,” dixerat: quodque Tito hortanti se ad alterum matrimonium responderat, “*μὴ καὶ σὺ γαμῆσαι θέλεις*,” c. 10. On the nobility of the *Lamiæ* cf. de numero *Lamiarum* ac nominis *Appi*, Juv. vi. 385: Æli,

vetusto nobilis ab Lamo &c., Hor. Od. iii. 17: Cic. p. Red. in Sen. § 12: genus illi [*Lamiæ*] decorum, Tac. An. vi. 27.

On Domitian's oppression of the nobles, cf. supr. 97: domo, quam nuper illa immanissima belua plurimo terrore munierat; quum velut quodam specu inclusa, nunc propinquorum sanguinem lamberet; nunc se ad clarissimorum civium strages cædesque proferret, Plin. Pan. 48 § 3: Dio lxxvii. 12—14, Tac. Agric. 45.

SATIRE V.

MEN of honour, says Juvenal to Trebius, would choose beggary rather than such dependence as yours (1—11). For first, suppose your patron Virro, in order to fill a vacant place, has been pleased to invite you to his board : in so doing, he has repaid you, he thinks, and more than repaid you, for whatever you may have suffered from broken sleep, and from that exposure to the raw night air which the *officium salutandi* demands (12—23).

But this dinner for which you pay so dear—what is it?

Before you the worst wine is placed ; if it gets into your head, Virro's freedmen are ready to pick a quarrel with you for his amusement : meanwhile, the choicest Opimian Alban Setine wines are reserved for Virro (24—37). Virro's cups are jewelled, yours of cracked glass, or if a jewelled cup is set before you, a slave stands by, to guard the treasure (37—48). You do not even drink the same water (49—52). On you an ill-favoured Moorish runner waits, on him a fair youth of Ionia, who would scorn to obey your orders (52—66). You must gnaw a crust of black mouldy bread ; if you venture to touch Virro's loaf, the slaves are at hand to make you restore it (67—75). No wonder that you find it hard to bear a slave's abuse (76—79). Virro eats of the choicest lobster seasoned with oil of Venafrum : you, of a common crab, with rank lamp-oil (80—91). Virro, of the most costly foreign fish : you, of the poorest, fed on the garbage of the sewers (92—106). Here the poet, turning to Virro himself, rebukes his unsocial arrogance (107—113).

Other dainties are set before Virro, and carved with the most exquisite skill of art ; you must look quietly on, unless you wish to be turned out of doors (114—131).

How different would be your reception, if you were a wealthy *orbis* (132—145). Virro eats of the choicest truffles and fruit, you of the poorest *fungi* and rotten apples (146—155). Do not imagine that it is to spare his purse that Virro treats you thus shabbily : no, it is to enjoy your mortification. You think yourself free and the guest of a *king* ; he, more justly, thinks of you, and treats you, as a slave (156—173).

Cf. Plin. Ep. ii. 6, Mart. ii. 14, 69, iii. 60, 82, iv. 68, vi. 11, vii. 20, xii. 48, Lucian Nigrin. 21 sq., Saturnal. 17, 21, 22, 28, 32, de Merc. Cond. (esp. c. 26), Petron. 31, Athen. vi. c. 5 § 26 sq. Quintil. Decl. 298. Lucian's tract *de Parasito* is a mock vindication of the craft.

Si te propositi nondum pudet atque eadem est mens,
Ut bona summa putes aliena vivere quadra,
Si potes illa pati, quæ nec Sarmentus iniquas
Cæsaris ad mensas, nec vilis Gabba tulisset,

[1—11. If, says the poet to Trebius, you know no greater happiness than to dine at another's cost, and for this are willing to bear any affront, you are so degraded, that even your oath cannot be trusted. Nature asks but little to support life; if this be wanting, it were better to beg in the streets, than court the notice of an insolent patron.]

2. *bona sum.*] The chief good, τὸ τέλος, Lucian de Paras. 7—12, 14.

quadra,] Quis beneficium dixit quadram panis, aut stipem æris abjecti? Sen. de Ben. iv. 29 § 2: Libertur tibi candidas ad aras Secta plurima quadra de placenta, Mart. ix. 91. 17: id. iii. 77. 3, vi. 75. 1, xii. 32. 18 (*quadra casei*): notat impressis æquo discrimine quadris, Virg. Moret. 49: so too Serv. in Æn. vii. 115 (*quadris*. fragmentis, ut Juv. v. 2; he mentions indeed the rendering *mensis*).

3. "Si potes ista pati," Mart. xi. 23. 15.

Sarm.] Nazione Tuscus, e domo Marci Favoni, incertum libertus an servus, plurimis forma et urbanitate promeritis eo fiduciæ venit, ut pro equite Romano ageret, et decuriam

quoque quæstoriam compararet: quare per ludos quibus primum xrv ordinibus sedit, hæc a populo in eum dicta sunt: "Aliud scriptum habet Sarmentus, aliud populus voluerat. Digna dignis: sic Sarmentus habeat crassas compedes. Rustici, ne nihil agatis, aliquis Sarmentum alliget," Schol., who adds that Sarmentus, being accused of illegal assumption of the equestrian dignity, was acquitted as being a freedman of Mæcenæ, and that at last he came to great indigence: Horace describes the "Sarmenti scurræ pugnam, Messique Cicirri," Sat. i. 5. 52 sq. Sarmentus, seu P. Blessus, Junium, hominem nigrum et macrum, et pandum, fibulam ferream dixit, Quintil. vi. 3 § 58. Weichert, whom Orelli follows, distinguishes this *scurra* from the Sarmentus "τῶν Καίσαρος παργυρίων παιδάριον" in Plut. Anton. 59.

in.] Where prince and parasite feast together.

4. *Gabba*] So the best MSS.: others Galba, who may have been the A. Galba, whose jests Quintil. records (vi. 3 §§ 27, 62, 64, 66, cf. Plut. Erotic. xvi §§ 22, 23, p. 760), but cannot have been Martial's contemporary.

Quamvis jurato metuam tibi credere testi. 5
 Ventre nihil novi frugalius; hoc tamen ipsum
 Defecisse puta, quod inani sufficit alvo:
 Nulla crepido vacat? Nusquam pons et tegetis pars
 Dimidia brevior? Tantine injuria coenæ?
 Tam jejuna fames quum possit honestius illic 10
 Et tremere et sordes farris mordere canini.

Appicius [*A. Sulpicius*, Jahn] Galba sub Tiberio scurra nobilis fuit, Schol. Vallæ.

5. *jurat.*] Formed like *coenatus*, *adultus*, &c., Madv. § 110, n. 3.

6. xiv. 318 n.: Quantulum enim est, quod naturæ datur? parvo illa dimittitur. Non fames nobis ventris nostri magno constat, sed ambitio, Sen. Ep. 60 § 3, cf. § 2: ib. 21 fin., 110 fin., 114 fin.

7 sq. οὕτως ἀπορία μὲν σε θέρμων ἔσχεν, ἢ τῶν ἀγρίων λαχάνων, ἐπέλιπον δὲ καὶ αἱ κῆναι βέουσai τοῦ ψυχροῦ ὕδατος, ὥς ἐπὶ ταῦτά σε ὑπ' ἀμυχανίας ἐλθεῖν; Lucian, de Merc. Cond. 24.

8. *crepid.*] x. 277 n.: Vidi Gitona in crepidine semitæ stantem, Petron. 9: in crepidine collocatus [*Diogenes*], Val. Max. iv. 3 § 4: viam cum crepidinibus a quadrivio ad murum straverunt, Orell. Inscr. 3844. The footpaths, such as are still to be seen at Pompeii, were stands for beggars, as were the bridges, iv. 116, xiv. 134 n. Others, e.g. Schol. Vallæ, make *crepido* here, a quay.

teg.] Theodorum appelles, qui aris compitalibus, Sedens in cella circumtecta tegetibus, &c., Nævius, Tunicular. Fragm. 2 Bothe: Juv. vi. 117, vii. 221, ix. 140 (Quando ego figam aliquid, quo sit mihi tuta senectus A tegete et baculo? i.e. from the beggar's staff and mat), Mart. vi.

39. 4, ix. 93. 3 (Dat tibi [*he is addressing a slave*] securos vilis tegeti-cula somnos), xi. 32. 2 (de bibula sarta palude teges), xi. 56. 5. The materials of which these mats were woven are enumerated by Varro (cannabis, linum, juncus, palma, scirpus, R. R. i. 22 § 1, cf. Plin. H. N. xvi. 70 [37] and xxi. 69 [18] where he specifies the mariscus, a sort of rush).

9. *Tanti* &c.] "Dost thou so prize another's flout and bread?" Holyday: Tert. Apol. 39 (infr. 161 n.): Plin. Pan. 49 § 6, Sen. Ep. 4 § 8 (Ut famem sitimque depellas, non est necesse superbis assidere liminibus, nec supercilium grave, et contumeliosam etiam humanitatem pati): Hoc novum est et inauditum, contumelias in quæstu habere, et injuria pasci, Quintil. Decl. 298, p. 575: Lucian, de Merc. Cond. 13 sq.

10. "Though you might with less dishonour stand shivering and gnawing a crust of bread *illic*, on the pons or the *crepido*."

11. *trem.*] Judæa *tremens* mendicat, vi. 543. *sord.*] Nero in his last extremity refused *panem sordidum*, Suet. 48.

can.] Erret per urbem pontis exsul et clivi, Interque raucos ultimus rogatores Oret caninas panis improbi buccas, Mart. x. 5. 3 sq. Dogs

Primo fige loco, quod tu discumbere jussus
 Mercedem solidam veterum capis officiorum.
 Fructus amicitiae magnae cibus, imputat hunc rex
 Et quamvis rarum tamen imputat. Ergo duos post 15
 Si libuit menses neglectum adhibere clientem,
 Tertia ne vacuo cessaret culcita lecto,

were fed on barley bread, Varr. R. R. ii. 9 § 10. The dogs in Phædrus complain to Jupiter, "Ut sese eriperent hominum contumeliis, Furfuribus sibi conspersum quod panem darent," iv. 17. 3, 4. Among the Greeks the pieces of bread on which the guests wiped their hands were thrown to them (*ἀπομαγδαλίσαι*, Aristoph. Eq. 415, Becker, Charikles, i. 431). Cf. St. Matt. xv. 27, Philostr. Apoll. i. 19 § 3, Mart. vii. 20. 17.

12. *fige*] i. q. pone.

disc.] Not found in this sense in Plautus or Terence. See the Lexicons.

jussus] Toris jussi discumbere pictis, Virg. Æn. i. 708: "invited."

13. *sol.*] Payment in full: γέρας δὲ τῆς πικρᾶς ταύτης αὐτοῖς περιόδου τὸ φερτικὸν ἐκεῖνο δεῖπνον καὶ πολλῶν αἰτίων συμφορῶν, Lucian, Nigrin. 22.

vet.] i. 132 n.

off.] iii. 126 n.

14. *magn.*] i. 33 n., iv. 74.

imp.] "Makes a merit of," "claims gratitude for;" properly, "charges to your account:" infr. vi. 179: Imputat ipse deus nectar mihi, fiet acetum, Mart. xii. 48. 13: hi [*givers*] docendi sunt nihil imputare: illi [*receivers*] plus debere, Sen. de Ben. i. 4 § 3: qui quod dedit, imputat, gratiam destruit, ib. ii. 15 § 2: id. de Brev. Vit. 3, Med. 234, Sen. Rhet. Suasor. 3, 22, iv. Contr. 27 (*Jul.*

Bassus), v. 30 (*Oscus*), ib. Præf., Plin. Ep. viii. 21 § 4, Pan. 20 § 2, 24 § 3, 39 § 3, 59 § 3, 71 § 2, Mart. x. 30. 26, Bötticher, Lex. Tac., Gataker-ad Antonin. v § 6, Wetst. ad Rom. iv. 3. The word was not used in this sense in the Augustan age.

rex] Infr. 161 n.

15 sq. Intervallata temporibus convivia, &c., Ammian. xiv. 6 § 14: Mart. vii. 20. 3.

16. *lib.*] "If it comes into his head," expressive of indifference.

adh.] ii. 135, Hor. Od. iv. 5. 32.

17. Stella, Nepos, Cani, Cerealis, Flacce, venitis? Septem sigma capit, sex sumus, adde Lupum, Mart. x. 48. 5, 6: τύχη τινὶ ἀγαθῇ ἐντυγχάνω χθὲς τῷ Εὐκράτει, καὶ ἐγὼ μὲν προσειπὼν αὐτὸν ὥσπερ εἰώθειν δεσπότην ἀπηλλαττόμην, . . . ὁ δέ, Μίκυλλε, φησί, θυγατὶς τήμερον ἐστιῶ γενέθλια καὶ παρεκάλεσα τῶν φίλων μάλα πολλούς· ἐπεὶ δέ τινα φασιν αὐτῶν μαλακῶς ἔχοντα οὐχ οἶόν τε εἶναι ξυνδειπνεῖν μεθ' ἡμῶν, σὺ δ' αὖτ' ἐκείνου ἦκε λουσάμενος, ἦν μὴ ὃ γε κληθεὶς αὐθις εἴπῃ ἀφίξεσθαι, ὥς νῦν γε ἀμφίβολός ἐστι, &c., Lucian Gall. 9: cf. ib. 10, 11, Hor. Ep. i. 5. 28. Of the three couches in a triclinium the *summus* lay to the left, and the *imus* to the right of the *medius*. The *medius lectus* was the most honourable post, then the *summus*, lastly the *imus* (imi convivæ lecti, Hor. S.

“Una simus” ait. Votorum summa; quid ultra
 Quæris? Habet Trebius, propter quod rumpere somnum
 Debeat et ligulas dimittere, sollicitus ne 20
 Tota salutatrix jam turba peregerit orbem,
 Sideribus dubiis aut illo tempore, quo se
 Frigida circumagunt pigri sarraca Bootæ.

ii. 8. 40). It was not usual for more than three to recline on each couch (Hor. S. i. 4. 86). Between the guests were placed pillows (*culcitæ*; quod in eas acus aut tomentum aliudve quid calcabant, ab inculcando *culcita* dicta, Varr. L. L. v § 167), on which they rested their left elbows (Becker, Gallus, iii. 204 sq.)

18. *Una simus*] Hodie apud me sis volo, Ter. Heaut. i. 1. 110: simul esse is similarly used.

Vot. sum.] Hæc summa curarum, summa votorum, Plin. Ep. vii. 26 § 3: supr. i. 133.

19. Infr. 76: Horridus ut primo semper te mane salutem, Per mediumque trahat me tua sella lutum: . . . Hoc per triginta merui, Fabiane, Decembres? Mart. iii. 36. 3 sq.: supr. i. 127 n.: πολλῆς μὲν τῆς διαδρομῆς [δεῖ], συνεχοῦς δὲ τῆς θυραυλίας, ἔωθέν τε ἐξανιστάμενον περιμένειν ὠθοῦμενον καὶ ἀποκλειόμενον καὶ ἀναίσχυντον ἐνίοτε καὶ ὀχληρὸν δοκοῦντα ὑπὸ θυρωρῷ κακῶς Συρίζοντι καὶ ὀνομακλήτορι Λιβυκῷ ταπτόμενον, Luc. de Merc. Cond. 10: ἔωθέν τε ὑπὸ κώδωνι ἐξαναστὰς ἀποσεισάμενος τοῦ ὕπνου τὸ ἥδιστον συμπεριθεῖς ἄνω καὶ κάτω, ἔτι τὸν χθιζὸν ἔχων πηλὸν ἐπὶ τοῖν σκελοῖν, ib. 24. πολὺ δὲ τούτων οἱ προσιόντες αὐτοὶ καὶ θεραπεύοντες γελοιότεροι, νυκτὸς μὲν ἐξανιστάμενοι μέσης, περιθέοντες δὲ ἐν κύκλῳ τὴν πόλιν καὶ πρὸς τῶν οἰκετῶν ἀποκλειόμενοι, κύνες

καὶ κόλακες καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα ἀκούειν ὑπομένοντες, id. Nigrin. 22: Columell. R. R. i. Præf. §§ 9, 10, supr. iii. 127 n., Cypr. Epist. i § 11.

For the phrase *rumpere somnum* see Mart. i. 50. 35, iv. 64. 21, Obbar. ad Hor. Ep. i. 10. 18: illis miseri somnum suum rumpentibus, ut alienum exspectent, Sen. de Brev. Vit. 14 § 7.

20. *lig.*] Cum festinatione et ansas caligarum prætereant nonnullas: dictæ autem ligulæ a ligando, Schol.: the word was pronounced *lingula* by grammarians, Mart. xiv. 120 (where a kind of spoon is meant): Non hesterna sedet lunata lingula planta, id. ii. 29. 7: cf. γλώττας . . . τῶν ὑποδημάτων, Poll. ii. 109: Paull. Diac. p. 86, where Lindem. makes *ligula*, from *ligo*, a different word from *lingula*.

dim.] To leave unfastened.

21. *per.*] Alarmed lest his rivals should already have gone the round of their patrons.

22. *dub.*] Fading from sight.

23. *Frig.*] Bootes being a northern constellation: Septem autem triones sequitur “Arctophylax, vulgo qui dicitur esse Bootes: Quod quasi temone adjunctam præ se quatit Arcton,” Cic. N. D. ii § 109. The time intended is—“jam nocte suprema Ante novos ortus, ubi sola superstite plaustro Arctos ad Ocea-

Qualis coena tamen? Vinum, quod succida nolit

Lana pati; de conviva Corybanta videbis.

25

Jurgia proludunt, sed mox et pocula torques

num fugientibus invidet astris," Stat. Th. iii. 683 sq.: Val. Flac. vii. 457.

circ.] Inclinari coeperunt, Roth.

pigri] Placidi numquid te pigra Bootæ Plaustra vehunt? Mart. viii. 21. 3: Ov. Fast. iii. 405.

sarr.] iii. 255. Mr. Rich (Comp. to Lat. Dict.) gives a cut of what he supposes to be a *sarracum*.

24 sq. Οἶνον τοῦ αὐτοῦ πίνειν ἅπαντας· μηδ' ἔστω πρόφασις τῷ πλουσίῳ ἢ στομάχου ἢ κεφαλῆς ὀδύνη, ὥς μόνον δι' αὐτὴν πίνειν τοῦ κρείττονος, Lucian, Saturnal. 17: Καὶ τὸν οἶνον δὲ αὐτὸν πᾶσι τοῖς συμπόταις ἓνα καὶ τὸν αὐτὸν εἶναι. *Ἡ ποῦ γὰρ γεγράφθαι τοῦτον τὸν νόμον, τὸν μὲν ἀνθοσμίου μεθύσκεσθαι, ἐμοὶ δὲ ὑπὸ τοῦ γλεύκους διαρρήγνυσθαι τὴν γαστέρα; ib. 22: εἰ δέ ποτε κάκεινων τινὰς ἐστιᾶν διὰ μακροῦ ἐθέλησαιτε, πλέον τοῦ εὐφραίνοντος ἐνεῖναι τὸ ἀνιάρδον τῷ δέλπνῳ, καὶ τὰ πολλὰ ἐφ' ὕβρει αὐτῶν γίγνεσθαι, οἶον ἐκεῖνο τὸ μὴ τοῦ αὐτοῦ οἶνου συμπίνειν, Ἡράκλεις, ὥς ἀνελεύθερον, ib. 32: Cato, quum in Hispaniam navigaret, unde cum triumpho rediit, "Non aliud," inquit, "vinum bibi, quam remiges:" in tantum dissimiles istis, qui etiam convivis alia, quam sibimetipsis, ministrant, Plin. H. N. xiv. 14 (13): sibi et paucis optima quædam, ceteris vilia et minuta ponebat. Vinum etiam parvis lagunculis in tria genera descripsit, non ut potestas eligendi, sed ne jus esset recusandi: et aliud sibi et nobis, aliud minoribus amicis (nam gradatim amicos habet), aliud suis nostrisque libertis. Animad-

vertit, qui mihi proximus recumbebat, et an probarem interrogavit. Negavi. "Tu ergo," inquit, "quam consuetudinem sequeris?" "Eadem omnibus pono. Ad coenam enim, non ad notam invito: cunctisque rebus exæquo, quos mensa et toro æquavi," Plin. Ep. ii. 6 §§ 2, 3: infr. 116 n., 146 n., Mart. iii. 82. 22 sq., iv. 86 (infr. 37 n.), Mart. vi. 11. 2 (infr. 67 n). Vinum dominicum ministratoris gratia est, Petron. 31: Luc. de Merc. Cond. 26.

quod succ. &c.] Tonsuræ tempus inter æquinocmium vernum et solstitium, quum sudare inceperunt oves: a quo sudore recens lana tonsa succida appellata est, Varr. R. R. ii. 11 § 6: succidæ [*lanæ*] plurima præstant remedia ex oleo vinoque aut aceto, prout quæque mulceri morderive opus sit, et astringi laxarive, laxatis membris dolentibusque nervis impositæ, et crebro suffusæ, Plin. H. N. xxix. 9 (2). The wine was not fit for use even in fomentations.

25. Vinum malum mentem turbat, Schol. *Coryb.*] The Corybantes were fanatic priests of Cybele: τῶν δὲ Κορυβάντων ὀρχηστικῶν καὶ ἐνθουσιαστικῶν ὄντων, καὶ τοὺς μανικῶς κινουμένους Κορύβαντας φαμέν, Strab. x. p. 473.

de] vii. 197, Hand Turs. ii. 199.

26. *Jurg. &c.*] iii. 288 n.: φιλεῖ γὰρ ἡ μακρὰ συνουσία καὶ τὰ συμπόσια τὰ πολλὰ καὶ καθ' ἡμέραν ποιεῖν σκῶψιν. ἡ σκῶψις δὲ λυπεῖ πλεῖον ἢ τέρπει πολύ. τοῦ κακῶς λέγειν γὰρ ἀρχὴ γίνετ', ἀνδ' εἴπῃς ἅπαξ, εὐθὺς ἀντήκουσας. ἤδη

Saucius et rubra deterges vulnera mappa,
Inter vos quoties libertorumque cohortem
Pugna Saguntina fervet commissa lagena.

Ipsa capillato diffusum consule potat

30

Calcatamque tenet bellis socialibus uvam,

Cardiaco numquam cyathum missurus amico ;

λοιδορεῖσθαι λείπεται, εἴτα τύπτεσθαι
δέδεικται καὶ παροινεῖν. ταῦτα γὰρ
κατὰ φύσιν πέφυκεν οὕτως, Alexis ap.
Ath. x. 5 § 17, p. 421 A : cf. ib. §
18, Hor. Od. i. 27. 1.

27. Ὅτε τοῦ πυρασιτεῖν πρῶτον
ἡράσθη, πληγὰς ὑπέμενον κονδυ-
λίων καὶ τρυβλίων, Axionic. ap. Ath.
vi. 9 § 37, p. 239 F.

mappa,] A napkin, red with blood.
The mappæ were sometimes sup-
plied by the host (Hor. S. ii. 4. 81),
sometimes brought by the guests
(Mart. xii. 29); those who were en-
titled to the *latus clavus*, had it on
their *mappæ*, Mart. iv. 46. 17: Becker
Gallus, iii. 213 sq., infr. xi. 191.

28. *lib.*] Freedmen were often
invited to their patron's table: Plin.
Ep. ii. 6 (supr. 24 n.): Pers. vi. 23.

29. The Saguntine (xv. 114 n.)
earthenware was in high repute:
Samia [*vasa*] etiam nunc in escu-
lentis laudantur; retinent hanc no-
bilitatem et Arretium in Italia et
calicum tantum Surrentum in
Hispania Saguntum, &c., Plin. H. N.
xxxv. 46 (12) § 160: Mart. iv. 46.
14, 15, viii. 6. 2, xiv. 108 (infr. 40 n.)
These earthen vessels were only for
the use of the guests, infr. 38 sq.

30. *cap.*] xvi. 31 n., cf. Mart. iii.
62. 2. *diff.*] Vina bibes iterum
Tauro diffusa, Hor. Ep. i. 5. 4 Obbar:
Nobilis ignoto diffusus consule Bac-
chus, Lucan iv. 379 Cort.: Apul.
Met. ix. 34: vina diffundere vete-

rana, et per saporis ætatesque dis-
ponere, Sen. Qu. Nat. iv. 13. Poor
wines which would not keep (*ætatem
ferre*) were drawn off at once from
the dolium for use: the better kinds
were transferred to *amphoræ* and
cadī: Apothecas fuisse, et diffundi
solita vina anno DCXXXIII Urbis,
apparet indubitato Opimiani vini
argumento, Plin. H. N. xiv. 16 (14):
vinum enim in amphoras et cados
hac mente diffundimus, ut in his
sit, donec usus causa probetur; et
scilicet id vendimus cum his am-
phoris et cadis; in dolia autem alia
mente conjicimus, scilicet ut ex his
postea vel in amphoras et cados
diffundamus, vel sine ipsis doliis
veneant, Dig. xxxiii. 6. 15: Becker
Gallus, iii. 232 sq.

consule] On the practice of paint-
ing on the amphora the name of
the consul, in whose year the wine
was made, and the name of the
vineyard, see Dict. Ant. p. 1202 b.

31. *soc.*] Et cadum Marsi memo-
rem duelli, Hor. Od. iii. 14. 18. The
war waged by the Italian allies,
with the Marsi at their head, against
Rome (B.C. 91—88), in order to se-
cure the enjoyment of the *civitas*,
which had been promised to them
by Livius Drusus. Plin. (supr. 30 n.)
speaks of wine of the vintage of 121
B.C. as still brought on the table in
his time: cf. Mart. iii. 82. 24, ix. 88. 1.

32. *Card.*] Cardiacorum morbo

Cras bibet Albanis aliquid de montibus aut de
Setinis, cujus patriam titulumque senectus
Delevit multa veteris fuligine testæ,
Quale coronati Thrasea Helvidiusque bibebant

35

unicam spem in vino esse certum est, Plin. H. N. xxiii. 25 (1), where he treats at large of the time and mode of administering it; he agrees with Celsus (iii. 19) in forbidding it except in great extremity: Bibere et sudare vita cardiaci est, Sen. Ep. xv. § 3: μηδ' ἔστω πρόφασις τῷ πλουσίῳ ἢ στομάχου ἢ κεφαλῆς ὀδύνη, ὥς μόνον δι' αὐτὴν πίνειν τοῦ κρείττονος, Lucian, Saturnal. 17.

cyath.] He will not send so much as a cyathus (the twelfth of a pint) to his friend: cf. Pers. iii. 90 sq.

33. *Alb.*] Dict. Ant. p. 1207 b.: it was inferior to the Falernian alone, in the opinion of Dionys., i. 66 fin.

mont.] Pendulam Setiam, Mart. iv. 64. 33.

34. *Set.*] Setia, now *Sezza*, was an old Latin town, belonging to the Volscian confederacy, colonized from Rome, B.C. 382, Vell. i. 14 § 2, cf. Liv. vi. 30, vii. 42. It was one of the twelve colonies which refused aid to Rome, B.C. 209, Liv. xxvii. 9.

On the wine, cf. Setia colle Viti-fero, Sil. x. 33: infr. x. 27, Mart. vi. 86. 1, Strab. v. 234, 237: Divus Augustus Setinum prætulit cunctis, et fere secuti principes, confessa propter experimenta, non temere cruditatibus noxiis ab ea saliva, Plin. xiv. 8: Setina cibos concoqui cogunt, ib. xxiii. 21.

patr. tit.] Supr. 30 n.

35. *ful.*] Corticem astrictum pice dimovebit Amphoræ fumum bibere institutæ Consule Tullo, Hor. Od.

iii. 8. 10 sq.: Nunc mihi fumosos veteris proferte Falernos Consulis, Tibull. ii. 1. 27. *Fumarium* was the name given to the room in which the wines were stored, when the natural process of ripening was to be hastened by exposure to smoke, Mart. x. 36. 1.

36. *coron.*] On the custom of wearing garlands at a feast, cf. xi. 122 n.

Thrasea Pætus and his son-in-law Helvidius Priscus were put to death, the former by Nero (A.D. 66, at the same time as Barea Soranus, supr. iii. 116 n.), and the latter by Vespasian, shortly after his accession. See their lives in the Dict. Biogr., and cf. infr. viii. 93 n. Brutus was their model, not only as a tyrannicide, but also as a Stoic (Arrian. Epict. i. 1 § 26; Thrasea wrote a life of Cato the younger, Plut. Cat. 37, cf. "Ut quondam C. Cæsarem . . . et M. Catonem, ita nunc te, Nero, et Thraseam avida discordiarum civitas loquitur. . . Frustra Cassium amovisti, si gliscere et vigere Brutorum æmulos passurus es," Capito, Thrasea's accuser, ap. Tac. Ann. xvi. 22. Priscus also was a Stoic: Helvidius Priscus, . . . ingenium illustre altioribus studiis juvenis admodum dedit: non ut plerique, ut nomine magnifico segne otium velaret, sed quo firmior adversus fortuita rempublicam capesseret: doctores sapientiæ secutus est, qui sola bona, quæ honesta, mala tantum, quæ

Brutorum et Cassi natalibus. Ipse capaces
 Heliadum crustas et inæquales beryllo
 Virro tenet phialas; tibi non committitur aurum,
 Vel si quando datur, custos affixus ibidem, 40
 Qui numeret gemmas, unguis observet acutos.

turpia: potentiam nobilitatem ceteraque extra animum, neque bonis neque malis annumerant, &c., Tac. H. iv. 5).

37. *Brut.*] Of Decius and Marcus Brutus. A.D. 25, "Cremutius Cordus postulatur, novo ac tum primum audito crimine, quod, editis annalibus, laudatoque M. Bruto, C. Cassium *Romanorum ultimum* dixisset, Tac. Ann. iv. 24. On the celebration of the birthdays of the dead, cf. Quidni ego magnorum virorum et imagines habeam, incitamenta animi, et natales celebrem? Sen. Ep. 64 § 8: Virgilii.... natalem religiosius, quam suum celebrabat [*Silius Italicus*], Plin. Ep. iii. 7 § 8: Mart. xii. 67. 3 sq.: sepulti Nomen non sinis interire Blæsi; Et de munifica profusus arca Ad natalitium diem colendum Scribarum memori piæque turbæ Quod donas facis ipse Blæsianum, Mart. viii. 38. 9 sq.: Stat. Silv. ii. 7 (cf. Præf.) on Lucan's birthday: Epicurus's birthday was observed by his sect, Diog. Laert. x § 18, Cic. Fin. ii § 101, Plin. H. N. xxxv. 2: those of Homer and Archilochus by others, Antip. Thess. Epigr. 45, ap. Brunck, Anal. ii. 120: Plut. Quæst. Conv. viii. 1. 1 § 1, Suet. Dom. 10, Herod. iv. 26 § 3 Bähr (*γενέσια*), Orell. Inscr. 775, 4132, 4414, where money is given in trust to the decurions of a town, the interest to be spent on public feasts, &c. on the birthday of a deceased

friend: Becker, Charikles, ii. 203, Dio lvii. 14, lix. 11.

37 sq. *Ipse* &c.] Nos bibimus vitro [infr. 48], tu murrha, Pontice. Quare? Prodat perspicuus ne duo vina calix, Mart. iv. 86. *cap.*] The patron drinks from a large jewelled goblet, the client from a small glass *calix* (47): Lucian, Saturnal. 22 (infr. 60 n.).

38. *Hel.*] Gemma quod Heliadum pollice trita notet, Mart. ix. 14. 6. On the metamorphosis of the daughters of the Sun, after the death of their brother Phaethon, into trees, from which "fluunt lacrymæ, stillataque sole rigescunt, De ramis electra novis: quæ lucidus amnis Excipit, et nuribus mittit gestanda Latinis," see Ov. Met. ii. 340-366. On *succinum* or *electrum*, cf. Sat. vi. 573, xiv. 307. It seems here to be *amber*.

crust.] i. 76 n.: Sen. de Ben. iv. 6 § 2.

inæq.] Embossed with beryl.

39. *Virro*] The patron.

aur.] x. 27, Lucian, Saturn. 33.

40. Quæ non sollicitus teneat servetque minister, Sume Saguntino pocula ficta luto, Mart. xiv. 108: Nullum sollicitant hæc, Flacce, toreumata furem, ... Quid quod securo potat conviva ministro? Id. xii. 74. 5, 7.

41. *gem.*] x. 27, infr. 43 n.

ung. &c.] Hunc tu convivam cautus servare memento: ... Pocula

Da veniam, præclara illic laudatur iaspis ;
 Nam Virro, ut multi, gemmās ad pocula transfert
 A digitis, quas in vaginæ fronte solebat,
 Ponere zelotypo juvenis prælatus Iarbæ.
 Tu Beneventani sutoris nomen habentem
 Siccabis calicem nasorum quattuor ac jam
 Quassatum et rupto poscentem sulphura vitro.
 Si stomachus domini fervet vinoque ciboque,

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solliciti perdunt ligulasque ministri,
 Mart. viii. 59. 5, 7.

42. *Da ven.*] Venia danda est, si custodiaris, quum acceperis phialam, quoniam gemmæ pretiosæ in poculo sunt, Schol.

43. Gemmatum Scythicis ut luceat ignibus aurum, Aspice. Quot digitos exuit iste calix ! Mart. xiv. 109 : id. ix. 60. 17 sq., Lucan, x. 160 : turba gemmarum potamus et smaragdīs teximus calices, et temulentiae causa tenere Indiam juvat, et aurum jam accessio est, Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 2 § 5 : id. xxxvii. 7 (2), Dig. xxxiv. 2. 19 (20) § 13 sq.

44. *fronte*] The outside: Ænean ... Conspicit; atque illi stellatus iaspide fulva Ensis erat, Virg. Æn. iv. 260 sq. : cylindros vaginæ suæ solus gladius sub sinu novit, Tert. de Cult. Fem. i. 7.

45. *Iarb.*] Mille procis placui : qui me coiere, querentes Nescio quem thalamis præposuisse suis. Quid dubitas vinctam Gætulo tradere Iarbæ ? Ov. Heroid. 7 (*Dido Æneæ*). 123 sq. : despectus Iarbas, Æn. iv. 36 : ib. 196-218.

46. Vilia sutoris calicem monumenta Vatini Accipe; sed nasus longior ille fuit, Mart. xiv. 96 : ubi i. e. at Beneventum A.D. 62] gladia-

torium munus a Vatinio celebre edebatur. Vatinus inter foedissima ejus aulæ ostenta fuit, sutrinæ tabernæ alumnus, corpore detorto, facetiis scurrilibus, primo in contumelias assumptus; dehinc optimi cujusque criminatione eo usque valuit ut gratia, pecunia, vi nocendi etiam malos præmineret, Tac. An. xv. 34, cl. Hist. i. 37. *nom. hab.*] They were called *calices Vatinii* (Quæ sulphurato nolit empta ramento Vatiniorum proxeneta fractorum, Mart. x. 3. 3, 4) from their long spouts (*nasi*), since Vatinus "grandem nasum habuit," Schol. : cf. Mart. supr. and the lexicons in *nasiterna*.

47. *Sicc.*] cadis Cum fæce siccatis, Hor. Od. i. 35. 26, 27.

nas. qu.] On the genitive cf. iii. 4 and 48.

48. Transtiberinus ambulator, Qui pallentia sulphurata fractis Permutat vitreis, Mart. i. 42. 3 sq. : audacis plebeia toreumata vitri, id. xiv. 94. 1 : quique comminutis Permutant vitreis gregale sulphur, Stat. S. i. 6. 73, 74 : Vitrum sulphuri concoctum ferruminatur in lapidem, Plin. H. N. xxxvi. 67 (26) § 199. A mixture of lime and the white of eggs was also used for repairing broken glass, id. xxix. 11 fin. (3).

Frigidior Geticis petitur decocta pruinis ;
 [Non eadem vobis poni modo vina querebar,]
 Vos aliam potatis aquam : tibi pocula cursor
 Gætulus dabit aut nigri manus ossea Mauri

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50. *dec.*] Neronis principis inventum est, decoquere aquam, vitroque demissam in nives refrigerare. Ita voluptas frigoris contingit sine vitiis nivis. Omnem utique decoctam utiliore esse convenit: item calefactam magis refrigerari, subtilissimo invento, Plin. H. N. xxxi. 23 (3): Sen. Qu. Nat. iv. 13 (e.g. Ubi quotidianis cruditatibus non temporis æstus, sed suos sentit, ubi ebrietas continua visceribus insedit, et præcordia bile, in quam vertitur, torret, aliquid necessario quæritur, quo æstus ille frangatur, qui ipsis aquis incalescit, remediis incitat vitium. Itaque non æstate tantum, sed et media hieme nivem hac causa bibunt, § 5): quibus gemma ministratur (supr. 43), quibus exoletus omnia pati doctus . . . suspensam auro nivem diluit, id. de Prov. 3 § 11: id. Ep. 78 § 22, 95 § 25, 119 § 3, de Ira, ii. 25 §§ 1, 4: Mart. ii. 85. 1, xiv. 103, 104, 116 Rader, 117 id. 118, Petron. 31 (where aqua nivata is used for washing the hands), Macrob. Sat. vii. 12. In Nero's last extremity, "aquam ex subjecta lacuna potaturus manu hausit, et 'hæc est,' inquit, 'Neronis decocta,'" Suet. 48.

pruin.] in Geticis ad Martia signa pruinis, Mart. xi. 3. 3: Ovid in his exile complains often of the severity of the frosts, Ep. i. 7. 9 sq., iv. 11. 39 sq., 12. 33, Trist. ii. 190 sq., iii. 4. 47 sq., 10. 3 sq., 11. 8.

52. *Vos*] The clients: Aquæ quoque separantur, et ipsa naturæ elementa vi pecuniæ discreta sunt. Hi nives, illi glaciem potant, . . . decoquunt alii aquas, &c., Plin. H. N. xix. 19 (4).

cursor.] As sometimes amongst us the groom supplies a footman's place, so at Rome the poorer guests were served by a Moorish runner, while the patron was waited on by an Ionian page. O quam cuperem illi [*Catoni*] nunc occurrere aliquem ex his trossulis in via divitibus, cursores et Numidas et multum ante se pulveris agentem, Sen. Ep. 87 § 8: Omnes jam sic peregrinantur, ut illos Numidarum præcurrat equitatus, ut agmen cursorum antecedit, ib. 123 § 6: lecticæ impositus est, præcedentibus phaleratis cursoribus quatuor, Petron. 28: Nec feriatus ibat ante carrucam, Sed tuta fœno cursor ova portabat, Mart. iii. 47. 13, 14: id. x. 6. 7, xii. 24. 6, 7 (when he rides in a *covinus*, Non rector Libyci niger caballi, Succinctus neque cursor antecedit), Suet. Ner. 30. They were employed to bear messages and letters, Tac. Agric. 43, Suet. Ner. 49, Tit. 9, Apul. Met. x. 5, Mart. iii. 100. 1.

53. *Gæt.*] xiv. 278 n. On these slaves, cf. Virg. Moret. 32, Tibull. ii. 3. 55, Petron. 102, Ter. Eun. i. 2. 85: alter [*servus*] emitur, quia coloris alieni est, Quintil. Decl. 298, p. 575, Mart. vi. 39. 6, vii. 87. 2.

Et cui per mediam nolis occurrere noctem,
 Clivosæ veheris dum per monumenta Latinæ. 55
 Flos Asiæ ante ipsum pretio majore paratus,
 Quam fuit et Tulli census pugnacis et Anci

54. "The Ethiopian became notorious, he who met the eagle-bearer as soon as the gate was opened, and was cut down with their swords by the soldiers, who considered it a bad omen," Plut. Brut. 48, cl. App. B. C. iv. 134: *ὅν οἰωνίσαιτ' ἄν τις μᾶλλον ἰδόν*, Demosth. c. Aristog. 794. 5, Aristoph. Ran. 196, Herm. Gott. Alt. § 38. 15, Cic. in Vatin. § 39, Juv. vi. 577, 601 (decolor heres Impleret tabulas nunquam tibi mane videndus), 656, Brod. Miscell. iv. 1 (Gruter Lamp. ii. p. 509): Quum pallida nudis Ossibus horrorem dominis præberet imago, Decolor et macies occursu læderet omnes, . . . procedentibus omen, Claud. in Eutr. i. 121 sq.: Insequar et vultus ossea larva tuos, Ov. Ibis, 146: canem nigrum villosum: sane quem non velis tibi in tenebris occurrere, Sen. Apoc. 13 § 2.

55. *Cliv.*] Aspera montosæ carpuntur strata Latinæ, Paullin. Nol. Nat. iii. Fel. 72.

mon.] The roads leading out of the city were lined with tombs, i. 171 n.: add to the exceptional cases, in which interment in the city was allowed, Quintil. Decl. 329 (Qui tyrannum occiderit, in foro sepeliatur).

Lat.] The *Via Latina*, or *Ausonia* (Mart. ix. 102. 2, cl. ib. 65. 2), led from the *Porta Capena* (supr. iii. 11 n.). "Latium is traversed by three great roads, the Appia, the Latina, and the Valeria. The Latina lies

between the other two, and falls into the Appia at Casilinum (*so Kramer*), a town distant 19 stadia from Capua. After leaving Rome, it diverges to the left from the Appia, and, after crossing the Tusculan hill (hence *clivosæ*), descends upon Algidum. Afterwards it passes by Ferentinum, Frusino, Fabrateria, Aquinum," Strab. v. 3 § 9, p. 237: Becker, Röm. Alt. i. 168.

56. *Flos* &c.] Vini minister in muliebrem modum ornatus, Sen. Ep. 47 § 5: supr. 111, 186 n., ix. 46 sq., Mart. ix. 23. 11, 12, 60. 3—6, 74. 6, xi. 56. 11, 12, Hor. Sat. ii. 8. 10 Heind., 70.

On the price of such slaves, cf. Mart. i. 59, iii. 62 (Centenis quod emis pueros, et sæpe ducenis, v. 1), xi. 70. 1: Cæsar bought "servitia rectiora politioraque immenso pretio, et cujus ipsum etiam puderet, sic ut rationibus vetaret inferri," Suet. 47: Sen. Ep. 27 § 5 sq., Varr. ap. Gell. xv. 19: Antony, when triumvir, bought two "eximios forma pueros, alterum in Asia genitum, alterum trans Alpes," for 200,000 sesterces, Plin. H. N. vii. 10 (12).

par.] iii. 224.

57. Cf. xiv. 159 sq. *Tull.*] Liv. i. 22: Otia qui rumpet patriæ residues movebit Tullus in arma viros, et jam desueta triumphis Agmina. Virg. Æn. vi. 814 sq. *Anci*] Utinam remeare liceret Ad veteres fines, et mœnia pauperis Anci, Claud. Bell. Gild. 108, 109.

Et, ne te teneam, Romanorum omnia regum
 Frivola. Quod quum ita sit, tu Gætulum Ganymedem
 Respice, quum sities. Nescit tot millibus emptus 60
 Pauperibus miscere puer, sed forma, sed ætas
 Digna supercilio. Quando ad te pervenit ille?
 Quando rogatus adest calidæ gelidæque minister?

58. *ne te ten.*] = quid te morer?
 iii. 183. On the alliteration cf. x.
 122 n.

59. *Friv.*] iii. 198 n. *Ganym.*] The Moor is *your* Ganymede (*infr.* xiii. 43), a name often given to minions such as this *flos Asiæ*: *Mart.* viii. 39. 4, *supr.* 56 n., *Stat. Silv.* i. 6. 34.

60 sq. Lucian, speaking of cup-bearers:—*παῖδας δὲ αὐτῶν τοὺς ᾠραίους καὶ κομήτας οὓς Ὑακίνθους ἢ Ἀχιλλέας ἢ Ναρκίσσους ὀνομάζουσι*, *Saturnal.* 24: *ἀλλ' οὐδὲ ἐς κόρον ὅμως φυσὶ πίνειν τοὺς γὰρ οἰνοχόους ὑμῶν ὥσπερ τοὺς Ὀδυσσεύς ἐταίρους κηρῶ βεβίσθαι τὰ ὦτα*, *ib.* 32: *οἱ διάκονοι πρὸς χάριν μὴδένι μὴδέν, ἀλλὰ μὴδὲ βραδυνέτωσαν*, &c., *ib.* 17: *ὁ οἰνοχόος ἰξὺ δεδορκέτω ἐκ περιωπῆς ἐς ἑκαστον, καὶ ἔλαττον ἐς τὸν δεσπότην, καὶ ἐπ' ὀξύτερον ἀκουέτω*, *ib.* 18: *ὥς ἐπ' ἴσης μετέχειν ἅπαντας καὶ μὴ τὸν μὲν ἐμφορεῖσθαι τῶν ὕψων καὶ τὸν οἰκέτην περιμένειν ἐστῶτα, ἔστ' ἂν ἀπαγορεύσῃ ἐσθίων, ἐφ' ἡμᾶς δὲ ἐλθόντα, ἔτι παρασκευαζομένων ὥς ἐπιβάλοιμεν τὴν χεῖρα, παραμείβεσθαι δείξαντα μόνον τὴν λοπάδα ἢ ὅσον ἐστὶ τοῦ πλακοῦντος τὸ λοιπόν. . . . Προειπεῖν δὲ καὶ τοῖς οἰνοχόοις μὴ περιμένειν, ἔστ' ἂν ἐπτάκις αἰτήσῃ πιεῖν ἡμῶν ἑκαστος, ἀλλὰ ἦν ἅπαξ κελεύσῃ, αὐτίκα ἐγχείαι καὶ ἀναδοῦναι μεγάλην κύλικα ἐμπλησαμένους ὥσπερ τῷ δεσπότη, *ib.* 22.*

Resp.] *sitiensque pocillatore re-*

specto ciliis alterna connivens bibere flagitare, *Apul. Met.* x. 17.

61. *misc.*] *Infr.* 63 n., *Mart.* iii. 57. 2.

62. *Dign.*] "Yet such a face and age do well agree With such disdain," *Holyday*: cf. vi. 169.

63. *cal.*] *Jam defecisset portantes calda ministros, Si non potares, Cæciliane, merum*, *Mart.* i. 12. 3, 4: *ib.* viii. 67. 7, xii. 74. 6, xiv. 113. 1: *Parum agilis est puer, aut tepidior aqua potui; . . . ad ista concitari, insania est*, *Sen. de Ira*, ii. 25 § 1: *ib.* i. 12 § 4: *nec multum refert inter caccabos et aenum, quod supra focum pendet, hic aqua ad potandum calefit, in illis pulmentarium coquitur*, *Dig.* xxxiii. 7. 18 § 3: *arripit poculum, ac desuper aqua calida injecta porrigit ut bibam*, *Apul. Met.* ii. 16. How highly this beverage was esteemed appears from *Mart.* vi. 86. 5, 6 (*Possideat Libycas inesses, Hermumque Tagumque, Et potet calidam . . . aquam*). Hence the *thermopolia*, in which it was sold, were sometimes closed in times of mourning: *τὸν γὰρ πωλήσαντα θερμὸν ὕδωρ ἀπέκτεινεν, ὥς ἀσεβήσαντα*, *Dio lix.* 11 (where he is speaking of Caligula, after Drusilla's death), *Claudius προσέταξε μήτε κρέας πού ἐφθὸν μήθ' ὕδωρ θερμὸν πιπράσκεσθαι καὶ τινὰς ἐπὶ τούτῳ μὴ πειθαρχήσαντας ἐκόλασεν*, *ib.* lx. 6: *Ampelius, Præf. Urb.*

Quippe indignatur veteri parere clienti,
 Quodque aliquid poscas, et quod se stante recumbas. 65
 Maxima quæque domus servis est plena superbis.
 Ecce, alius quanto porrexit murmure panem
 Vix fractum, solidæ jam mucida frusta farinæ,
 Quæ genuinum agitent, non admittentia morsum;
 Sed tener et niveus mollique siligine factus 70
 Servatur domino. Dextram cohibere memento.

A.D. 369, "statuerat, ne taberna vinaria ante horam quartam aperiretur, neve aquam vulgare calefaceret quisquam," Ammian. xxviii. 3 § 4: Tiberius Claudius Nero was nicknamed Biberius Caldius Mero, Suet. 42: Lips. Elect. i. 4.

64. *Quippe*] You must know. *vet.*] i. 132 n.

65. *poscas*,] On the construction, cf. *Madv.* §§ 357, 397.

66. iii. 184 sq. n., *infr.* 74 n.

67. *porr.*] *in* 70. The bread was handed round in *canistra*, *infr.* 74.

Quod non sit Pylades hoc tempore, non sit Orestes, Miraris? Pylades, Marce, bibebat idem. Nec melior panis turdusve dabatur Oresti, Sed par atque eadem cœna duobus erat, *Mart.* vi. 11. 1 sq.: Convivam pascit nigra farina tuum, *Mart.* ix. 3. 4: *ib.* xi. 56. 8 (nigro pane): utrum hic panis sit plebeius, an siligineus, ad naturam nihil pertinet, *Sen. Ep.* 119 § 3: panis durus ac sordidus, *ibid.* 18 § 5: *supr.* 11 n.: *Ter. Eun.* v. 4. 17 *Donat.*

68. *fr.*] Bread too hard to be cut, which has with difficulty been broken into rough lumps: others understand "coarsely ground bread."

69. "The which a man May with

his jaw-tooth rather grind than eat," *Holyday. gen.*] Eorum [*dentium*] adversi acuti morsu dividunt escas, intimi autem conficiunt, qui genuini vocantur, *Cic. N. D.* ii § 134. *agitant*,] *Madv.* § 364. 1.

70. *niv.*] Quamvis reus sum, inquit, et panem candidum edo, *Quintil.* vi. 3 § 60: *Mart.* ix. 3. 3: οὐδ' ὄναρ λευκοῦ ποτὲ ἄρτου ἐμφορηθεῖς, *Lucian, de Merc. Cond.* 17: Non habet panem meus pistor: sed habet villicus, sed habet atriensis, sed habet colonus. Malum panem inquis. Expecta, bonus fiet: etiam illum tenerum tibi et siligineum fames reddet, *Sen. Ep.* 123 §§ 1, 2: Siliginem proprie dixerim tritici delicias: candor est, et sine virtute et sine pondere: E siligine lautissimus panis, pistrinarumque opera laudatissima . . . Pisana candidior, *Plin. H. N.* xviii. 20 (8 and 9): *ib.* 27 (11): Nec nos tanquam optabilis agricolis fallat siligo: nam hoc tritici vitium est, et quamvis candore præstet, pondere tamen vincitur . . . Omne triticum solo uliginoso post tertiam sationem convertitur in siliginem, *Columell.* ii. 9 § 13: *ib.* 6 § 1.

71. *dom.*] *Infr.* 92, 137. *mem.*] vi. 572, ix. 93.

Salva sit artoptæ reverentia! Finge tamen te
Improbulum, superest illic qui ponere cogat.

“Vis tu consuetis audax conviva canistris

Impleri panisque tui novisse colorem?”

75

“Scilicet hoc fuerat, propter quod sæpe relictæ

72. *art.*] Pistoris, vel vasis quo
cibus coquitur, ut Probus inquit,
Schol. Vall. The latter explanation
is the true one: cf. Ego hinc artop-
tam ex proxumo utendam peto,
Plaut. Aul. ii. 9. 4: which verse was
suspected in Pliny's time [xviii. 28
(11), where he seems to make *art.*
i. q. pistor]: τὸ σκεῦος ᾧ τοὺς ἄρτους
ἐνοπτῶσιν, ὃν νῦν ἀρτόπτην κα-
λοῦσι, Poll. x. § 112: *Pigella*, artopta,
genus vasis, *Gloss. Isidor.* ap. Heinr.:
circumferebat Ægyptius puer cli-
bano argenteo panem, Petron. 35.
The bread made in these portable
ovens was called *artopticius*: ‘Ο ἀρ-
τοπτικός ἄρτος καλούμενος κλιβανι-
κίου καὶ φουρνικίου διαφέρει. εἰ δὲ
καὶ σκληρὰς ζύμης ἐργάζη αὐτόν, ἔσται
καὶ λαμπρὸς καὶ εὐβρωτος πρὸς ξηροφα-
γίαν· εἰ δ’ ἐξ ἀνειμένης, ἔσται μὲν
ἐλαφρὸς, οὐ λαμπρὸς δέ, Athen. iii. 28
§ 79, p. 113 A: cf. Plin. l. l. “Ar-
topta is formed from ὁ ἀρτόπτης, as
charta from ὁ χάρτης,” Heinr. “Ve-
rere artoptam in domini delicias,
velut in usum sacrum comparatam,
neque audeas tangere panem in eo
coctum: ubi præsertim Græcam ap-
pellationem Juvenalis irridet more
suo,” Forcell. On this mocking use
of Greek words, cf. iii. 67, 68, infr.
121.

Finge] Infr. viii. 195: Finge so-
lum natum nothum, cujus condi-
tionis erit? Quintil. iii. 6 § 100.

73. *Impr.*] iv. 106 n.: so *impro-*

bitas is used of a *turbidus et clamosus
altercator*, Quintil. vi. 4 § 16.

74. On the licence allowed these
slaves, cf. Eadem causa est, cur nos
mancipiorum nostrorum urbanitas
in dominos contumeliosa delectet:
quorum audacia ita demum sibi in
convivas jus facit, si cœpit a domino
. . . . Pueros quidem in hoc mercan-
tur procaces, et eorum impudentiam
acuunt, et sub magistro habent, qui
probra meditate effundant: nec has
calumnias vocamus, sed argutias,
Sen. Const. Sap. 11 § 3: cogita fili-
orum nos modestia delectari, vernu-
larum licentia: illos disciplina tris-
tiori contineri, horum ali audaciam,
id. de Prov. 1 § 6: Juv. ix. 10, Hor.
S. ii. 6. 66.

Vis tu] *Vis tu* dicit, qui ali-
quem hortatur aut rogat aut evocat
aut modeste jubet, Hand Turs. iv.
82: Vis tu cogitare eum, quem ser-
vum tuum vocas, ex iisdem semini-
bus ortum, eodem frui cœlo, æque
spirare? Sen. Ep. 47 § 8: Raros
colligis hinc et hinc capillos. . . .
Vis tu simplicius senem fateri?
Mart. x. 83. 1, 9: Bentl. ad Hor. S.
ii. 6. 92: Plin. Ep. ix. 17 § 2.

75. *col.*] Supr. 67 n., 70 n. Alio
pane procerum, alio vulgi, tot gene-
ribus usque ad infimam plebem
descendente annona, Plin. H. N. xix.
19 § 4.

[76 sq. It was for this, it seems
(*scilicet*), mutters Trebius to him-

Conjuge per montem adversum gelidasque cucurri
Esquillas, fremeret sæva quum grandine vernus
Jupiter, et multo stillaret pænula nimbo!"

Aspice, quam longo distendat pectore lancem, 80
Quæ fertur domino squilla, et quibus undique septa

self, that I so often left my bed before dawn, and braved cold and hail, in my zeal to do honour to my lord.] Cf. *supr.* 19 sq.

fuerat,] This end I *had* proposed to myself.

78. *Esq.*] xi. 50 n. *grand.*] iv. 87 n.: Quæritur autem, quare . . . vere, jam frigore infracto, grando cadat, Sen. Qu. Nat. iv. 4 § 1.

79. *pæn.*] The Greek φαινόλης (cf. *artopta*, *supr.* 72 n.), Rhinth. ap. Poll. vii § 61, a sleeveless cloak, worn in rainy weather. Hadrian, when trib. pl. looked on it as a good omen, "quod pænulas amiserit, quibus uti tribuni plebis pluviae tempore solebant, imperatores autem nunquam," Spartian. 3 Salmas.: Galba . . pænulam roganti respondit, "Non pluit, non opus est tibi; si pluit, ipse utar," Quintil. vi. 3 § 66: cf. *ib.* § 64 (*supr.* iii. 201 n.): Non querenda est homini, qui habet virtutem, pænula in imbri, Varr. Virg. Div. ap. Non. s. v.: hi quum signum dedissent adesse jam grandinem, quid exspectas, ut homines ad pænulas discurrerent aut ad scortea? Sen. Qu. Nat. iv. 6 § 1: Pænulis frigoris causa ut senes [*senatores*, Becker] uterentur permisit, quum id vestimenti genus semper itinerarium aut pluviae fuisset, Lampr. Al. Sev. 27. The pænula was generally worn in travelling (Cic. p. Mil. § 54, ad Att. xiii. 33. 5), by muleteers (*mulionica*, *id.* p. Sest. § 82), by the soldiery

(Suet. Galb. 6, Sen. de Ben. iii. 28 § 4, v. 24 § 1, Mart. xiv. 129), and by the company at the public spectacles in winter (Tertull. Apol. 6, Lamprid. Comm. 16, Suet. Galb. 6: cf. Hor. Ep. i. 11. 18). It fitted closely to the body (*pænula irretitus*, Cic. p. Mil. § 54: *pænulis astricti et velut inclusi*, Tac. Dial. 39: *Χλαμὺς δὲ θλίψιν καὶ στενοχωρίαν καὶ τοῖς δικαζομένοις καταδίκην μαντεύεται διὰ τὸ ἐμπεριέχειν τὸ σῶμα. Τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ καὶ ὁ λεγόμενος φαινόλης, καὶ εἴ τι ἄλλο τούτοις ὁμοιον*, Artemid. ii. 3, p. 134, 135 Reiff), and was used by both sexes (Dig. xxxiv. 2. 23 § 2, Lamprid. Al. Sev. 27: *matronales*, Trebell. Poll. Quiet. 14): the material was *gausepe*, a woollen stuff [Mart. vi. 59, xiv. 145, Plin. H. N. viii. 73 (48)], or leather (*scortea*: Ad subitas nunquam *scortea* desit aquas, Mart. xiv. 130. 2), but Caligula appeared "depictas gemmatasque indutus pænulas," Suet. 52. To *run* (v. 75) in a dress so tight and so heavy (*gravissimas p.*, Tert. de Cor. Mil. 1) was an additional grievance.

80. iv. 132. *dist.*] Tib. ii. 5. 84.

81. *squilla*,] Weber supposes to have been a lobster. From Plin. Ep. ii. 17 § 28, it seems that *squillæ* were highly esteemed (Mare non sane pretiosis piscibus abundat: *soleas tamen et squillas optimas suggerit*). Apicius (*supr.* iv. 23 n.) spent much of his time at Minturnæ, "*καρίδας* [i. q. *squillas*, Schol. Hor. S. i.

Asparagis qua despiciat convivia cauda,
 Dum venit excelsi manibus sublata ministri.
 Sed tibi dimidio constrictus cammarus ovo
 Ponitur exigua feralis coena patella.
 Ipse Venafrano piscem perfundit, at hic qui
 Pallidus affertur misero tibi caulis olebit

85

4. 58] ἐσθίων πολυτελεῖς, αἱ γίγνονται αὐτόθι ὑπὲρ γε τὰς ἐν Σμύρνῃ μέγισται." On hearing that the fish grew to a great size in Libya, he set sail for that coast. On his arrival the fishermen brought their finest fish, but he, not finding them superior to those of Minturnæ, at once, without disembarking, returned to Italy, Athen. i. 7 § 12, p. 7 B: cf. Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. ii § 24: ingentium squillarum, Cic. Ep. Fam. ix. 10.

82. *Asp.*] Silvestres fecerat natura corrudas, ut quisque demeteret passim: ecce altilis spectantur asparagi: et Ravenna ternos libris rependit (i. e. at Ravenna they grow to the weight of $\frac{1}{3}$ lb.), Plin. H. N. xix. 19 (4): infr. xi. 69, Mart. xiii. 21: on their medicinal properties, cf. Plin. xx. 42.

desp.] i. 159.

83. *exc.*] longorum . . . Syrorum, vi. 351.

84. Martial, of a frugal meal: Divisis cybium latebit ovis, v. 78. 5: Secta coranabunt rutatos ova laceratos, id. x. 48. 11.

cam.] A kind of squilla (Athen. vii. 16. 75, p. 306 D). It was little esteemed: Immodici tibi flava tegunt chrysendeta mulli, Concolor in nostra, cammare, lance rubes, Mart. ii. 43. 11, 12.

85. The *feriæ novemdiales* or *novemdialia*, a meal consisting of *pultes panis merum* (Aug. Conf. vi. 2), or

other simple fare, which was laid on the grave nine days after the burial: φακοὺς καὶ ἄλας, ἃ νομίζουσι Ῥωμαῖοι πένθιμα, καὶ προτίθενται τοῖς νέκυσι, Plut. Cras. 19: ambo [*dicunt*] neutrum [*apii*] genus ad cibos admitendum, immo omnino nefas; nam id defunctorum epulis feralibus dicatum esse, Plin. H. N. xx. 40 (11): the *milvus* would never carry away food *ex funerum ferculis*! ib. x. 12 (10). A physician, discovering signs of life in one for whom all funeral preparations had been made, ordered, "rogum demolirentur, coenam feralem a tumulo ad mensam referrent," Apul. Flor. iv. n. 16 § 95: Becker, Gallus, iii. 296, Tac. Ann. vi. 5 Lips.

86. *Ven.*] *Venafrum*, still called *Venafro*, an ancient town of Samnium on the banks of the Volturnus, and on the borders of Campania (to which Pliny assigns it). Principatum in hoc quoque bono [*oleo*] obtinuit Italia toto orbe, maxime agro Venafrano, ejusque parte quæ Licinianum fundit oleum, Plin. H. N. xv. 3 (2): ib. xvii. 4 (3): Quod vinum [*conferam*] Falerno? Quod oleum Venafro? Varr. R. R. i. 2 § 6: Hor. Od. ii. 6. 16, S. ii. 4. 69, 8. 45, Mart. xii. 63. 12, xiii. 101 (Hoc tibi Campani sudavit bacca Venafri Unguentum: quoties sumis, et istud olet: cf. *olebit* infr. 87).

87. *Pall.*] Ne tibi pallentes move

Lanternam; illud enim vestris datur alveolis, quod
 Canna Micipsarum prora subvexit acuta,
 Propter quod Romæ cum Boccare nemo lavatur. 90
 [Quod tutos etiam facit a serpentibus atris.]
 Mullus erit domini, quem misit Corsica vel quem
 Tauromenitanæ rupes, quando omne peractum est

ant fastidia caules, Nitrata viridis
 brassica fiat aqua, Mart. xiii. 17.

caul.] i. 134. Ungere si caules
 oleo meliore [*cæperis*], Hor. S. ii. 3.
 125: Cujus odorem olei nequeas
 perferre . . . cornu ipse bilibri Cau-
 libus instillat, ib. ii. 2. 59: cf. ib.
 4. 50.

ol.] Madv. § 223 c. Note 2.

88. *Lant.*] ungor olivo, Non quo
 fraudatis immundus Natta lucernis,
 Hor. S. i. 6. 123 sq.: oleum . . . cibis
 fœdum, lucernis utile, Plin. H. N.
 xv. 7.

alv.] Vasis, in quibus vos man-
 ducatis, Schol. infr. vii. 73: totum
 ovorum numerum in alveolum lig-
 neum conferat, Colum. viii. 5 § 13:
 Alveolo cœpit ligneo conspergere
 Humum æstuantem, Phædr. ii. 5. 15.

89. *Canna*] A canoe of reeds,
 such as plied on the Nile, "ex pa-
 pyro et scirpo et arundine," Plin.
 H. N. vii. 57.

Mic.] Micipsa was king of Nu-
 midia, son of Masinissa, uncle of
 Jugurtha, and father of Hiempsal
 and Adherbal, Sall. Jug. 5 sq. Dict.
 Biogr. *subv.*] Has brought up the
 Tiber to Rome.

90. *Propter &c.*] Quia Bocchar
 in balneis illo ungitur [iii. 263 n.].
 Nomen ipsum regis Mauritaniae, Liv.
 xxix. 30: h. l. autem Numidæ ali-
 cujus, Romæ versantis, Juvenalis
 æqualis, Roth: cf. infr. vii. 130, Hor.

S. i. 6. 123 (supr. 88 n.) It is a
 characteristic of the *δυσχερής*, "ἐλαίῳ
 σαπρῷ ἐν βαλανείῳ χρῆσθαι," Theophr.
 Char. 19. Perfumes were used in
 the baths, Sen. Ep. 86 § 10 sq.

91. Omitted in the best MSS. The
 rankness of the oil with which they
 are anointed, secures the Numidian
 snake-charmers from harm." In
 Africa gens Psyllorum fuit . . . ho-
 rum corpori ingenitum fuit virus
 exitiale serpentibus, et *cujus odore*
sopirent eas, Plin. H. N. vii. 2.

atr.] Ille malum virus serpen-
 tibus addidit atris, Virg. G. i. 129.

92. *Mull.*] Mart. ii. 43 (supr. 84
 n.), Sat. iv. 15 n.

93. *Taurom.*] Naxos, an ancient
 city on the east coast of Sicily, was
 razed to the ground by Dionysius
 the elder, B.C. 403 (Diod. xiv. 15).
 The Naxians were scattered about
 in the island until, B.C. 358, Andro-
 machus restored them to Taurome-
 nium, (Diod. xvi. 7,) a town which,
 B.C. 396, the Sicels had founded
 upon and named from Mt. Taurus,
 near the site of Naxos (Diod. xiv.
 59, 87, Strab. vi. p. 268). Tauro-
 menium suffered greatly from the
 slaves under Eunus (ib. p. 272):
 when it took part with Sextus Pom-
 peius against Augustus (App. B. C.
 v. 109, 116), the inhabitants were
 forced to abandon it to a Roman
 colony (Diod. xvi. 7). It is now

Et jam defecit nostrum mare, dum gula sævit,
 Retibus assiduis penitus scrutante macello 95
 Proxima, nec patitur Tyrrhenum crescere piscem.
 Instruit ergo focum provincia, sumitur illinc
 Quod captator emat Lænas, Aurelia vendat.

called *Taormino*, and has remains of a vast theatre.

rup.] Illa audiebamus, nihil esse melius saxatili mullo, Sen. Qu. Nat. iii. 18 § 4 : et si quæ sunt alia saxatilis notæ, quorum pretia vigent, Colum. viii. 17 § 8. Those caught near shore were less esteemed : Nec littoralibus gratia, Plin. H. N. ix. 30 (17).

94. *nostrum*] The Tuscan and Adriatic seas.

dum] iii. 10 n.

gul. &c.] i. 135, iv. 140, xi. 14 : quorum profunda et insatiabilis gula hinc maria scrutatur, hinc terras, &c., Sen. Ep. 89 § 21 : Felicior esset, si in ventrem suum longinqui littoris pisces, et peregrina aucupia congereret ? si conchyliis superi atque inferi maris pigritiam stomachi nauseantis erigeret ? si ingenti pomorum strue cingeret primæ formæ feras, captas multa cæde venantium, id. de Prov. 3 § 6 : id. Ep. 95 § 19, ad Helv. 9 § 9 sq., Sen. Rhet. v. Contr. Præf. (supr. i. 144 n.), ii. Contr. 9 (Fabian. Papir.), Varr. ap. Gell. vii. 16, Macrob. Sat. vii. 5 fin., Plin. H. N. xix. 19 (4), Tac. Hist. ii. 62 (of Vitellius), Ambros. (supr. iv. 51 n.) : Ingeniosa gula est. Siculo scarus æquore mersus Ad mensam vivus perducitur, inque Lucrinis Eruta littoribus vendunt conchyliæ coenas, Ut renorent per damna famem ; jam Phasidos unda Orbata est avibus, Petron. 119. 33 sq. : id. 93, Stat. S.

iv. 6. 6 sq., Claud. Eutrop. ii. 329 sq., Manil. v. 369 sq.

[95, 96. Every cranny of the nearer seas is swept with nets to supply the Roman market, not a fish can there attain its full size.]

mac.] xi. 10 n.

97. *Therefore*, since our own shores are exhausted, the provinces must provide our kitchens with fish.

prov.] iv. 26.

98. From the province the fortune-hunter Lænas obtains fish to be presented to the *orba* [iii. 129 n.] Aurelia, which she again sends to market.

capt.] vi. 40, x. 202, xii. 98 sq. : Mart. iv. 56, v. 18, 39, 60, vi. 62, 63, vii. 66, xii. 91, Lucian, Dial. Mort. 5—9 : quoscunque homines in hac urbe [*Crotona*] videritis, scitote in duas partes esse divisos. Nam aut captantur, aut captant. In hac urbe nemo liberos tollit : quia, quisquis suos heredes habet, nec ad scenas nec ad spectacula admittitur ; sed omnibus prohibetur commodis, inter ignominiosos latitat. Qui vero nec uxores unquam duxerunt, nec proximas necessitudines habent, ad summos honores perveniunt . . . Videbitis, inquit, oppidum, tanquam in pestilentia campos, in quibus nihil aliud est, nisi cadavera, quæ lacerantur, aut corvi, quæ lacerant, Petron. 116 : Hor. Ep. i. 1. 77 sq. Obbar. *vend.*] Sen. Ep. 95 (supr. iv. 15 n.) relates that Tiberius once sent a

Virroni muræna datur, quæ maxima venit
 Gurgite de Siculo; nam dum se continet Auster, 100
 Dum sedet et siccatur madidas in carcere pinnae,
 Contemnunt mediam temeraria lina Charybdim.
 Vos anguilla manet longæ cognata colubræ
 Aut glacie aspersus maculis Tiberinus et ipse
 Vernula riparum, pinguis torrente cloacæ 105
 Et solitus mediæ cryptam penetrare Suburræ.

fine mullet to market which had been sent to him as a present.

99 sq. *mur.*] A kind of sea-eel: Quæ natat in Siculo grandis muræna profundo, Mart. xiii. 80. 1: οἱ δὲ ἐξυμνεῖν οὐκ αἰσχύνονται τὰς σφετέρας ἡδυπαθείας τὰς ἐν τῇ πορθμῷ τῇ Σικελικῇ σμυραίνας πολυπραγμονοῦντες, &c., Clem. Al. Pæd. i. 1 § 3, p. 60 Sylb.: arcessebantur autem murænæ ad piscinas nostræ urbis ab usque freto Siculo, . . . illic enim optimæ a prodigiis esse creduntur, Macrobius. ii. 11: murænæ optimæ flutæ sunt in Sicilia, Varr. R. R. ii. 6 § 2: Plin. H. N. ix. 79 (54): Gell. vii. 16 preferred those of Tartessus. So great was the rage for keeping this fish that "Licinius Muræna took pride in assuming its name," Colum. viii. 16 § 5, Macrobius. l. l., cf. Plin. l. l. Hortensius (or according to others, Crassus, Macrobius, al. ap. Hard. ad Plin. ib. 81 (55), Plut. Mor. 89 A, 811 A, 976 A) went into mourning for a favourite muræna, Plin. ib. Antonia, wife of Drusus, "murænæ, quam diligebat, in aures addidit," ib.

100. *Aust.*] xii. 69, xiv. 268.

101. *mad.*] humidus Auster, Claud. Laud. Stil. ii. 394: cf. Cessat hiems, madidos et siccatur vere capillos, Panegy. ad Pis. 137 (Wernsd. P. L. Min. iii. 252 Lem.)

carc.] x. 181.

102. *Cont.*] Contempsit pelagus, vi. 90: ix. 120, x. 123.

lin.] iv. 45.

103. *ang.*] Vocabula piscium pleraque translata a terrestribus ex aliqua parte similibus rebus, ut anguilla [from *anguis*], Varr. L. L. v. § 77: cf. ἔχῃς, ἔγχελυς.

104. *mac.*] Sine macula (nam sunt et varii) lupos includemus, Colum. viii. 17 § 8.

Tib.] Fastidire docuit fluvialem lupo, nisi quem Tiberis adverso torrente defatigasset, Colum. viii. 16 § 4: Macrobius. ii. 12.

105. *Vern.*] What fish is meant is not clear.

ping.] Lucilius called the *lupus* of the Tiber *ligurritor catillo*: "scilicet qui proxime ripas sterco insectaretur," Macrobius. ib.

torr.] Cloacas, opus omnium dictu maximum, suffossis montibus, atque . . . urbe pensili subterque navigata M. Agrippæ in ædilitate [B.C. 33] post consulatum. Permeant corrivati septem amnes *cursuque præcipiti torrentium modo rapere atque auferre omnia* coacti, insuper imbrium mole concitati, vada ac latera quatunt, Plin. H. N. xxxvi. 24 (15) § 104 sq.

106. The Suburra lay in the hollow formed by the junction of three

Ipsi pauca velim, facilem si præbeat aurem.
 “Nemo petit, modicis quæ mittebantur amicis
 A Seneca, quæ Piso bonus, quæ Cotta solebat
 Largiri (namque et titulis et fascibus olim 110
 Major habebatur donandi gloria), solum
 Poscimus ut coenes civiliter; hoc face et esto,
 Esto, ut nunc multi, dives tibi, pauper amicis.”

valleys; i. that between the Quirinal and Viminal; ii. that between the Viminal and Esquiline; iii. that which separates the northerly portion of the Esquiline from the chief mass of the hill. “This position coincides admirably well with Juv. v. 104 sq., which represents the Cloaca under the Suburra as directly accessible from the Tiber. The remains of the great Cloaca which led from the low grounds in this direction towards the Tiber, were brought to light by excavations in the year 1743,” E. H. Bunbury in *Class. Mus.* v. 219. A small *piazza* in this locality still bears the name *Suburra*, ib. The term seems to have denoted not a single street, but a quarter of the city, ib. Becker *Röm. Alt.* i. p. 532 sq.: *infr.* xi. 51 n.

107. *Ipsi*] Virroni. *p. v.*] dicere.

109. Libras quatuor, aut duas amico, Argentemque togam, brevemque lænam. . . . Quod nemo nisi tu, Labulle, donas, Non es, crede mihi, *bonus*: quid ergo? Ut verum loquar, optimus malorum. Pisones, Senecasque, Memmiosque, et Crispos mihi redde, sed priores, Mart. xii. 36. 1 sq.

Sen.] See his work *De Beneficiis*, e. g. *Gratus esse adversus eum quisquam potest, qui beneficium aut superbe abjecit, aut iratus impegit,*

aut fatigatus, ut molestia careret, dedit? i. 1 § 6: nec aurum, nec argentum, nec quidquam eorum, quæ a proximis accipiuntur, beneficium est, sed ipsa tribuentis voluntas, ib. 5 § 2: quid est ergo beneficium? Benevola actio tribuens gaudium, capiensque tribuendo, in id quod facit prona, et sponte sua parata, ib. 6 § 1: ib. c. 14. Piso conspired against Nero, B.C. 65 (see *Dict. Biogr.*). Is Calpurnio genere ortus . . . claro apud vulgum rumore erat per virtutem aut species virtutibus similes: namque facundiam tuendis civibus exercebat, largitionem adversus amicos, et ignotis quoque comi sermone et congressu, Tac. Ann. xv. 48: Quis tua cultorum, juvenis facunde tuorum Limina pauper adit, quem non animosa beatum excipit, et subito juvat indulgentia censu? Quodque magis dono fuerit pretiosius omni Diligis ex æquo, &c. Bassi (?) Paneg. in Pis. 97 sq. (Wernsd. P. L. Min. iii. 247 Lem.) *Cott.*] vii. 95 n.

112. *civil.*] non civiliter tantum, sed etiam familiariter, Sen. Exc. Cont. iv. Præf.: Baumgarten—Crus. Clav. Suet. s. v. *civilis*: Plin. Pan. ii § 4 sq., 78 § 4. “As an equal with equals.”

113. Cf. ἄλλω γὰρ ὁ τοιοῦτος πλεοντεῖ, καὶ οὐχ ἑαυτῷ, Plat. Menex.

Anseris ante ipsum magni jecur, anseribus par
Altilis, et flavi dignus ferro Meleagri

115

p. 246 E.: St. Luke xii. 21 Wetst.: Pauper amicitiae quum sis, Lupe, non es amicæ, Mart. ix. 3. 1.

114. *Ans.*] Nostri sapientiores, qui eos [*anser*es] jecoris bonitate novere. Fartilibus in magnam amplitudinem crescit; exemptum quoque lacte mulso augetur. Nec sine causa in quæstione est, quis primus tantum bonum invenerit, Scipione Metellus... an M. Seius, Plin. H. N. x. 27 (22): Adhibetur et ars jecori feminarum [*suum*] sicut anserum, id. viii. 77 (51): Athen. ix. 8 § 32, p. 384 C: Aspice quam tumeat magno jecur ansere majus, Miratus dices, *Hoc, rogo, crevit ubi?* Mart. xiii. 58. The geese were fattened on figs:—Pinguibus et ficis pastum jecur anseris albæ, Hor. S. ii. 8. 88: *ἔξεστι δ' εἰπεῖν ἥπατα σεσυκασμένα, ἥπατα συνὲν σεσυκοτραγηκότων, ἢ χηνείων ἥπατων*, Pollux, vi § 49. On this delicacy (Ov. Fast. i. 453, Pers. vi. 71) Heliogabalus fed his dogs, Lamprid. 20 fin.: cf. Mart. iii. 82. 19.

In our own time Strasburg is famous for its *Pâtés de foies gras*, made of the livers of geese, which are enlarged to an unnatural size by shutting the birds up singly in coops, too narrow to allow them to turn, and stuffing them twice a day with maize. They are generally kept in a dark cellar [cf. Aves, quæ conviviis comparantur, ut immotæ facile pinguescant, in obscuro continentur: ita sine ulla exercitatione jacentibus, tumor pigrum corpus invadit, et super (*so Muretus*) membra iners sagina succrescit, Sen. Ep. 122 § 4],

and the winter is the season for fattening them, coolness being essential. In some cases the liver has attained the weight of two or even three lbs., Murray's Hand-book.

115. *Alt.*] The Lex Sumptuaria of C. Fannius Strabo, Cons. B.C. 161, ordained "ne quid volucre poneretur, præter unam gallinam, quæ non esset altilis:" quod deinde caput translatum per omnes leges ambulavit: inventumque diverticulum est, in fraude earum, gallinaceos quoque pascendi lacte addito cibus: multo ita gratiores approbantur, Plin. H. N. x. 71 (50): Pascitur et dulci facilis gallina farina, Pascitur et tenebris. Ingeniosa gula est, Mart. xiii. 62: ib. 63, 64, Varr. R. R. iii. 9 § 19 (includunt in locum tepidum et angustum et tenebricosum [quod motus earum et lux pinguitudini inimica].... evulsis ex alis pinnis et e cauda farciunt turundis hordeaceis, partim admixtis ex farina loliacea, aut semine lini ex aqua dulci. The process occupied twenty-five days, or if the birds were fed on steeped wheat and wine, twenty, ib. §§ 20, 21). Cf. Lucian, de Merc. Cond. 26.

On Meleager (*ξανθὸς Μελεάγρος*, Il. ii. 642), and the Calydonian boar-hunt, cf. Hom. Il. ix. 525 sq., Ov. Met. viii. 270 sq.: Tuscæ glandis aper populator et ilice multa Jam piger, Ætolæ fama secunda feræ, Mart. vii. 27. 1: Qui Diomedeis metuendus setiger agris Ætola cecidit cuspide, talis erat, id. xiii. 93; Ætolo de sue dives edat, id. xiii. 41. 2.

Fumat aper, post hunc tradentur tubera, si ver
 Tunc erit et facient optata tonitrua coenas
 Majores. "Tibi habe frumentum," Alledius inquit,
 "O Libye, disjunge boves, dum tubera mittas."
 Structorem interea, ne qua indignatio desit, 120
 Saltantem spectes et chironomunta volanti

116. *ap.*] i. 141: Solidum aprum Romanorum primus in epulis appositum P. Servilius Rullus, pater ejus Rulli, qui Ciceronis consulatu legem agrariam promulgavit. Tam propinqua origo nunc quotidianæ rei est. Et hoc Annales notarunt, horum scilicet ad emendationem morum: quibus non [*lege ne*] tota quidem coena, sed in principio bini ternique pariter manduntur apri, Plin. H. N. viii. 78 (51): Becker, Gallus, iii. 191 sq., Lucian, Saturnal. 28, esp. Mart. i. 44, Petron. 40.

tub.] De tuberibus hæc traduntur peculiariter: Quum fuerint imbres auctumnales, ac tonitrua crebra, tunc nasci, et maxime e tonitribus: nec ultra annum durare: tenerrima autem verno (?) esse, Plin. H. N. xix. 13 (3) from Theophr. ap. Athen. ii. 19 § 60, p. 62 A. B. Plutarch rejects the fable, Qu. Conv. iv. 2, p. 664 sq., cf. Mart. xiii. 50, infr. xiv. 7.

118. *Tibi habe*] iii. 188 n., Mart. ii. 48. 8, x. 51. 16 (Quæ tua sunt, tibi habe: quæ mea, redde mihi).

frum.] viii. 117 n.: *πυροφόρον Αιβύαν*, Pind. Isthm. 3. 72 (al. 4. 91): id. Pyth. 4. 6, Lucian, Navig. 1, Stat. S. iii. 3. 20.

All.] An unknown gourmand, is willing that the Libyan corn-fleets should cease to supply the poor citizens with bread, provided Libyan *truffles* are sent over for the rich.

119. *dam*] *Madv.* § 352 b. Note 2. *tub.*] *laudatissima Africae [tubera]*, Plin. xix. 11 (2).

120. The *structor* arranged the dishes on the tray, in which they were served up:—penum *struere*, Virg. *Æn.* i. 704: *struere*. Ordinare, componere: unde et *structores* dicuntur ferculorum compositores, Serv. ad l.: infr. vii. 184. Repositorium enim rotundum duodecim habebat signa in orbe disposita, super quæ proprium convenientemque materiæ structor imposuerat cibum, Petron. c. 35. King Juba identified the structor with the Greek *τραπέζοκóμος* or *τραπέζοποιός*, Athen. iv. 21 § 70, p. 170 E. Another part of his office was to carve the dishes (which he did with artistic flourishes, *χειροπομοῦντα*, Sat. xi. 136 sq.), in which capacity he was also called *carptor*, *scissor*, *diribitor*: Mart. x. 48. 15.

121. *Salt.*] Ad symphoniam quatuor tripudiantes procurrerunt, superioremque partem repositorii abstulerunt... *Damus* omnes plausum a familia inceptum... Trimalchio ejusmodi methodio lætus, *Carpe*, inquit. Processit statim scissor, et ad symphoniam ita gesticulatus lacerravit obsonium, ut putares essedarium hydraule cantante pugnare, Petron. 36: Postea culinarum artes, ut clunes spectentur, ut dividantur in tergora ut a pede uno dilatata

Cultello, donec peragat dictata magistri
 Omnia ; nec minimo sane discrimine refert,
 Quo gestu lepores et quo gallina secetur.
 Duceris planta velut ictus ab Hercule Cacus, 125
 Et ponere foris, si quid tentaveris unquam
 Hiscere tamquam habeas tria nomina. Quando propinat

repositoria occupent, Plin. H. N. x. 71 (50) : alius pretiosas aves scindit : pectus et clunes, certis ductibus circumferens eruditam manum, in frusta excutit. Infelix, qui huic uni rei vivit, ut altilia decenter secet : nisi quod miserior est, qui hoc voluptatis causa docet, quam qui necessitatis discit, Sen. Ep. 47 §§ 4, 5 : quanta arte scindantur aves in frusta non enormia, id. de Brev. Vit. 12 § 4 : Quare ars est apud te ministrare, . . . et est aliquis scindendi obsonii magister ? id. de Vit. Beat. 17 § 2.

It is not necessary here to take *saltare* as in Plin. Ep. ix. 34 § 2 (quæ pronuntiabit, murmure oculis manu prosequar. Sed puto me non minus male *saltare*, quam legere, cf. Gesn. ad l.)

chir.] vi. 63, Quintil. i. 11 § 17. A Greek name for a Greek thing, supr. 72 n.

122. xi. 136 sq. n. *dict.*] *Lessons*, Hor. Ep. i. 1. 55, Cic. Fin. ii § 95, iv § 10, N. D. i § 72, Tusc. ii. § 26.

123. *sane*] It must be admitted that it makes no slight difference.

125. Pedibusque informe cadaver Protrahitur, Virg. Æn. viii. 264. On Cacus cf. ib. 190–267, Ov. Fast. i. 554 sq., Prop. iv. 9.

127. *Hisc.*] If you but venture to open your mouth. Nec adversus dictatoriam vim aut tribuni plebis,

aut ipsa plebs attollere oculos aut hiscere audebant, Liv. vi. 16.

tria n.] Most freeborn Romans had 1. a *prænomen* as Publius, which denoted the individual : 2. a *nomen*, as Cornelius, which denoted his *gens* : 3. a *cognomen*, as Scipio, which denoted his *familia* or *stirps*. Freedmen also assumed the *prænomen* and *nomen* of their liberator before their own name, as M. Tullius Tiro : ἐγένετο ἐλεύθερος, καὶ ἀνθ' ἐνὸς ὀνόματος τρία ἔσχε, δύο τοῦ ἀπελευθερώσαντος προσλαβὼν ὀνόματα, Artem. i. 45 : cf. id. v. 91. Hence we may translate (cl. infr. 161 sq.) “as though you were free.” See Auson., tria nomina nobiliorum, Idyll. 11. 80 : Hor. S. ii. 5. 32.

prop.] Πάντες πᾶσι προπινέτωσαν, ἣν ἐθέλωσι, Lucian, Saturnal. 18 : Quod nulli calicem tuum propinas Humane facis, Herme, non superbe, Mart. ii. 15 (cf. *contacta* verse 128) : id. iii. 82. 25 and 31, vi. 44. 6, x. 49 (Propinas modo conditum Sabinum, Et dicis mihi, Cotta, Vis in auro ? 3, 4) : Heus, ait, puer, lautum diligenter ecce illum aureum cantharum mulso contempera, et offer parasito meo, simul quod ei præbiberim commoneto, Apul. Met. x. 16. The one first took a draught, and then passed the cup to the other. So Theramenes, when by order of the thirty tyrants he drank

Virro tibi, sumitve tuis contacta labellis
 Pocula? Quis vestrum temerarius usque adeo, quis
 Perditus, ut dicat regi "bibe?" plurima sunt quæ 130
 Non audent homines pertusa dicere læna.
 Quadringenta tibi si quis deus aut similis dis
 Et melior fatis donaret homuncio, quantus
 Ex nihilo, quantus fieres Virronis amicus!
 "Da Trebio! pone ad Trebium! Vis, frater, ab ipsis 135
 Ilibus?" O nummi, vobis hunc præstat honorem,

hemlock in prison, said to the public slave who brought it: Critiæ propino: vide igitur ut hoc poculum ad eum continuo perferas, Val. Max. iii. 2. Ext. § 6: Sen. de Ben. ii. 21 § 5.

129. *vest.*] Parasitorum.

130. *Perd.*] Reckless. *reg.*] *Infr.* 161 n.

131. Cf. vii. 134: Cultus concessus atque magnificus addit hominibus, ut Græco versu testatum est, auctoritatem, Quintil. viii. Procem. § 20: Καὶ γὰρ ἀνὴρ πενίῃ δεδμημένος οὔτε τι εἰπεῖν οὔθ' εἶναι δύναται, γλῶσσαι δὲ οἱ δέδεται, Theogn. 177, 178.

pert. læn.] *τρίβων.* Cf. iii. 283 n.

132. *Quadr.*] xiv. 236 n. Cf. Multi mirantur, Æmiliane, tam repentinam circa puerum istum pietatem tuam, postquam frater ejus Pontianus est mortuus, quum antea tam ignotus illi fueris, ut sæpe ne in occurso quidem filium fratris tui de facie agnosceres, &c., Apul. de Mag. 98.

134. Hodie sua octingenta possidet; de nihilo crevit, Petron. 38. On the use of *ex*, cf. Hand, Turs. ii. 646.

135. Cf. 1. 101 sq.

ad] Before, as in *ad pedes*, *ad manum*.

frat.] Quoties blandiri volumus his, qui esse amici videntur, nulla adulatio procedere ultra hoc nomen potest, quam ut fratres vocemus, Quintil. Decl. 321, p. 641: Asellus apro quum fuisset obvius, Salve, inquit, frater. Ille indignans repudiat Officium, Phædr. i. 29. 4: Frater, pater, adde; Ut cuique est ætas, ita quemque facetus adopta, Hor. Ep. i. 6. 54: Unumquemque, ut erat ætas, vel fratrem [*so Gruter*] vel filium vel parentem affatus blandissime est, Spartian. Did. Jul. 4: Ecce janitor fidelissime comes et pater meus, et frater meus, Apul. Met. i. 17 Hild.: Capitol. M. Anton. 18, Cic. Verr. iii § 155, Petron. 12 Bosch and index s. v., Tibull. iii. 1. 23 Broukh., Mart. x. 65, Fronto Epist. i. 12 § 1, 28 § 10. So in Greek:—^αἮν ὁ φίλος τι λάβῃ, Δόμινε φράτερ, εὐθὺς ἔγραψεν· ἦν δ' αὖ μή τι λάβῃ, τὸ φράτερ εἶπε μῖνον. ^βὮνια γὰρ καὶ ταῦτα τὰ ῥήματα, Pallad. Alex. Epigr. 31 (Brunck Anal. ii. 413): Dorv. ad Char. iv. 3, p. 433 Lips. On the use of the term in the early church, and the calumnies to which it gave rise, cf. Minuc. 9, Tert. Apol. 39.

136. *Il.*] Taken strictly, the *ilia* (inter eam [*vesicam*] et alvum arteriæ, ad pubem tendentes, quæ *ilia*

Vos estis fratres : dominus tamen et domini rex
 Si vis tu fieri, nullus tibi parvulus aula
 Luserit Æneas nec filia dulcior illo.

[Jucundum et carum sterilis facit uxor amicum.] 140

Sed tua nunc Mycale pariat licet et pueros tres
 In gremium patris fundat semel, ipse loquaci
 Gaudebit nido, viridem thoraca jubebit
 Afferri minimasque nuces assemque rogatum

appellantur, Plin. H. N. xi. 83) cannot have been considered a dainty. But the word is used in a wider sense = lumbus: costam rodere navis, Ilia Laurentis quum tibi demus apri, i. e. You refuse the better and choose the worse, Mart. x. 45. 4: cf. ilia rhombi, Hor. S. ii. 8. 30.

137. *dom.*] Mart. ii. 18. 8. Ipse domi tuæ rector, ipse familiæ dominus, ipse magister convivio, Apul. l. l. (supr. 132 n). If, as a rich man, you would be your patron's lord and master, you must be *orbis* (iii. 129 n). Sunt ei liberi plures. Nam in hoc quoque functus est optimi civis officio, quod fecunditate uxoris large frui voluit eo seculo, quo plerisque etiam singulos filios orbitatis præmia graves faciunt, Plin. Ep. iv. 15 § 3: Sed placet Ursidio lex Julia: tollere dulcem Cogitat heredem, cariturus turture magno, Mullorumque jubis, et captatore macello, Sat. vi. 38 sq.

138. *null.* &c.] Supr. 98 n. Si quis mihi parvulus aula Luderet Æneas, says Dido, Virg. Æn. iv. 328.

140. Dicat prægnantem tua se Cosconia tantum, Pallidior fiet jam pariente Lupus, Mart. xi. 55. 5, 6.

141. If you were rich, to win Virro's regard you must be childless; as it is (nunc, Hand Turs. iv. 339, Cic. Tusc. iii § 2 Kühner, p. Ligar. § 29, p. Arch. § 29; so *νῦν* *δέ*, Matth. § 607, Plat. Apol. p. 38 B.) your wife may have three children at a birth, and yet Virro will not be estranged from you, but amused rather, by the prattle of the baby parasites.

142. *patr.*] i. e. tuum. *ipse*] Virro. *loq.*] nidisque loquacibus escas, Virg. Æn. xii. 475.

143. *nid.*] si liberum turba parvulis imaginibus ceu nidum aliquem sobolis pariter ostendat, Plin. H. N. xxxv. 3 § 12.

thor.] Armilausiam [*Sagum militare*, Du Cange] prasinam, ut simiæ, Schol. It seems to have been a kind of waistcoat;—Hieme quaternis cum pingui toga tunicis, et subucula et thorace laneo, et feminatibus et tibialibus muniebatur, Suet. Aug. 82.

144. *nuc.*] Non ideo quidquam inter illos puerosque interesse quis dixerit, quod illis talorum nucumque et æris minuti avaritia est, his auri argentique, Sen. Const. Sap. 12 § 2: Pers. i. 10 Jahn, Hor. S. ii. 3. 171.

Ac mensam, quoties parasitus venerit infans. 145
 Vilibus ancipites fungi ponentur amicis,
 Boletus domino, sed quales Claudius edit
 Ante illum uxoris, post quem nihil amplius edit.
 Virro sibi et reliquis Virronibus illa jubebit
 Poma dari, quorum solo pascaris odore, 150
 Qualia perpetuus Phæacum auctumnus habebat,

145. *paras.*] So Lucian's parasite boasts that all parents teach their children his art, "Καλῶς γὰρ Δὲ ἔγραψεν ὁ παῖς," λέγοντες, "δότε αὐτῷ φαγεῖν." "Οὐκ ἔγραψεν ὁρθῶς, μὴ δότε," de Paras. 13.

146. Familias nuper interemere [*suilli fungi*], et tota convivium, Anæum Serenum præfectum Neronis vigilum, et tribunos centurionesque. Quæ voluptas tanta ancipitis cibi? Plin. H. N. xxii. 47 (23): Hor. S. ii. 4. 21.

147. From Martial:—Dic mihi quis furor est? turba spectante vocata, Solus boletos, Cæciliane, voras. Quid dignum tanto tibi ventre gulaque precabor? Boletum, qualem Claudius edit, edas, i. 21: Sunt tibi boleti; fungos ego sumo suillos, id. iii. 60. 5: infr. xiv. 8 n.

sed] iv. 27 n.: Odore canibus anum, sed multo replent, Phædr. iv. 17. 19: Mart. i. 108. 3 (infr. vii. 94 n.), ix. 42. 3, xii. 36. 9 (supr. 109 n.).

148. *Ux.*] Minus ergo nocens erit Agrippinæ Boletus, siquidem unius præcordia pressit Ille senis tremulumque caput descendere jussit In cælum, Sat. vi. 620 sq. Inter ea quæ temere manduntur, et boletos merito posuerim, optimi quidem hos cibi, sed immenso exemplo in crimen adductos, veneno Tiberio Claudio principi per hanc occasi-

onem a conjuge Agrippina dato, Plin. H. N. xxii. 46 (22): Veneno quidem occisum convenit: ubi autem et per quem dato discrepat. Quidam tradunt, epulanti in arce cum sacerdotibus, per Halotum spædonem prægustatorem: alii domestico convivio, per ipsam Agrippinam, quæ boletum medicatum avidissimo ciborum talium obtulerat, Suet. Claud. 44: Parricidia, et cædes a Claudio exorsus est; cujus necis etsi non auctor, at conscius fuit: neque dissimulanter, ut qui boletos, in quo cibi genere venenum is acceperat, quasi Deorum cibum [*θεῶν βρῶμα*, Dio lx. 35] posthac proverbio Græco collaudare sit solitus, id. Ner. 33: Dio lx. 34, Tac. Ann. xii. 66, supr. i. 71 n. Claudius was murdered Oct. 13 A.D. 54. (The words, "Nec post boletum opipare medicamentis conditum plus cibi sumpsit," Sen. Apocol. 4 fin. are an interpolation from this passage, not found in the best MSS.)

149. *rel. Vir.*] The more distinguished guests.

150. *Poma*] The dessert came on last: ab ovo Usque ad mala, Hor. S. i. 3. 7.

151. Ἐνθα δὲ δένδρεα μακρὰ πεφύκει, τηλεθόωντα, ὄχνηαι καὶ ῥοιαὶ καὶ μηλέαι ἀγλαόκαρποι, . . . τῶν οὐποτε καρπὸς ἀπόλλυται οὐδ' ἀπολείπει, χεί-

Credere quæ possis subrepta sororibus Afris ;
 Tu scabie frueris mali, quod in aggere rodit
 Qui tegitur parma et galea metuensque flagelli
 Discit ab hirsuta jaculum torquere capella. 155
 Forsitan impensæ Virronem parcere credas ;

ματος οὐδὲ θέρευσ, ἐπετήσιος. ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰεὶ ζεφυρίῃ πνέουσα τὰ μὲν φύει, ἀλλὰ δὲ πέσσει. ὕγχνη ἐπ' ὕγχνη γηράσκει, μῆλον δ' ἐπὶ μήλῳ, Hom. Od. vii. 114 sq.: Stat. S. i. 3. 81, 82, Prop. iii. 2. 11 (al. 1. 51), Ov. Am. i. 10. 56. Hence the proverb *roma dare Alcinoο*, Ov. ex Pont. iv. 2. 10, Mart. vii. 42. 6. cf. infr. xv. 15 sq.

152. Οὐτινι κοιμήσασα θεῶν τέκε Νύξ ἑρεβεννή, Ἑσπερίδας θ' αἷς μῆλα πέρην κλυτοῦ Ὠκεανοῖο χρύσεα καλὰ μέλουσι φέροντα τε δένδρεα καρπὸν, Hes. Theog. 213 sq.: infr. xiv. 114 n. Apollodorus represents Hercules as having in his 11th (or as others, 12th) labour, searched through Africa in vain for the golden apples, which were among the Hyperborei (ii. 5. 11). On the use of the *Hesperidum mala* (as a part of the *crepundia* of the infant Bacchus) in the Orphica and Dionysia, cf. Κῶνος καὶ ῥόμβος καὶ παίγνια καμπεσίγυια, μῆλά τε χρύσεα καλὰ παρ' Ἑσπερίδων λιγυφώνων, Orph. ap. Clem. Al. Protr. 2 § 17: Arnob. v. 19, Lob. Aglaoph. p. 702.

153. "You feast (*frueris*) on a rotten apple, such as the raw recruit gnaws on the *agger* in camp." The difficulty attending this interpretation is that the instrument of correction of soldiers was not the *flagellum*, but the *vitis*. Hence Lobeck understands a barbarian recruit. Others interpret:—"such as the

ape, dressed in uniform, and taught by fear of the lash to hurl a javelin from a goat's back &c." This would require however *ex capella*, which Grang. saw, for he understands by *cap.* a *campidoctor* training an ape. (*quod* &c. quale simia manducat, Schol.: So Häckerm., W. E. Weber, Heinr., Hennin., Rutgers., Claver).

154. *Qui teg.* &c.] tiro, Schol. *met.*] metuens virgæ, vii. 210.

155. *cap.*] Rein (in Becker's Gallus, i. 118) understands this of the shaggy centurion drilling the soldier (*qui tegitur* &c.), senem magistrum, Schol. Vall. (So Lob. Aglaoph. 1325, Roth, Scalig., Ferrar. So *cap.* is used by Ammianus:—Princeps captivos . . . macie jam confectos jussit in medium duci: nostrosque respiciens, "En," inquit, "quos Martia ista pectora viros existimant, deformes illuvie capellas et tetras," xxiv. 8 § 1: sine modo strepentes insulse, "in odium venit cum victoriis suis capella non homo," xvii. 11 § 1: Cf. Suet. Cal. 50, infr. xvi. 17 n.

[156 sq. It is not to spare his purse, that Virro thus stints his guests; no, he sets himself deliberately to work (*hoc agit*, vii. 20, 48: ille rerum se magnitudi addixit; eloquentiam velut umbram, non hoc agens, trahit, Sen. Ep. 100: An hoc agis, ne quid tibi præstitisse videatur, qui me redemit? Quintil. Decl. ix.

Hoc agit, ut doleas; nam quæ comœdia, mimus
 Quis melior plorante gula? Ergo omnia fiunt,
 Si nescis, ut per lacrimas effundere bilem
 Cogaris, pressoque diu stridere molari.
 Tu tibi liber homo et regis conviva videris;

160

§ 11: so *id agere*,—unde nos non id agentes furtim decor ille discentibus traditus prosequatur, *id. Inst. i. 11 § 19*) to tantalize them: he knows no greater enjoyment than to hear them gnash their teeth for vexation.]

157. *com. mim.*] Pliny, speaking of a cœna says:—Audisses comœdum, vel lectorem, vel lyristen, vel, quæ mea liberalitas, omnes, *Ep. i. 15 § 2*: Frequenter comœdis cœna distinguitur, ut voluptates quoque studiis condiantur, *ib. iii. 1 § 9*: *ib. v. 19, ix. 17 § 3* (Quam multi, quum lector aut lyristes aut comœdus inductus est, calceos poscunt, aut non minore cum tædio recubant, &c.), *infr. xi. 178 n.*

158. *Præ mærore adeo miser atque ægritudine Consenui; pæne sum famed emortuus. Ridiculus æque nullus est, quam quando esurit.* *Plaut. Stich. ii. 1. 62—4*: *supr. iii. 152.*

Ergo] Since your chagrin is so diverting, Virro leaves no means of mortifying you untried.

159. *Si nesc.*] Ille ego, si nescis, verus amator eram, *Ov. Heroid. 16, 244*: *Virg. Ecl. 3. 23 Forb.*: Si nescis, Parrhasi, in illo templo pro Olynthiis dona solvuntur, Cestius Pius, *ap. Sen. v. Contr. 34*: “Elegans formula pro *ut hoc scias, ne hoc ignores*,” *Ruhnck.*

bil.] Ὀργίζεται παράσιτος ὢν, ὀργί-

ζεται; οὐκ ἀλλ’ ἀλείψας τὴν τράπεζαν τῇ χολῇ, ὥσπερ τὰ παιδῖ, αὐτὸν ἀπογαλακτιεῖ, *Diphil. ap. Athen. vi. 12 § 51, p. 247 C.*

161 sq. Ἀλλὰ δῆλον ὡς οὐχ ὕδατος οὐδὲ θέρμων, ἀλλὰ περμάτων καὶ ὕψων καὶ οἴνου ἀνθοσμίου ἐπιθυμῶν ἐάλως, καθάπερ ὁ λάβραξ αὐτὸν μάλα δικαίως τὸν ὀρεγόμενον τούτων λαιμὸν διαπαρεῖς. Παρὰ πόδας τοιγαροῦν τῆς λιχνείας ταύτης τὰ πίχειρα, καὶ ὥσπερ οἱ πίθηκοι δεθεῖς κλοιῷ τὸν τράχηλον ἄλλοις μὲν γέλωτα παρέχεις, σεαυτῷ δὲ δοκεῖς τρυφᾶν, ὅτι ἔστι σοι τῶν ἰσχάδων ἀφθόμως ἐντραγεῖν· ἡ δὲ ἐλευθερία καὶ τὸ εὐγενὲς αὐτοῖς φυλέταις καὶ φράτορσι φροῦδα πάντα, καὶ οὐδὲ μνήμη τις αὐτῶν. Καὶ ἀγαπητόν, εἰ μόνον τὸ αἰσχρὸν προσῇν τῷ πράγματι, δοῦλον ἀντ’ ἐλευθέρου δοκεῖν, οἱ δὲ πόνοι μὴ κατὰ τοὺς πάνυ τούτους οἰκέτας, *Lucian, de Merc. Cond. 24*: *ib. 7, 13* (μυρία γὰρ ἔστιν ἀφόρητα ἐλευθέρῳ ἀνδρὶ ἐν αὐταῖς ἡδηταῖς συνουσίαις γιγνόμενα), 21, 22, 23 (δοῦλος οὖν εἰ καὶ πάνυ ἀχθέσῃ τῷ ὀνόματι, καὶ οὐχ ἐνός, ἀλλὰ πολλῶν δοῦλος ἀναγκαίως ἔσῃ, καὶ θητεύσεις κάτω νενευκῶς ἔωθεν εἰς ἐσπέραν “αἰκελίῳ ἐπὶ μισθῷ”), 25: Libertatem et ingenuum pudorem consumpsisti! Qui melior ille, cui servis? pudet dicere, quo pretio hereditatem emancipaveris. Gulæ servis, et sicut muta animalia, objectis cibis in istam cecidisti servitutem, *Quintil. Decl. 298, p. 575*: Parasiti affectant ad gloriam famulandæ libertatis sub auctora-

Captum te nidore suæ putat ille culinæ,
Nec male conjectat. Quis enim tam nudus, ut illum
Bis ferat, Etruscum puero si contigit aurum

mento ventris inter contumelias saginandi, Tert. Apol. 39 Hav. : Mart. ii. 18. 5 sq. 53, ix. 11, Hor. S. ii. 7. 102 sq., Pers. v. 73 sq.

reg.] i. 136, supr. 14, 81, 92, 137, 147, viii. 161 : An honestius dixerim mercenarii salutatoris mendacissimum aucupium circumvolitantis limina potentiorum somniumque regis sui inaugurantis, Colum. R. R. i. Præf. § 9 : Hor. Ep. i. 7. 37 Obbar, ib. 17. 43 Obbar, Pers. i. 67, ii. 37.

162. Ἀτενὲς δὲ τηρῶ τοῦ μαγεῖρου τὸν καπνόν· κἂν μὲν σφοδρὸς φερόμενος εἰς ὀρθὸν τρέχῃ γέγηθα, Diphil. ap. Athen. vi. 8 § 29 p. 236 B : ἔτι δὲ καὶ ἡ κνίσσα ἢ τῶν σκευαζομένων ἐς τὸ δεῖπνον ἀπέκναιέ με . . . οἷον κάθαρμα ἐτεθήπειν, ἀπὸ τῆς κνίσσης τεκμαιρόμενος αὐτοῦ τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν, Lucian, Catapl. 16 : Mart. v. 44. 7 sq.

[163 sq. Who that wore in his boyhood the golden *bullæ*, or even the leathern *bullæ* of the freedman's son, would so demean himself as twice to submit to the insults of such a host?]

164. *Etr.*] Like most of the badges of rank or office at Rome (Liv. i. 8, Becker, Röm. Alt. ii. 2. p. 77 n. 148), the *bullæ* was borrowed from the Etruscans. "Romulus once led in triumph the aged general of the Veientes; διὸ καὶ νῦν ἔτι θύοντες ἐπινίκια, γέροντα μὲν ἄγουσι δι' ἀγορᾶς εἰς Καπιτώλιον ἐν περιπορφύρῳ, βούλλαν αὐτῷ παιδικὴν ἄψαντες . . . Τυρρηνικὴ δὲ πόλις οἱ Οὐνῆιοι," Plut. Rom. 25 : cf. Macrob. i. 6. A Prisco Tarquinio [who came from Etruria] om-

nium primo filium, quum in prætextæ annis occidisset hostem, bulla aurea donatum constat : unde mos bullæ duravit, ut eorum qui equo meruissent filii insigne id haberent, ceteri lorum, Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 4 § 10 : so Macrob. who adds :—" bulla gestamen erat triumphantium, quam in triumpho præ se gerebant, inclusis intra eam remediis quæ crederent adversus invidiam valentissima [on the use of the *bullæ* as a charm, cf. aurum . . . infantibus applicatur, ut minus noceant quæ inferantur veneficia, Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 25 (4) § 84 : *fascinus*, ib. xxviii. 7 (4) : *præbia*, a præbendo ut sit tutus, quod sint remedia in collo pueris, Varr. L. L. vii. § 108] : hinc deductus mos ut prætexta et bulla in usum puerorum nobilium usurparentur : . . . alii putant eundem Priscum . . . instituisse, . . . ut patricii bulla aurea cum toga cui purpura prætextitur uterentur, duntaxat illi quorum patres curulem gesserant magistratum [Liv. xxvi. 36 attributes the right to the sons of senators] : ceteris autem ut prætexta tantum uterentur indultum, sed usque ad eos quorum parentes equo stipendia justa meruissent," ib. In the 2d Punic war, "concessum ut libertinorum quoque filii, qui ex justa duntaxat matrefamilias nati fuissent, togam prætextam et lorum in collo pro bullæ decore gestarent," ib. From this passage, and from existing specimens, we learn that the *bullæ* was hollow : it was suspended from the

Vel nodus tantum et signum de paupere loro? 165
 Spes bene cœnandi vos decipit: "Ecce dabit jam
 Semesum leporem atque aliquid de clunibus apri;
 Ad nos jam veniet minor altilis." Inde parato *butler*
 Intactoque omnes et stricto pane tacetis.
 Ille sapit, qui te sic utitur: omnia ferre 170
 Si potes, et debes; pulsandum vertice raso

neck (*χρυσᾷ περιδέρα*, Plut. Sertor. 14: cf. Quæst. Rom. 53. p. 277 C), and rested upon the breast (Bulla aurea insigne erat puerorum prætextatorum, quæ dependebat eis a pectore, Paul. Diac. p. 29. Lind.) That it was the distinction of the free-born appears from Cic. (Non vestitus, sed fortuna popularis videbatur: neque te tam commovebat quod ille cum toga prætexta, quam quod sine bulla venerat. Vestitus enim neminem commovebat is, quem illi mos et jus ingenuitatis dabat. Quod ornamentum pueritiæ pater dederat, indicium atque insigne fortunæ, hoc ab isto prædone ereptum esse, graviter et acerbe homines ferebant, Verr. i § 152) and from Suet. (venaliciarii quum Brundisii gregem venalium e navi educerent, formoso et pretioso puero, quod portitores verebantur, bullam et prætextam togam imposuere, facile fallaciam celarunt. Romam venitur: res cognita est: petitur puer, quod domini voluntate fuerit liber, in libertatem, de Clar. Rhet. 1). Cf. Jahn ad Pers. v. 31, Plut. Qu. Rom. 101, Plaut. Rud. iv. 2. 127, Juv. xiii. 33, xiv. 5.

165. *paup.*] paupere clavo, Stat. S. v. 2. 18. *lor.*] Bulla suspendi in collo infantibus ingenuis solet aurea, *libertinis scortea*, Ascon. ad Cic. l. l.

166. i. 133 sq.: Juvat illa te resi-

dua potio, et ex locupletis cœna nescio quid intactum. Cædentis manus oscularis, et ferrum (?) portas, fame periturus, si ille nihil malefecerit, Quintil. Decl. 298 p. 575: Amicis si quando de prandio suo mittere voluit, misit offulas binas, aut omasi partem, aliquando lumbos gallinaceos. Phasianum nunquam privato convivio comedit, aut alicui misit, Jul. Capit. Pertin. 12: Dio lxxiii. 3 fin., Plin. Pan. 49 § 6, Lucian, de Merc. Cond. 26.

Ecce &c.] Says the hungry parasite to himself.

167. *de*] i. 34. *apr.* Supr. 116.

168. *alt.*] Supr. 115. "A capon too small for my lord."

Inde] In hope of this.

169. *strict.*] The bread which you have extorted from the slaves (*par.*) you do not touch, but keep in readiness for use, like a *drawn* sword: Non timeo strictas in mea fata manus, Ov. Am. i. 6. 14.

170. Virro shows his nice discrimination of character in selecting you as his butt; if you can tamely put up with every affront, you deserve the worst.

171. *vert. ras.*] You will one day act the *morio* with shaven crown: Placebit et ille, qui vultus suos novacula mutat? infidelis erga faciem suam, quam non contentus Saturno

Præbebis quandoque caput, nec dura timebis
 Flagra pati his epulis et tali dignus amico.

et Isidi et Libero proximam facere, insuper contumeliis alaparum sic objicit, quasi de præcepto Domini ludat? Docet scilicet et diabolus verberandam maxillam patienter offerre, Tert. de Spect. 23: Mimis nimirum dii gaudent: delectantur, ut res est, stupidorum capitibus rasis, salpittarum sonitu atque plausu, Arnob. vii. 33: a calvis mimicis, Non. s. v. *Calvitur*: Ξυρᾶσθαι δὲ δοκεῖν τὴν κεφαλὴν ὅλην Αἰγυπτίων θεῶν ἱερεῦσι, καὶ γελωτοκιοῖς, καὶ τοῖς ἐξ ἔθους ἔχουσι ξυρᾶσθαι, ἀγαθόν, Artemid. i. 22. Baldness was looked upon as a fair subject of ridicule (see Aristoph. Nub. 540 sq. Schol., supr. iv. 38 n., Suet. Cæs. 45), and accordingly parasites and others were brought bald upon the stage (Jacobs ad Luciani Epigr. 18 ap.

Brunck, Anal. ii. p. 311). That parasites sometimes suffered as much from *alapæ* (Tert. Arnob. supr., cf. Sat. viii. 192) as these mimi, appears from Ter. Eun. ii. 2. 13 Lindenbr.: cf. Antiph. ap. Ath. vi. 9 § 35 p. 238 E (where the parasite boasts of being τύπτεσθαι, μύδος).

172. *præb.*] x. 270, 345. *quând.*] xiv. 51 n.

173. *Flagra*] A slave's punishment, supr. 153 n., infr. x. 109 n., Hor. S. i. 3. 119 Torrent., Dig. ii. 4. 10 § 12, 10. 7 § 2, ib. 45, xlix. 14. 12: Apparuit subito C. Cæsar, et petere illum [*Claudium*] in servitum cœpit: producit testes, qui illum viderant ab illo flagris, ferulis, colaphis vapulantem. Adjudicatur C. Cæsari, Sen. Apocol. 15: Cic. p. C. Rabir. § 12.

SATIRE VII.

TILL now for very want men of letters have been driven to the humblest pursuits (1—7); which yet, all unworthy as they are, must be chosen rather than the baser arts by which slaves rise to wealth (8—16). Henceforth, however, the poet has a friend in Cæsar: other patrons applaud his genius, but leave him to starve; so that, if he have no better hope, he would do well to burn his poems and renounce the muse (17—35). The rich man, to avoid giving poets their due, will be a brother poet, and free of the guild; at most he will (which he can do without expense) lend a dusty room for recitation, and freedmen to applaud (36—47). Still the poetic frenzy is not cured by all this neglect (48—52). To be worthy of the name, however, the poet should be relieved from vulgar fears and vulgar cares (53—73). He *should be*, but in fact while pantomimes, nay, even wild beasts are well provided for, the most admired poets must starve or write verses to order for a Paris (73—97).

The historian's recompense is even less than the poet's (98—104).

Nor let it be said that poets and historians are justly neglected as mere drones, of no service to their kind. For pleaders too, however (to deceive their creditors or allure clients) they may magnify their gains, are thought to be well repaid for their efforts by the present of a ham and a few jars of wine. True, those who make a show of wealth are better paid: but then the expense of this display, in Rome, is ruinous (105—149).

Harder still is the rhetorician's fate. Not only must he hear his class droning forth day after day denunciations of tyrants or advice to Hannibal, but (if he would not lose all reward of his labour) must come out, like an owl into sunshine, from the privacy of his school to the bustle of the courts, in order to claim his scanty dues. Gladly would he lay by his *Elements of Rhetoric*, to make a fortune like Chrysogonus as a musician (150—177). Men lavish money on their houses and on their cooks, but have nothing to spare for Quintilian. Yet *he* is no fair sample of his class: he lives in affluence, but that is owing to his luck. Luck can make of a slave a king, of a rhetorician a consul. Thrasy-machus and Rufus more truly represent the ordinary fate of rhetoricians in these our days (178—214.)

Most of all is the grammarian to be pitied. Ill-paid or not paid at all, plundered by stewards and pedagogues, he is yet required not only him-

self to possess universal knowledge and a spotless character, but also to exercise a vigilant superintendence over every act and every look of each of his pupils (215—243).

The date of this Satire is uncertain. The mention of the Thebais (83 n.), which was completed A.D. 94, forbids us to place it earlier than the last year of Domitian's reign (A.D. 81—96). But the opening lines, which speak of the arts as reviving under Cæsar's smile after a period of neglect, will not apply to Domitian's time: it only remains for us to inquire whether they may be best referred to Nerva, Trajan, or Hadrian. Hadrian (A.D. 117—138) may be left out of the account, for though he was an encourager of learning (*omnes professores et honoravit et divites fecit*, Spartian. 3: cf. Aur. Vict. de Cæs. 14), yet it cannot be said that it was neglected (*tristes . . . Camenas*, 2) by his predecessor Trajan.

Nerva (A.D. 96—98) is addressed by Martial in words very similar to those of Juvenal:—*Contigit Ausoniæ procerum mitissimus aulæ Nerva, licet toto nunc Helicone frui*, xii. 6. 1, 2,

Most however fix upon Trajan as the Cæsar intended. For if Nerva was a patron of letters, still in two years he could do little to recover them from their decline; the *Camenæ* might be found *tristes* by his successor: cf. *Quid? vitam, quid? mores juventutis quam principaliter formas! Quem honorem dicendi magistris, quam dignationem sapientiæ doctoribus habes! Ut sub te spiritum et sanguinem et patriam receperunt studia &c.!* Plin. Pan. 47 § 1. Teuffel and C. F. Hermann think that this view is confirmed by the fact that Trajan had a favourite actor, Pylades (Dio lxxviii. 10), who, they suppose, may have been the actor who is said to have taken offence at verse 87 (*Quod non dant procures, dabit histrio*): but the whole story seems unworthy of credit.

Cf. Theocr. Id. xvi. 5 sq., Pallad. Alex. Epigr. 9, 14, 41—46 (Brunck Anal. ii. pp. 408, 409, 415 sq.), Tac. Dial. 9, 10, Mart. i. 77, iii. 4, 38 (infr. 91 n.), iv. 46 (infr. 119 n.), v. 56, vi. 8, vii. 64. 7, 8, viii. 56 (infr. 69 n.), ix. 74 (infr. 27 n.), x. 76, xi. 3, xii. 6, Auson. Epigr. 136.

ET spes et ratio studiorum in Cæsare tantum.

Solus enim tristes hac tempestate Camenas

Respexit, quum jam celebres notique poetæ

1. *rat.*] Motive. *Cæs.*] Probably Trajan (Teuffel, C. F. Hermann, W. E. Weber, &c.).

2. *trist.*] Domitian, though at one time he feigned a love of letters, afterwards neglected them: in pri-

misque poeticæ studium [*simulavit*], tam insuetum antea sibi, quam postea spretum et abjectum: recitavitque etiam publice, Suet. Dom. 2.

3. *Resp.*] ἐπεσκέψατο, St. Luke i. 68: lætiores videbis, quos nunquam

Balneolum Gabiis, Romæ conducere furnos
 Tentarent, nec foedum alii nec turpe putarent 5
 Præcones fieri, quum desertis Aganippes
 Vallibus esuriens migraret in atria Clio.
 Nam si Pieria quadrans tibi nullus in umbra

fortuna respexit, quam quos deseruit, Sen. de Tranq. An. 8 § 2.

4. *Baln.*] Poets are forced to become *balneatores* in order to gain a livelihood. Besides the public baths (in publico lavari, Plin. Ep. iii. 14 § 6.) and those in private houses, there were also *balnea meritoria*, to which any one was admitted on payment of a small sum (quadrante lavari, Juv. vi. 447: cf. ii. 152, Hor. S. i. 3. 137, Sen. Ep. 86 § 8, Mart. iii. 30. 4, viii. 42. 3, Becker, Gallus, iii. 84). The calling of *balneator* appears to have been in bad repute, Dig. iii. 2. 4 § 2.

Gab.] x. 100 n.: in so small a place but little custom could be expected.

furn.] Bakehouses, such as are still to be seen at Pompeii: muliere vulgari, Antiochi cujusdam furnariam exercentis filia, Suet. Vit. 2.

6. *Præc.*] How much the *præcones* were despised, and how great were their gains, appears from iii. 33 n., ib. 157. Gallonius in particular obtained great notoriety from the verses of Lucilius:—O Publi, O gurges, Galloni: es homo miser, Cœnasti in vita nunquam bene, quum omnia in ista Consumis squilla atque acipensere cum decumano, ap. Cic. Fin. ii § 24, cf. ib. §§ 25, 90, Quintil. infr. xi. 3 n.: ut in capite fortunisque hominum honestissimorum dominantur ii, qui relictâ bonorum virorum disciplina, et quæstum et

sumptum Gallonii sequi maluerunt, Cic. p. Quint. § 94, cf. ib. § 11 sq: Galloni præconis erat acipensere mensa Infamis, Hor. S. ii. 2. 47: Mart. iv. 5. 4, v. 56 (Cui tradas, Lupe, filium magistro, Quæris sollicitus diu, rogasque. Omnes grammaticosque rhetorasque Devites, moneo; nihil sit illi Cum libris Ciceronis aut Maronis. Famæ Tutilium suæ relinquat. Si versus facit, abdicet poetam. Artes discere vult pecuniosas? Fac discat citharædus aut choraules. Si duri puer ingeni videtur Præconem facias vel architectum), vi. 8. *Præcones* were not eligible to the rank of *decuriones*, so long as they followed their calling, Tab. Heracl. ap. Becker, Röm. Alt. ii. 2. p. 383, Cic. ad Fam. vi. 18 § 1.

Agan.] 'Εν 'Ελίκωνι δὲ πρὸς τὸ ἄλσος ἰόντι τῶν Μουσῶν, ἐν ἀριστερᾷ μὲν ἡ 'Αγανίππη πηγὴ θυγατέρα δὲ εἶναι τὴν 'Αγανίππην τοῦ Περμησσοῦ λέγουσι· ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ οὗτος ὁ Περμησσοῦ περὶ τὸν 'Ελίκωνα, Pausan. ix. 29 § 3.

7. Hungry Clio leaves the springs of Helicon for the auction-rooms: atrium auctionarium, Orell. Inscr. 3439: At hoc etiam nequissimi homines, consumptis patrimoniis, faciunt, ut in atriis auctionariis potius, quam in triviis aut in compitis auctionentur, Cic. Leg. Agr. i § 7: ab atriis Liciniis atque a præconum consessu, id. p. Quint. § 12: cf. ib. § 25.

8. If amid the groves of the muses

Ostendatur, ames nomen victumque Machærae,
 Et vendas potius, commissa quod auctio vendit 10
 Stantibus, œnophorum tripodes armaria cistas,
 Alcithoen Pacci, Thebas et Terea Fausti.
 Hoc satius, quam si dicas sub iudice "Vidi,"
 Quod non vidisti: faciant equites Asiani,
 [Quamquam et Cappadoces faciant equitesque Bithyni],

(Hæc ego Pieria ludebam tutus in umbra, Mart. ix. 85. 3: infr. 58, 59) you cannot find a livelihood, rather choose the meanest trade than enrich yourself by perjury.

9. *Mach.*] A *præco* of the day (Weber, from the name *μάχαιρα*, supposes him to have been a cook).

10. *com.*] Ubi licitantes utrinque pretio pugnant; translate a gladiatoribus, Grang. supr. i. 162 n.

11. *œn. &c.*] The various articles put up to sale by the poet in his new character of auctioneer.

arm.] Cupboards.

12. *Pacc. Faust.*] Tragic poets of the day, who must part with their all, even their poems.

Alc.] Alcithoe, daughter of Minyas, for her refusal to share in the worship of Bacchus, was changed into a bat, Ov. Met. iv. 1 sq., 388 sq.

Theb.] The scene of the tragedies of Œdipus Rex, the Seven against Thebes, and the Epigoni (Welcker, Griech. Trag. iii. 1490).

Ter.] How Tereus violated his sister-in-law Philomela, and how his wife Procne served up to him his son Itys, and how the three were transformed into birds, is told by Ov. Met. vi. 424 sq., cf. Thuc. ii. 29. *Tereus* was the subject of tragedies by Sophocles, Philocles, Carcinus

the younger, and Attius (Welcker, l. l. p. 1495), cf. infr. 92, Sat. vi. 644.

13. *sub*] Sub iudice morum, iv. 12: x. 69, xv. 26, Hor. A. P. 78, Pers. v. 80, Ov. Met. xi. 156.

Vidi,] (*audeat ille*) pugnoscui vidit dicere "Vidi," xvi. 30 n.

14. Quantam Asiaticis testibus fidem habere vos conveniret, Cic. p. Flacc. § 60, ib. c. 25—27. • Since the Cappadocians and Bithynians are included in the Asiani, and the first syllable of Bithyni is elsewhere (Juv. x. 162, xv. 1) long, v. 15 appears to be spurious.

15. *Capp.*] Qui Cappadoces dicerentur habere studium naturale ad falsa testimonia proferenda, qui nutritia pueritia in tormentis equuleum sibi facere dicuntur, ut in eo se invicem torquerent, et quum in poena perdurarent, ad falsa testimonia se bene venundarent, Schol. Pers. vi. 77. *Τρία κάππα κάκιστα· Καππαδοκία, Κρήτη καὶ Κιλικία*, Suid. s. v. *Κάππα διπλοῦν: Καππαδόκαι φαῦλοι μὲν αἰεὶ ζώνης δὲ τυχόντες φαυλότεροι· κέρδους δ' εἵνεκα φαυλότατοι*, Demodoc. Epigr. 3 (Brunck, Anal. ii. 56). *Civis non Syriaeve, Parthiæve, Nec de Cappadocis eques catastis, Sed de plebe Remi, Numæque verna, Jucundus probus innocens amicus, Lingua doctus utraque, cujus unum est, Sed magnum vitium quod est*

Altera quos nudo traducit Gallia talo.

16

Nemo tamen studiis indignum ferre laborem

Cogetur posthac, nectit quicunque canoris

Eloquium vocale modis laurumque momordit.

poeta, Pullo Mævius alget in cucullo, Mart. x. 76. 2 sq. Cappadocem modo abreptum de grege venalium diceret, Cic. p. Red. in Sen. § 14: cf. supr. i. 104 n., iii. 58 sq., 62 n., Pers. vi. 77 Jahn.

16. *Alt. Gall.*] New Gaul; i. e. Galatia, or Gallogræcia, so named from the Gallic tribes Trocmi Tolistoboi and Tectosages, who, separating from the main body of Gauls under Brennus, were invited into Asia B. C. 278 by Nicomedes of Bithymia, and were settled in the district to which they gave name by Attalus B. C. 238 (Liv. xxxviii. 16 sq., Strab. xii. p. 566, Memn. ap. Phot. Cod. 224, p. 227 sq. Bekker). The Galatians are called *Galli* by Hor. Epod. 9. 18. On the Galatian slaves, cf., Hinc fora venalis Galata ductore frequentat, Claud. in Eutr. i. 59.

nud.] i. 111 n. On the great wealth often acquired by freedmen, cf. Calvisius Sabinus memoria nostra fuit dives: et patrimonium habebat libertini et ingenium, Sen. Ep. 27 § 4, ib. 86 § 6 (infr. 178 n.): hence they become *equites*, as having the *census equester*, supr. i. 102 sq., iii. 131 sq., iv. 32: Postea gregatim insigne id [*the golden ring*] appeti cœptum. Propter hæc discrimina Caius princeps decuriam quintam adjecit, tantumque enatum est fastus, ut quæ sub divo Augusto impleri non potuerant decuriæ, non capiant eum ordinem *passimque ad ornamenta ea*

etiam servitute liberati transilient, quod antea nunquam erat factum, quoniam in ferreo annulo et equites judicesque intelligebantur; adeoque promiscuum id esse cœpit, ut apud Claudium Cæsarem in censura ejus unus ex equitibus Flavius Proculus quadringentos ex ea causa reos postularet; *ita dum separatur ordo ab ingenuis, communicatus est cum servitiis*, Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 8 (2) § 32 sq.: Schol. Juv. v. 3, Tac. H. i. 13, ii. 57: Libertinos, qui se pro equitibus Romanis agerent, publicavit, Suet. Claud. 25, id. Galb. 14, Vitell. 12, Dio xlviii. 45, liii. 30, Ov. Trist. iv, 10. 8.: tonsor dominæ munere factus eques, Mart. vii. 64. 2: id. ii. 29, Stat. S. iii. 3. 144, Tertull. de Res. 57 fin., Epict. Diss. iv. 1 § 38. Inter ceteros alimenta liberto relicta non idcirco non debentur, quia jus aureorum annulorum ab Imperatore libertus acceperit, Dig. xl. 10. 1 init.: cf. ib. ll. 2—6, Novell. lxxviii.

trad.] Sends across the sea.

19. *laur.*] Ἡσίοδον . . . τὸν μετὰ τὸν Ὀμηρον τὸ τῶν Μουσῶν δάφνη-φάγον θρέμμα, Boisson. Anecd. iii. 385: Καί μοι σκῆπτρον ἔδον, δάφνης ἐριθηλέος ὄζον, Hesiod, Theog. 30 (παρόσον ἡ δάφνη ἐνεργεῖ πρὸς τοὺς ἐν-θουσιασμούς. Σοφοκλῆς [Fragm. 777 Dind.]. Δάφνην φαγὼν ὀδόντι πρὶε τὸ στόμα, Schol. ad loc.). Leaves of bay were eaten by the Delphic priestess, ἡ πρόμαντις . . . μασσησμένη τῆς δάφνης, Lucian, Bis Acc. 1: cf. Tibull. ii. 5. 63, and on the bay

Hoc agite, O juvenes! circumspicit et stimulat vos 20

Materiamque sibi ducis indulgentia quærit.

Si qua aliunde putas rerum exspectanda tuarum

Præsidia, atque ideo croceæ membrana tabellæ

Impletur, lignorum aliquid posce ocius et quæ

Componis dona Veneris, Telesine, marito, 25

Aut clude et positos tinea pertunde libellos.

Frangere miser calamos vigilataque proelia dele,

as sacred to Apollo, Müller, Dor. ii. 8 § 7, Spanh. ad Callim. Del. 94, Meurs. ad Lycophr. 6, Herm. Gottesd. Alterth. § 40. 11.

20. *Hoc agite*,] *ἔταν ἄρχων πρὸς ἄρτισιν ἢ θυσίαις διατρέβη, βοῶσιν, *Οκ ἄγε· σημαίνει δὲ ἡ φωνή, Τοῦτο πρᾶσσε, συνεπιστρέφουσα καὶ κατακοσμοῦσα τοὺς προστυγχάνοντας*, Plut. Num. 14: Ut dici solet, AD QUOD VENIMUS HOC AGE, Tert. adv. Marc. iv. 7: Hoc agite, optimi juvenes! proposita est inter parentes ac liberos honesta contentio, Sen. de Ben. iii. 36 § 2: Hor. Ep. i. 18. 88, Plaut. Asinar. Prol. 1, Quintil. Decl. 339, p. 669, Suet. Calig. 58 Torrent. and Græv., cf. supr. v. 157, infr. 48, Brisson. de Form. i. 17.

21. *duc*.] ii. 104, iv. 145. *in*.] Tac. Dial. 9 (infr. 80 n.), Better were it to burn your poems at once, than to look for patronage to any other than Cæsar.

23. *croc*.] "The parchment of the saffron-coloured tablet" seems to be a note-book, with leaves of parchment, and wooden boards covered with stained parchment; positis bicolor membrana capillis, Pers. iii. 10 (so Weber, and, apparently, Rein and Hertzberg, Becker's Gall. ii. 319 sq.). See, however, the Schol. "*tab. i. e. paginam*." Hos eme

[*libellos*], quos arctat brevibus membrana tabellis, Mart. i. 3. 3.

25. *Ven. mar.*] Vulcan, Hor. S. i. 5. 74 Heind.: Vovit . . . Electissima pessimi poetæ Scripta tardipedi Deo daturam, Infelicibus ustulanda lignis, Catull. xxxvi. 4 sq.: Tib. i. 9. 49.

Tel.] Another Telesinus, wealthy and miserly, is addressed by Martial.

26. *cl.*] In *scrinia*, or *capsæ*: Secreta quære carmina, et rudes curas, Quas novit unus, scrinioque signatas, Custodit ipse virginis pater chartæ, Mart. i. 67. 5 sq.: Odisti claves et grata sigilla pudico, Hor. Ep. i. 20. 3 Obbar.

tin.] Hor. Ep. i. 20. 12: "Littera me pavit, nec quid sit littera, novi. In libris vixi, nec sum studiosior inde, Sympos. Æn. 16 (Wernsd. P. L. Min., vol. vii. p. 362 Lem.): Conditus ut tineæ carpitur ore liber, Ov. ex Pont. i. 1. 72: Quam multi tineas pascunt blattasque diserti, Mart. vi. 60. 7: id. xiii. 1. 2, xiv. 37," Obbar.

27. Frange, puer, calamos, et inanes desere Musas; . . . quid enim tibi fistula reddet Quo tutere famem? Calpurn. Ecl. iv. 23. At me litterulas stulti docuere parentes, Quid cum grammaticis rhetoribusque mihi? Frange leves calamos, et scinde, Thalia, libellos, Si dare

Qui facis in parva sublimia carmina cella,
 Ut dignus venias hederis et imagine macra.
 Spes nulla ulterior; didicit jam dives avarus
 Tantum admirari, tantum laudare disertos,

30

sutori calceus ista potest, Mart. ix. 74. 7 sq.

vig.] carmen vigilatum, Ov. Fast. iv. 109.

28. *cella,*] pauperum cellas, Sen. Ep. 18 § 5: Mart. iii. 48, vii. 20. 21, esp. servorum cella; cf. Sen. de Tranq. An. 8 § 4, Cic. Phil. ii § 67. On the *lucubratio*, cf. i. 51 n.: Scribimus inclusi, Pers. i. 13: Carmina secessum scribentis et otia quærent, Ov. Trist. i. 1. 41.

29. *ven.*] May come forward; Non ego divitibus venio præceptor amandi, Ov. A. A. ii. 161.

hed.] quorum imagines lambunt Hederæ sequaces, Pers. Prol. 5. Si quis habes nostris similes in imagine vultus, Deme meis hederas Bacchica sorta comis, Ov. Trist. i. 7. 1 sq.: Hor. Od. i. 1. 29: Pastores, hedera crescentem ornate poetam, Virg. Ecl. vii. 25: Hedera autem coronantur poetæ, quasi Libero consecrati; qui et ut Bacchæ insaniunt; vel quod semper et vivunt et virent hederæ, sicut carmina et æternitatem merentur, Serv. ad l. Τὸν σε χοροῖς μέλψαντα Σοφοκλέα, παῖδα Σοφίλου, τὸν τραγικῆς Μούσης ἀστέρα Κεκρόπιον, πολλάκις ἐν θυμέλῃσι καὶ ἐν σκηνῇσι τεθελῶς βλαισὸς Ἀχαρνίτης κισσὸς ἔρεψε κόμην, Simm. Epigr. 1 (Brunck, Anal. ii. 168, cf. Jacobs, vol. vi. p. 330 sq.): Quid possunt hederæ Bacchi dare? Mart. i. 77. 7.

im.] ii. 4 sq. Non est prætereundum et noviciū inventum; siquidem non ex auro argentove

aut certe ex ære in bibliothecis dicantur illis quorum immortales animæ in locis iisdem loquuntur, quin immo etiam quæ non sunt finguntur pariuntque desideria non traditos vultus, sicut in Homero evenit? Quo majus, ut equidem arbitror, nullum est felicitatis specimen, quam semper omnes scire cupere, qualis fuerit aliquis. Asinii Pollionis hoc Romæ inventum, qui primus bibliothecam dicendo ingenia hominum rem publicam fecit, &c., Plin. H. N. xxxv. 2 § 9 sq. ista exquisita, et cum imaginibus suis descripta sacrorum opera ingeniorum, in speciem et cultum parietum comparantur, Sen. de Tranq. An. 9 § 7: Plin. Ep. i. 16 § 8, 17 § 3, iii. 7 § 8 (Mulum ubique librorum, multum statuarum, multum imaginum, quas non habebat modo, verum etiam venerabatur [*Silius Italicus*]: Virgilii ante omnes), iv. 28, Suet. Tib. 70, Cal. 34, Lucian, Nigrin. 2: M. Varronis in bibliotheca, quæ prima in orbe ab Asinio Pollione ex manubiis publicata Romæ est, unius viventis posita imago est, Plin. H. N. vii. 31 (30): Tac. Ann. ii. 37. 83, Mart. ix. 1 (cf. ib. Præf.).

mac.] Corpore exilis, propter vigiliis, Schol.: infr. 97 n.

30. *ult.*] You can hope for nothing more than this empty honour; cf. supr. iv. 20 n.

31. Ne opinio quidem et fama, cui soli serviunt, et quod unum esse pretium omnis laboris sui fatentur, æque poetas quam oratores sequi-

Ut pueri Junonis avem. Sed defluit ætas
 Et pelagi patiens et cassidis atque ligonis.
 Tædia tunc subeunt animos, tunc seque suamque
 Terpsichoren odit facunda et nuda senectus. 35

Accipe nunc artes. Ne quid tibi conferat iste.
 Quem colis et Musarum et Apollinis æde relictæ,
 Ipse facit versus atque uni cedit Homero

tur: quoniam mediocres poetas nemo novit, bonos pauci. Quando enim rarissimarum recitationum fama in totam urbem penetrat? nedum ut per totas provincias innotescat. Quotusquisque, quum ex Hispania vel Asia, ne quid de Gallis nostris loquar, in urbem venit, Saleium Bassum requirit? atque adeo si quis requirit, ut semel vidit, transit et contentus est: ut si picturam aliquam vel statuam vidisset, Tac. Dial. 10.

32. Quasi avem albam videntur bene sentientem civem videre, Cic. Ep. Fam. vii. 28.

Juv. av.] i. 143 n. The coins of Samos, the island of Juno (infr. xvi. 6), bore the impress of a peacock, Athen. xiv. 20 § 70, p. 655 B.

Sed &c.] But the best years of life, during which success in other callings might have been ensured, pass by, and the aged poet has nothing to look to, Tac. Dial. 9 (infr. 40 n.)

33. *pel.*] xiv. 277.

35. Si saperem, doctas odissem jure sorores, Ov. Trist. ii. 13: ib. v. 7. 32. *nud.*] Mart. iii. 38 (infr. 91 n.)

36. *Acc.*] xv. 31. "Hear next the arts, by which the rich excuse their neglect of poor poets."

37. Templum Apollinis in ea parte Palatinæ domus excitavit, quam

fulmine ictam desiderari a deo haruspices pronuntiarant. Addita porticus cum Bibliotheca Latina Græcæque, Suet. Aug. 29. On the dedication of the temple (B.C. 28) Horace wrote Od. i. 31 (Quid dedicatum poscit Apollinem Vates?). From Juv. h. l. and from Mart. xii. 3. 7 (Jure tuo veneranda novi pete limina tecti, Reddita Pierio sunt ubi templa choro) Becker (Röm. Alt. i. p. 427) infers that statues of the Muses stood in this temple of Apollo. Hither the studious resorted: Ducor ad intonsi candida templa dei Quæque viri docto veteres cepere novique Pectore, lecturis inspicienda patent, Ov. Trist. iii. 1. 60 sq.: Fer, Melibœe, deo mea carmina: nam tibi fas est Sacra Palatini penetralia visere Phœbi, Calpurn. iv. 158 sq.: Hor. Ep. i. 3. 17 Obbar, ii. 1. 216, 2. 94, Schol. Juv. i. 128.

In order to reserve his poems for his patron's ear alone, the poet ceases to recite in the temple (Schol. Hor. S. i. 10. 38): but the great man will be a poet himself, and expect praise for his own composition (cf. Pers. i. 51 sq.)

rel.] quem . . . Demosthenes, Academia cum Platone relictæ sectatus est, Amm. xxx. 4 § 6.

38. *Ipse &c.*] A Greek poet had often presented Augustus, when go-

Propter mille annos, et, si dulcedine famæ
Succensus recites, maculosas commodat ædes.

40

ing abroad from the Palatium, with an epigram; but all in vain. One day Augustus, seeing him, himself scribbled an epigram, and sent it to him: "ille legendo laudare; mirari tam voce quam vultu: quumque accessisset ad sellam, demissa in pauperem fundam manu paucos denarios protulit quos principi daret. Adjectus hic sermo: Νῆ τήν σὴν τύχην, σεβαστέ, εἰ πλεόν εἶχον, πλεόν ἐδίδουν. Secuto omnium risu dispensatorem Cæsar vocavit, et sestertia centum millia numerare Græculo jussit," Macrob. Sat. ii. 4 fin.

Hom.] Cf. Mure Hist. Lit. Gr. ii. 245.

39. *mille &c.*] Si quia Græcorum sunt antiquissima quæque Scripta vel optima, Romani pensantur eadem Scriptores trutina &c., Hor. Ep. ii. 1. 29 sq.: Vell. i. 5 § 3.

fam.] Ov. Epist. i. 5. 57, 58: in tenebris numerosos ponere gressus, Quodque legas nulli scribere carmen, idem est. Excitat auditor studium, laudataque virtus Crescit, et immensum gloria calcar habet, ib. iv. 2. 33 sq.: Recitabat [*Calpurnius Piso*] καταστερισμῶν eruditam sane luculentamque materiam. Scripta elegis erat fluentibus Commendabat hæc voce suavissima, vocem verecundia. Multum sanguinis, multum sollicitudinis in ore, magna ornamenta recitantis. . . . Recitatione finita, multum ac diu exosculatus adolescentem, qui est acerrimus stimulus monendi, laudibus incitavi, *Pergeret, qua cœpisset* . . . Gratulatus sum optimæ matri, gratulatus et fratri, qui ex auditorio illo non minus

pietatis gloriam quam ille alter eloquentiæ tulit, Plin. Ep. v. 17 § 2 sq.

40. *rec.*] iii. 9 n. Suet. traces the practice of reciting the compositions of *others* to the interval between the second and third Punic war:—ut carmina parum adhuc divulgata, vel defunctorum amicorum, vel si quorum aliorum probassent, diligentius retractarent, ut legendo commentandoque etiam ceteris nota facerent: . . . ut Q. Vargunteius annales Ennii, quos certis diebus in magna frequentia pronuntiabat, Gram. 2.

Lucan (ægre ferens, recitante se subito ac nulla nisi refrigerandi sui causa indicto senatu Neronem recessisse, Suet. Vit. Luc.), Persius (Lucanus adeo mirabatur scripta Flacci, ut vix retineret se illo recitante a clamore, id. Vit. Pers.), and Silius (nonnunquam judicia hominum recitationibus experiebatur, Plin. Ep. iii. 7 § 5) may be added to the list of poets who adopted the practice.

The author sometimes employed a *lector*: Audio me male legere, duntaxat versus: orationes enim commodius, sed tanto minus versus. Cogito ergo recitaturus familiaribus amicis, experiri libertum meum. Hoc quoque familiare, quod elegi non bene, sed melius lecturum: si tamen non fuerit perturbatus. Est enim tam novus lector, quam ego poeta. Ipse nescio quid illo legente interim faciam, sedeam defixus et mutus et similis otioso, an (ut quidam) quæ pronuntiabit, murmure, oculis, manu persequar, ib. ix. 34.

comm.] Carmina et versus neque dignitatem ullam auctoribus,

Hæc longe ferrata domus servire jubetur,
 In qua sollicitas imitatur janua portas.
 Scit dare libertos extrema in parte sedentes
 Ordinis et magnas comitum disponere voces.

suis conciliant, neque utilitate eos alunt; voluptatem autem brevem, laudem inanem et infructuosam consequuntur exitus hic est, ut quum toto anno, per omnes dies, magna noctium parte unum librum excudit [*Bassus*] et elucubravit, rogare ultro et ambire cogatur, ut sint qui dignentur audire, et ne id quidem gratis: nam et domum mutuatur et auditorium exstruit et subsellia conducit et libellos dispergit: et ut beatissimus recitationem ejus eventus prosequatur, omnis illa laus intra unum et alterum diem, velut in herba vel flore præcepta, ad nullam certam et solidam pervenit frugem; nec aut amicitiam inde refert aut clientelam aut mansurum in animo cujusquam beneficium, sed clamorem vagum et voces inanes et gaudium volucre, Tac. Dial. 9: cf. supra, i. 12 n.: Ἀκουσὸν μου σήμερον διαλεγόμενον ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ τοῦ Κοδράτου, Epict. Diss. iii. 23 § 23.

41. *longe*] Not i. q. *diu*, which force it seems not to have, except with such words as *profectus*, which properly denote extension. It may mean "at a distance;" for the position does not demand that *longe* should be taken with *ferr.* (as will be plain, if we substitute such a word as *contra* for it). The patron lends a room inconveniently situated, which has been barred up, and its *door* as jealously closed as the *gates* of a town during a siege.

43 sq. He will send freedmen and

poor clients (*com.* i. 119 n.), whose services he can command, to applaud, but will not hire seats for the recitation.

Scit] Scis comitem horridulum trita donare lacerna, Pers. i. 54.

extr.] They are posted at either end of the rows, that the cue may be given in every part of the room.

44. *disp.*] Captus autem modulatis Alexandrinorum laudationibus . . . plures Alexandria evocavit. Neque eo segnius adolescentulos equestris ordinis, et quinque amplius millia e plebe robustissimæ juventutis undique elegit, qui divisi in factiones, plausum genera condiscerent (*bombos* et *imbrices* et *testas* vocabant) operamque navarent cantanti sibi, Suet. Ner. 20: Dio lxi. 20. So the audience was packed in the courts:—auditores actoribus similes conducti et redempti: manceps convenitur in media basilica, ubi tam palam sportulæ quam in triclinio dantur. . . . Heri duo nomenclatores mei . . . ternis denariis ad laudandum trahebantur. Tanti constat, ut sis disertissimus. Hoc pretio quamlibet numerosa subsellia implentur: hoc ingens corona colligitur: hoc infiniti clamores commoventur, quum μεσόχορος dedit signum. Opus est enim signo apud non intelligentes, ne audientes quidem, Plin. Ep. ii. 14 § 4 sq.

voc.] On the usual cries, cf. iii. 9 n., Mart. i. 50. 37, 77. 10.

Nemo dabit regum, quanti subsellia constant 45
 Et quæ conducto pendent anabathra tigillo
 Quæque reportandis posita est orchestra cathedris.
 Nos tamen hoc agimus tenuesque in pulvere sulcos
 Ducimus et littus sterili versamus aratro.
 Nam si discedas, laqueo tenet ambitiosum 50
 [Consuetudo mali, tenet insanabile multos]
 Scribendi cacoethes et ægro in corde senescit.
 Sed vatem egregium, cui non sit publica vena,

45. *reg.*] v. 161 n,

Subs.] The seats on the ground floor. *anab.*] The tiers of benches resting on beams (*tig.*). *orch.*] The foremost rows immediately before the reader; here the more distinguished among the audience sat (cf. iii. 178: servavitque etiam excusantibus insigne vestis, et spectandi in orchestra epulandique publice jus, Suet. Aug. 35,) and here accordingly the luxurious *cathedræ* (so Pliny, when reciting: positis ante lectos cathedris amicos collocavi, Ep. viii. 21 § 2: Illic æra sonant: at circum pulpita nostra Et steriles cathedras basia sola crepant, Mart. i. 77. 13, 14: supr. i. 65 n.), were substituted for benches. Cf. Epictet. (infr. 84 n.)

const.] vi. 365, 626.

47. When the recitation is over, the hired seats are returned.

48. *hoc ag.*] Make this our business, are engrossed by it: supr. 20 n., v. 157 n.

sulc. &c.] Quid arenæ semina mandas? Non profecturis littora bubus aras, Ov. Heroid. v. 115 sq.: ib. xvii. 139, Trist. v. 4. 48, Virg. Æn. iv. 212, Auson. Epist. iv. 4 (*Cultor arenarum vates, cui littus*

arandum): cf. the proverbs, εἰς ὕδωρ σπείρειν, κατὰ θάλατταν σπείρειν, κατὰ πετρῶν σπείρειν, Paroem. Græc. Gott. i. p. 70.

49. *ster.*] Infr. 203, xii. 97.

50. *discedas—tenet*] Infr. x. 339, 340 n.

52. *cac.*] Ov. Trist. ii. 16: "Ὁμοσα μυριάκισ ἐπιγράμματα μηκέτι ποιεῖν πολλῶν γὰρ μωρῶν ἔχθραν ἐπεσπασάμην· ἀλλ' ὁπόταν κατῖδω τοῦ Παφλάγονος τὸ πρόσωπον Πανταγάρθου, στέξαι τὴν νόσον οὐ δύναμαι, Pallad. Alex. Epigr. 15 (Brunck Anal. ii. p. 410): Non est autem, quod istam curam imputes mihi: morbo enim tuo daturus eras, etiamsi nemo mandaret tibi, donec Ætnam describas in tuo carmine, Sen. Ep. 79 § 4.

53. sq. Cf. Hor. S. i. 4. 39–44.

publ.] Sermonem habes non publici saporis, Petron. 3: Munda sed e medio consuetaque verba puellæ Scribite; sermonis publica forma placet, Ov. A. A. iii. 480. The word is used of coinage, in the sense of "current:" Sen. de Ben. v. 20 § 1, Quintil. i. 6 § 3.

vena,] Met. from veins of metal: ego nec studium sine divite vena Nec rude quid possit video ingenium, Hor. A. P. 409: non com-

Qui nihil expositum soleat deducere, nec qui

Communi feriat carmen triviale moneta,

55

Hunc, qualem nequeo monstrare et sentio tantum,

muni vena editos [*versus*], Donat. Vit. Virg. § 41.

cui—qui—qui] qui tantum ferre dolorem, Vivere et erepta conjuge qui potuit, Tibull. iii. 2. 3 sq.

54. *exp.*] “Trite,” as in Quintil. varietatem similibus, voluptatem expositis dare, x. 5 § 11. *ded.*] commentarios quos adolescens deduxerat, Quintil. iii. 6 § 59 Spald.: the word seems to be used in the sense of *beating out* metal. Generally, when applied to composition, the metaphor is derived from spinning: tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor. Ep. ii. 1. 225.

A common-place among poets is the boast, Avia Pieridum peragro loca, &c., Lucret. i. 925 sq.: Virg. G. iii. 3 sq., Hor. Od. iii. 1. 2 sq., 25. 8.

55. *fer.*] Properly, *to strike money*, as in *Triumviri A. A. A. F. F. Ferire carmen* denotes the *ictus* (Sed ter feritur: hinc trimetrus dicitur, Terentian. Maur. 2193), but more commonly the lyrical accompaniment; Ov. Trist. iv. 10. 50, Calpurn. iv. 128.

triv.] Non pastor, non hoc triviali more viator, Sed deus ipse canit, Calpurn. i. 28: infr. x. 22 n.

mon.] “For as in a city where a local coinage is current, he who adopts it can traffic without hindrance; whereas he who does not receive it, but mints some other new one for himself, and would have this accepted, is but vain and foolish; so too in life, he who rejects the

language generally current, and would strike a new one for himself, is not far from madness,” Sext. Emp. adv. Gram. i. 10 § 178 Fabr.: τὸ καθεστηκὸς νόμισμα τῆς φωνῆς, Lucian, Lexiph. 20: omnia facta dictaque una forma percussa, Sen. Ep. 34 § 3: animadvertes nomina labore meo et studio ita de Græcis provenire, ut tamen Latina moneta percussa sint, Apul. de Mag. 38: Hor. A. P. 59 Bentl. and Marcil.

mon.] Hence our *mint*, *money*, &c. The temple of Juno Moneta was the Roman mint. Hence *moneta* comes to mean *coin*, and the stamp impressed on the coin: here it has the same secondary meaning as our words *stamp*, *character*.

56. *monstrare*] Not = *describere*, “to express in words,” a meaning which does not belong to the word, but “to point to;” cf. viii. 45, xiv. 103, Pers. i. 28. “The poet, such as I can conceive, but cannot point out among living men.” So the Schol. *ostendere*. Here Juvenal touches on the inquiry, *Whether the idea can be adequately realized*, which has been warmly discussed not only in ancient times (Non est quod dicas, ita ut soles, hunc sapientem nostrum nusquam inveniri, &c., Sen. Const. Sap. 7 § 1: Plut. de Stoic. Rep. 31 § 5, Sext. Empir. adv. Math. vii. § 432, Sen. Ep. xlii § 1, [si sciret quid esset vir bonus, nondum se esse crederet § 2], Cic. Ac. ii § 145: quærentibus, an oratores fuerint [*Cicero and Demosthenes*], respon-

Anxietate carens animus facit, omnis acerbi
 Impatiens, cupidus silvarum avidusque bibendis
 Fontibus Aonidum: neque enim cantare sub antro
 Pierio thyrsumve potest contingere sana 60
 Paupertas atque æris inops, quo nocte dieque
 Corpus eget: satur est, quum dicit Horatius "evœ!"
 Qui locus ingenio, nisi quum se carmine solo
 Vexant et dominis Cirrhæ Nysæque feruntur

debo quomodo Stoici, si interrogentur, an sapiens Zeno, an Cleanthes, an Chrysippus, respondeant, magnos quidem illos ac venerabiles, non tamen id, quod natura hominis summum habet, consecutos, Quintil. xii. 1 § 18: id. i. Proœm. § 19, 10 § 4, Cic. Orat. § 7: Tenemus igitur, Brute, quem quærimus, sed animo non manu, &c., ib. § 100 sq.), but by different schools, philosophical and theological, in our own day.

57. Cf. Ov. Trist. i. 1. 39 sq.: carmina lætum Sunt opus, et pacem mentis habere volunt, ib. v. 12. 3, 4: Cic. ad Qu. Fr. iii. 6 § 3.

58. Non tamen protinus audiendi, qui credunt, aptissima in hoc [*for study*] nemora silvasque; quod illa cœli libertas, locorum amœnitas, sublimem animum et beatiorum spiritum parent. Mihi certe jucundus hic magis, quam studiorum hortator, videtur esse secessus, &c., Quintil. x. 3 § 22 sq.: Tac. Dial. 9 fin., 12 init., Hor. Od. i. 1. 30, iv. 3. 10 sq., Ep. ii. 2. 77 sq., A. P. 298.

av.] servorum manus subitis avide, Tac. H. i. 7.

59. *Font.*] Supr. 6 n. *ant.*] Pierio recreatis antro, Hor. Od. iii. 4. 40.

60. *thyrs.*] Cf. *hedera*, supr. 29 n.: acri Percussit thyrsos laudis spes magna meum cor, Et simul incussit

suavem mi in pectus amorem Musarum, Lucret. i. 921 sq.: Hor. Od. ii. 19, iii. 25.

san.] Excludit sanos Helicone poetas Democritus, Hor. A. P. 296: Plat. Apol. p. 22 B, Meno p. 99 B. C., Leg. iv. p. 719 C, Io p. 533 E sq., Cic. Div. i § 80 Dav., Tusc. i § 64, de Or. ii § 194, p. Arch. § 18, Sen. de Tranq. An. 15 § 16 (Nam sive Græco poetæ credimus "aliquando et insanire jucundum est" [Anacreont. 8. 3 Bergk]; sive Platoni "frustra poeticas fores compos sui pepulit" [Phædr. p. 245 A. cf. ib. 244]; sive Aristoteli "nullum magnum ingenium sine mixtura dementiæ fuit" [Probl. xxx. 1]. Non potest grande aliquid et supra ceteros loqui nisi mota mens, &c.), Lucian, Encom. Dem. 5, Clem. Al. Strom. vi. 18 § 168.

62. *Hor.*] Horace himself, however, tells us: Decisis humilem peninis, inopemque paterni Et laris et fundi paupertas impulit audax Ut versus facerem, Ep. ii. 2. 50 sq. See infr. 94 n. The allusion is to Od. ii. 19. 5 (Evœ! recenti mens trepidat metu Plenoque Bacchi pectore turbidum Lætatur).

On the construction, cf. supr. iii. 93 n.

64. *dom. &c.*] Apollo and Bacchus.

Pectora vestra duas non admittentia curas?

65

Magnæ mentis opus, nec de lodice paranda

Attonitæ, currus et equos faciesque deorum

Aspicere et qualis Rutulum confundat Erinnyes.

Nam si Virgilio puer et tolerabile deesset

Cirrha was the port of Delphi, on the sinus Crissæus, at the mouth of the Pleistus: Ἐς δὲ Κίρραν τὸ ἐπὶ-
νειον Δελφῶν ὁδὸς μὲν σταδίων ἐξή-
κοντά ἐστιν ἐκ Δελφῶν, Pausan. x.
37 § 4, who, as also Pindar (Böckh
iii. p. 286), confounds it with Crissa:
Strabo (ix. p. 418) makes it 80 sta-
dia from Delphi. Martial asks his
friend Flaccus: Quid tibi cum Cir-
rha? quid cum Permesside lympa?
i. 77. 11.

Nysa.] κόμη δ' ἐστὶ τοῦ Ἑλίκωνος ἡ
Νῦσα, Strab. ix. p. 405. This is the
Nysa here meant, amongst many,
which claimed the honour of having
been the home of the boy Bacchus:
this too is meant by Lucan: nec si
te pectore vates Accipiam, Cirrhæa
velim secreta moventem, Sollicitare
deum, Bacchumque avertere Nysa,
i. 63 sq.: ib. viii. 801.

On the omission of *ab*, cf. i. 13 n.

66. *lod.*] A rug, which served
either as a carpet (Petron. 20), or
as a plaid (Suet. Aug. 83), or as
bedding (supr. vi. 195): on the gen-
der, cf. neque enim . . . jam in nobis
quisquam ferat . . . hos lodices, quan-
quam id Pollioni placeat, Quintil. i.
6 § 42.

67. *Att.*] operi attonitum [= cum
stupore attentum, Oud.] Apul. Met.
iv. 22 Hild.

68. *Æn.* vii. 323 sq. King Latinus
had received favourably the Trojan
embassy, and promised Æneas his
daughter's hand: to disturb their har-

mony Juno sent the Fury Allecto to
madden first Amata, wife of Latinus
(341—405), and next Turnus (Tali-
bus Allecto dictis exarsit in iras. At
juveni oranti subitus tremor occupat
artus; Deriguere oculi; tot Erinnyes
sibilat hybris, Tantaque se facies ape-
rit. Tum flammea torquens Lumina,
cunctantem et conantem dicere plu-
ra Reppulit, et geminos erexit cri-
nibus angues, Verberaque insonuit,
rabidoque hæc addidit ore, 445 sq.)

Rut.] Supr. i. 162.

69 sq. Ingenium sacri miraris
abesse Maronis, Nec quenquam
tanta bella sonare tuba. Sint Mæ-
cenates, non deerunt, Flacce, Maro-
nes, Virgiliumque tibi vel tua rura
dabunt. Jugera perdiderat miseræ
vicina Cremonæ, Flebat et abductas
Tityrus æger oves. Risit Tuscus
eques, paupertatemque malignam
Reppulit, et celeri jussit abire fuga.
Accipe divitias, et "Vatum maximus
esto" [dixit], . . . Protinus Italiam
concepit et *Arma virumque*, Qui
modo vix *Culicem* fleverat ore rudi.
Quid Varos, Marsosque loquar, dita-
taque vatum Nomina, magnus erit
quos numerare labor? Ergo ero
Virgilius, si munera Mæcenatis Des
mihi? Virgilius non ero, Marsus
ero, Mart. viii. 56. 3 sq.: id. i. 108,
xii. 4, infr. 94 n.

69. *puer*] A slave. *deesset*] On
the use of the imperf. conj. for the
plup. cf. Madv. § 347 b. note 2:
Zumpt § 525, Virg. *Æn.* iii. 187

Hospitium, caderent omnes a crinibus hydri, 70
 Surda nihil gemeret grave buccina. Poscimus ut sit
 Non minor antiquo Rubrenus Lappa cothurno,
 Cujus et alveolos et lænam pignerat Atreus.
 Non habet infelix Numitor quod mittat amico,
 Quintillæ quod donet habet, nec defuit illi 75
 Unde emeret multa pascendum carne leonem,

Forb., Cic. p. Sest. § 44 Halm, "p. Quint. § 83: Quod si contentus patrio bove verteret agros Verbaque duxisset pondus habere mea, Viveret, Prop. iii. 7. 43 sq.," Halm. Juvenal might have said *si defuisset . . . cecidissent*, "If Virgil had wanted—the snakes *would have fallen*:" but he may say, as he here does, "If Virgil were now alive and *were now in want*, the snakes *would fall*."

By the bounty of his patrons Virgil lived in comparative affluence: Possedit prope centies sestertium, habuitque domum Romæ in Esquilis juxta hortos Mæcenatis; quamquam secessu Campaniæ [at Nola, Gell. vii. 20] Siciliæque plurimum uteretur. Quæcunque ab Augusto petiit, repulsam nunquam habuit, Donat. Vit. Virg. § 24. Probably he had an estate at Tarentum, Prop. ii. 34. 67, Georg. iv. 125 sq. He received presents from Augustus, Hor. Ep. ii. 1. 246 sq.

70. *hydr.*] The snakes, which the poet describes as wreathed around Allecto's head, are spoken of as if borne by himself, *supr.* i. 162 n.: Virg. *supr.* 68 n.

71. *Surd.*] xiii. 194: vox . . . surda, Quintil. xi. 3 § 32. Similarly *cæcus* is used for "unseen," Spald. *ib.*

bucc.] Allecto's trumpet. Pastorale canit signum, cornuque recurvo

Tartaream intendit vocem: qua protenus omne Contremuit nemus, et sylvæ intonuere profundæ . . . qua buccina signum Dira dedit, Æn. vii. 513 sq.

Posc.] We unreasonably expect Lappa, in extreme destitution, to rival the wealthy tragedians of former times.

72. *Rubr. Lap.*] Unknown.

coth.] Tragædos [*diabolus*] cothurnis extulit, quia nemo potest adjicere cubitum unum ad staturam suam; mendacem facere vult Christum, Tert. de Spect. 23. On the abbreviated form of comparison, cf. iii. 72 n.

73. *alv.*] v. 88 n. *læn.*] iii. 283 n.

pign.] Pignori dat. See Dirksen's Manuale. His tragedy *Atreus pawns* his furniture and wardrobe; i.e. while he writes the play he is forced to borrow money. Tragedies bearing this title were among the works of Sophocles, Attius, Scaurus, and Pomponius (Welcker, Griech. Trag. iii. 1494).

74 sq. Pauper amicitiae quum sis, Lupe, non es amicæ, Mart. ix. 31: *infr.* 184 sq.

74. *Num.*] Perhaps the *pirata Cilicum*, viii. 93.

76. *leon.*] On the taming of lions, cf. Plin. H. N. viii. 21 (16) sq. Antony first yoked them in a chariot;

Jam domitum : constat leviori belua sumptu

Nimirum, et capiunt plus intestina poetæ.

Contentus fama jaceat Lucanus in hortis

Marmoreis, at Serrano tenuique Saleio

80

Heliogabalus "junxit sibi et leones, Matrem Magnam se appellans," Lampr. 28 : Habuit et leones . . . exarmatos in deliciis ; quos edoctos per mansuetarios subito ad secundam et tertiam mensam jubebat accumbere, ignorantibus cunctis quod exarmati essent, ad pavorem ridiculum excitandum . . . psittacis atque phasianis leones pavit, ib. 21 : Mart. Spect. 7, 15, 23, i. 105. 12 sq.

77. *const.*] Supr. 45.

78. *Nim.*] "No doubt," ii. 104, x. 248.

cap.] xi. 169, 195. What Juvenal says ironically of the poet, Seneca says seriously of the epicure. Taurus paucissimorum jugerum pascuis impletur : una silva elephantis pluribus sufficit ; homo et terra pascitur, et mari, Ep. 60 § 2.

79. M. Annæus Lucanus, author of the *Pharsalia*, son of Seneca's brother Annæus Mella, had a great reputation, though some considered him rather an orator (Quintil. x. 1 § 90) or historian (Serv. ad *Æn.* i. 382, Petron. 118) than a true poet : Sunt quidam qui me [*Lucanum*] dicunt non esse poetam, Sed qui me vendit bibliopola putat, Mart. xiv. 194. Statius in his *Genethliacon Lucani* (S. ii. 7) prefers him to Ennius, Lucretius, Virgil, Ovid, and Valerius Flaccus. The author of the *Dial. de Orat.* ranks him with Virgil and Horace, c. 20 : cf. Mart. i. 72. 5, vii. 22, 23, x. 64. His fame excited the jealousy of Nero : Lucanum pro-

prise causæ accendebant [*to join Piso's conspiracy*, A.D. 66], quod famam carminum ejus premebat Nero, prohibueratque ostentare, vanus æmulatione, Tac. Ann. xv. 49 : cf. Suet. Vit. Luc., Mart. vii. 21.

On Lucan's wealth see Tac. Ann. xvi. 17 (Acquirendæ pecuniæ brevius iter credebat [*Mella*] per procurationes administrandis Principis negotiis. Idem Annæum Lucanum genuerat, grande adjumentum claritudinis : quo interfecto dum rem familiarem ejus acriter requirit, accusatorem concivit Fabium Romanum, ex intimis Lucani amicis. Mixta inter patrem filiumque conjurationis scientia fingitur, assimilatis Lucani litteris : quas inspectas Nero ferri ad eum jussit, opibus ejus inhians).

jac.] On a *lectus*, infr. 105 n. : Non hæc in nostris, ut quondam, scribimus *hortis*, Nec consue te meum *lectule* corpus habes, Ov. Trist. i. 3. 37, 38 : Ad quartam jaceo, Hor. S. i. 6. 122 Bentr.

hort.] i. 75 n.

80. *Marm.*] A marble villa (iv. 112) and statues in the pleasure-ground.

Serr.] This poet, whom some suppose to be the author of the Eclogues known as Calpurnius's, was deep in debt : Trecenta debet Titius, hoc bis Albinus, Decies Sabinus, alterumque Serranus Ex insulis fundisque tricies soldum, Mart. iv. 37. 2 sq.

ten.] iii. 163 n., viii. 120. *Sal.*]

Gloria quantalibet quid erit, si gloria tantum est?
 Curritur ad vocem jucundam et carmen amicæ
 Thebaidos, lætam quum fecit Statius urbem

Tac. Dial. 10 (supr. 31 n.). Saleium Bassum, quum optimum virum, tum absolutissimum poetam? porro, si poetica accusatur, non alium video reum locupletiolem, ib. 5. Quis Saleium Bassum, egregium poetam, vel si hoc honorificentius est, præclarissimum vatem deducit, aut salutat aut prosequitur? . . . Basso domi nascuntur [*versus*], pulchri quidem et jucundi: quorum tamen exitus &c. (as above, 40 n.) . . . Laudavimus nuper, ut miram et eximiam, Vespasiani liberalitatem, quod quingenta sertertia Basso donasset. Pulchrum id quidem, indulgentiam principis ingenio mereri: quanto tamen pulchrius, si ita res familiaris exigat, se ipsum colere! ib. 9: Vehemens et poeticum ingenium Saleii Bassi fuit, nec ipsum senectute maturum, Quintil. x. 1 § 90. If the Bassus whose poverty Martial derides, iii. 47, 58 (e. g. At tu sub urbe possides famem mundam, v. 45), v. 23 (where, as also ibid. viii. 10, Bassus is ridiculed for his ostentation), be the same with Saleius, which seems unlikely, Martial's opinion of his merits is opposed to that of Quintil. (Materia est mihi crede, tuis, aptissima chartis Deucalion; vel, si non placet hic, Phaethon, v. 53. 3, 4). Cf. supr. v. 109 n.

81. Mart. xi. 3.

82 sq. The author of one of the lives of Juvenal (No. 2 Jahn) seems, somewhat strangely, to consider this passage to be an attack upon Statius (cf. Casaub. ad Suet. Dom. 4).

82. *roc.*] To the modulation of the voice great attention was paid in recitations, Pers. i. 16 sq., 33 sq., infr. xi. 180 n.

83. *Theb.*] There was a Thebais among the poems of the Epic Cycle, which was esteemed inferior to the Iliad and Odyssey alone (Pausan. ix. 9 § 3, Welcker, Ep. Cycl. ii. 320—379, Mure, Hist. Lit. Anc. Gr. ii. 267 sq.). Epic poems on the same theme were composed by Antimachus of Colophon (from whom Statius borrowed: Dicunt poetam ista omnia ex Græco poeta Antimacho deduxisse . . . qui et ipse Thebaidem scripsit, Schol. Theb. iii. 466), by Antagoras of Rhodes, by Menelaus of Ægæ (see Dict. Biogr.), and by the Roman poet Ponticus, the friend of Propertius (i. 7. 1—4) and Ovid (Trist. iv. 10. 47. Welcker refers for an account of all these poems to his Kl. Schrift. i. 395).

The Thebais was the work of twelve years: Durabisne procul, dominoque legere superstes, O mihi bis senos multum vigilata per annos Thebai? jam certe præsens tibi fama benignum Stravit iter, cœpitque novam monstrare futuris. Jam te magnanimus dignatur noscere Caesar, Itala jam studio discit memoratque juvenus, Theb. xii. 810 sq.: cf. Silv. iv. 7. 26 sq., and, for other notices, ib. iii. 2. 143, 5. 36, iv. 4. 89, v. 3. 234, 5. 37, Præf. i. Silv. (adhuc pro Thebaide mea, quamvis me reliquerit, timeo). Statius mentions victories which he

Promisitque diem : tanta dulcedine captos
 Afficit ille animos tantaque libidine vulgi 85
 Auditur ; sed quum fregit subsellia versu,
 Esurit, intactam Paridi nisi vendit Agaven.
 Ille et militiæ multis largitus honorem

obtained in poetical contests (S. ii. 2. 6, iii. 5. 28 sq., v. 3. 225 sq.), as well as defeats (iii. 5. 31 sq., v. 3. 231 sq.).

84. *Prom.*] The author sent pressing invitations to his friends to attend, *supr.* iii. 9 n.: *δεῖ τεθῆναι χίλια βάθρα, καὶ παρακληθῆναι τοὺς ἀκουσομένους, καὶ σε ἐν κομψῷ στολίῳ ἢ τριβωνίῳ ἀναβάντα ἐπὶ πούλβινον, διαγράφειν πῶς Ἀχιλλεὺς ἀπέθανε*, *Epict. Diss.* iii. 23 § 35, *ib.* § 23 (*supr.* 40 n.): Nunc otiosissimus quisque multo ante rogatus, et identidem admonitus, aut non venit, aut si venit, queritur se diem, quia non perdiderit, perdidisse, *Plin. Ep.* i. 13 § 4.

85. *lib.*] Transport.

86. *fr.*] Tu loquacitate non modo aures hominum, sed muros rumpis, *Donat. Vit. Virg.* § 77: Hunc olim perorantem et rhetorica sedilia plausibili oratione frangentem, *Sidon. Epist.* v. 10: quo . . . recitante, crepitantis Athenæi subsellia cuneata quaterentur, *ib.* ix. 14: *supr.* i. 13 n. "When he has broken down the benches by his poem," i. e. by the loudness and energy with which he recites it. See, however, the *Schol.* (*Favore nimio audientium*).

87. *int.*] Before it has been exhibited, *Claud. in Eutr.* ii. 364.

Paris, an Egyptian pantomime (*sales Nili*, *Mart.* xi. 13. 3) very popular during Domitian's reign (*ib.*, *Juv.* vi. 87), was put to death on account of an intrigue with the

Empress Domitia (*Dio lxxvii.* 3, cf. *Suet. Dom.* 3, 10). After his death many brought flowers and perfumes to his tomb (*Dio l.* 1.).

Ag.] The text, which the pantomime (see *Dict. Ant.*) accompanied: qui [*Silo*] pantomimis fabulas scripsit, et ingenium grande non tantum deseruit sed polluit, *Sen. Suasor.* 2 (*prope fin.* p. 23, ed. 1672): so also the Pelopea and Philomela (*infr.* 92) were pantomimes (*Welcker, Griech. Trag.* iii. p. 1469: it may be, however, that Paris bought a tragedy, intending to recite it as his own: cf. *Mart.* i. 30, 39, 53, 64, 67, ii. 20, xii. 63. 6 sq.).

88 sq. The valuable appointments of *trib. mil.* (iii. 132 n.) were in the gift of the emperor; they were either *laticlavii* (if of senatorial descent) or *angusticlavii* (of equestrian rank). The *tribuni semestres* (Hunc ergo rogo semestri tribunatu splendidiorem et sibi et avunculo suo facias, *Plin. Ep.* iv. 4 § 2: in *Orell. Inscr.* 3442, 3443, both *trib. sem.*, of such and such a legion, and *præfecti semestres*, of such and such a cohort, are mentioned) appear to have been so called because they held the appointment for six months. *Plin.* (l. l.) begs Sossius Papus, who in Trajan's Parthian campaign was on Hadrian's staff, to confer it on a young friend. Claudius introduced this titular office: *Equestres militias ita ordinavit, ut post cohortem,*

Semestri vatum digitos circumligat auro.

Quod non dant proceres, dabit histrio: tu Camerinos 90

Et Baream, tu nobilium magna atria curas?

Præfectos Pelopea facit, Philomela tribunos.

Haud tamen invid eas vati quem pulpita pascunt.

Quis tibi Mæcenas, quis nunc erit aut Proculeius

alam; post alam tribunatum legionis daret: stipendiaque instituit, et imaginariæ militiæ genus, quod vocatur supra numerum, quo absentes et titulo tenus fungerentur, Suet. Claud. 25.

89. *aur.*] The tribunate was an *equestris militia* (Suet. supr., Ov. Amor. iii. 8. 9, Hor. Epod. 4. 15 sq.), and the golden ring was a badge of the *equites*.

90. Quod non dant proceres, pantomimus dabit, Schol.

Cam.] viii. 38 n.

91. *Bar.*] iii. 116 n.

atr.] i. 96 n.: Quam multi per refertum clientibus atrium prodire vitabunt, et per obscuros ædium aditus profugient? quasi non inhumanius sit decipere, quam excludere! Sen. de Brev. Vit. 14 § 7: Hor. Ep. i. 5. 31, Mart. i. 71. 12 sq.: Si nihil hinc veniet, pangentur carmina nobis: Audieris, dices esse Maronis opus. Insanis; omnes gelidis quicunque lacernis Sunt ibi, Nasones Virgiliosque vides. Atria magna colam. Vix tres aut quatuor ista Res aluit: pallet cetera turba fame, Mart. iii. 38. 7 sq.: id. v. 20. 5.

92. *Præf.*] cohortis sociorum, i. 58 n.: cf. supr. 88 n. *Pelopea*, daughter of Pelias (Apollod. i. 9 § 10).

Phil.] Supr. 12 n., 87 n. "If a poet would now obtain posts of honour and profit, he must write

for the favourite pantomimes." These verses (88—92) are said to have been the cause of Juvenal's banishment. But the story rests on no sufficient authority. See the life of Juvenal above.

93. *pulp.*] The poet who gains a living by writing for the stage, vi. 78, viii. 195, 225, xiv. 257.

94. *Mæcen.*] Sterili tantum cantasset avena, Ignotus populis, si Mæcenate careret, Panegyr. ad Pis. 223 (Wernsd. P. L. Min. iii. 263 Lem.). Mæcenas tragico quatientem pulpita cæstu(?) Evexit Varium... Ausoniamque chelyn gracilis patefecit Horati... Tu mihi Mæcenas tereti cantabere versu, ib. 225 sq.: Mart. viii. 56 (supr. 69 n.): Quod Flacco Varioque fuit, summoque Maroni Mæcenas atavis regibus ortus eques &c., id. xii. 4: Otia da nobis: sed qualia fecerat olim Mæcenas Flacco Virgilioque suo, id. i. 108. 3, 4: id. vii. 29. 7, xi. 3. 10. Mæcenas was the patron of Virgil (Georgica in honorem Mæcenatis edidit [cf. Georg. i. 2, ii. 41, iii. 41, iv. 2], quum sibi vixdum noto opem tulisset, adversus Claudii veterani militis, vel, ut alii putant, Arrii centurionis, violentiam, Donat. Vit. § 31, cf. § 96: when Virgil recited the Georgics, Mæcenas relieved him by reading in turns with him, ib. § 42. It was by Virgil that Horace

Aut Fabius, quis Cotta iterum, quis Lentulus alter? 95

Tunc par ingenio pretium, tunc utile multis

was recommended to the notice of Mæcenas, Hor. S. i. 6. 55: they were all three companions in the journey to Brundisium, ib. 5. 40. To Mæcenas Virgil bequeathed $\frac{1}{12}$ th of his fortune, Donat. § 56), of Horace (who received from him his Sabine villa: nec potentem amicum Largiora flagito, Satis beatus unicus Sabinis, Od. ii. 18. 12 sq., cl. iii. 16. 37. See Orelli's index, s. v. Mæcenas, Dict. Biogr. ii. p. 520), of Propertius (ii. 1. 73 sq., iii. 9. 1—4, 57 sq.), of Varius (Hor. S. l. l., Mart. supr.), of Marsus (Mart. supr. 69 n.), of Melissus (Suet. Gr. 21) &c.

Proc.] Vivet extento Proculeius ævo, Notus in fratres animi paterni, Hor. Od. ii. 2. 5, 6: C. Proculeius Varro Murena, eques Romanus, amicus Augusti, rarissimæ pietatis erga fratres suos fuit, adeo ut bona sua cum iis æquis partibus diviserit, quibus illi in bello civili erant spoliati, Porphy. ad l. With the same lavish generosity he treated his son: "nec tum denique speraret libertatem licentiamque utendi futuram, quum pater decessisset, cui vivo patre promiscue omnia licerent," Rutil. Lup. 1 § 5. See Dict. Biogr.

95. *Fab.*] Paullus Fabius Maximus, consul B.C. 11, an intimate of Augustus (Tac. Ann. i. 5 Lips.), and the steady friend of Ovid, Epist. i. 2. 65 sq.: Ille ego sum, qui te colui; quem festa solebat Inter convivas mensa videre tuos. Ille ego, qui dixi vestros Hymenæon ad ignes, Et cecini fausto carmina digna toro. Cujus te solitum meminì laudare

libellos, Exceptis domino qui nocuere suo. Cui tua nonnunquam miranti scripta legebas, Ille ego de vestra cui data nupta domo, ib. 131 sq.: ib. Ep. 5, 9. 25 sq., ii. 3. 1—6, 30 sq.: Quod, quum vestra domus teneris mihi semper ab annis Culta sit, esse vetus nunc tibi cogor onus. Me tuus ille pater, Latiae facundia linguæ, . . . Primus ut auderem committere carmina famæ Impulit: ingenii dux fuit ille mei, ib. 73 sq.: tua supplicibus domus est assueta juvandis, iii. 3. 107: iv. 6. 9 sq.

Cotta] v. 109 (where however a later Cotta must be intended). Here Cotta Messalinus (Tac.) or Cotta Maximus (Ov. Epist. ii. 8. 2, iii. 5. 6) is meant, son of the great M. Valerius Messala Corvinus. He was a patron of Ovid (Is me nec comitem nec dedignatus amicum est, Epist. i. 7. 33: ii. 2. 101, iii. 2. 109, esp. 5. 21 sq.: Te tamen in turba non ausim, Cotta, silere, Pieridum lumen, iv. 16. 41).

Lent.] Perhaps the consul P. Cornelius Lentulus Spinther, who procured Cicero's recall from exile, B.C. 57: P. Lentulus, *parens ac deus nostræ vitæ* &c., Cic. p. Red. in Sen. § 8: p. Sest. § 144.

alt.] Sive Sulla, sive Marius. . . sive iterum Sulla, sive alter Marius, Cic. Phil. xiii § 1.

96. Fuit moris antiqui, eos, qui vel singulorum laudes vel urbium scripserant, aut honoribus aut pecunia ornare: nostris vero temporibus, ut alia speciosa et egregia, ita hoc in primis exolevit, Plin. Ep. iii. 21 § 3, supr. 30 sq. n.

Pallere et vinum toto nescire Decembri.

Vester porro labor fecundior, historiarum
Scriptores? Petit hic plus temporis atque olei plus.
Nullo quippe modo millesima pagina surgit 100
Omnibus et crescit multa damnosa papyro;
Sic ingens rerum numerus jubet atque operum lex.

97. *Pall.*] supr. 29: pallidam Pirenem, Pers. Prol. 4: ib. i. 26, 124, iii. 85: At te nocturnis juvat impalescere chartis, v. 62: pallorem bibentibus gignit [*cuminum*]. Ita certe ferunt Porcii Latronis, clari inter dicendi magistros, assectatores, similitudinem coloris studiis contracti imitatos, Plin. H. N. xx. 57 (14): Esset, Castrice, quum mali coloris, Versus scribere coepit Oppianus, Mart. vii. 4.

Dec.] Ab ipsis Saturnalibus [Dict. Ant. s. v.] huc fugisti. Sobrius ergo Dic aliquid dignum promissis: incipe: nil est; Culpantur frustra calami, Hor. S. ii. 3. 4 sq. The Saturnalia were kept as a holiday by all classes: Sed quid agam potius madidis, Saturne, diebus? . . . Vis scribam Thebas Trojamque, malasque Mycenae? Lude, inquis, nubicus, Mart. xiv. 1. 9 sq.: Unctis falceri senis diebus, Regnator quibus imperat fritillus, Versu ludere non laborioso Permittis, puto, pileata Roma . . . *Pallentes* procul hinc abite curae: . . . Misce dimidios, puer, trientes, id. xi. 6: December est mensis, quo maxime civitas desudat. Jus luxuriae publicae datum est. . . . Hoc multo fortius est, ebrio ac vomitante populo, siccum ac sobrium esse, Sen. Ep. 18 §§ 1, 3: Stat. S. i. 6. 5.

98 sq. So little are poets encouraged. Next (*porro*) to speak of

historians—Are their labours more productive? History demands more time and pains than poetry. Yet vast as the field is, how scanty a crop (103) does it yield!

99. *ol.*] i. e. lucubrationis, supr. 28 n. Cf. the proverb, *et oleum et operam perdere*.

100. *surg.*] Quum bene surrexit versu nova pagina primo, Ov. Amor. i. 1. 17. Inque libellis Crevisset sine te pagina nulla meis, Ov. Trist. v. 9. 3, 4. The pile of sheets rises higher and higher.

101. *Omn.*] Historicis. *damn.*] Ruinous, xiv. 4. Perditae Niliacas, Musae, mea damna, papyros, Mart. xiii. 1. 3. Owing to the great expense of papyrus, books were copied in very small characters, Mart. xiv. 186: Pellibus exiguis arctatur Livius ingens, Quem mea non totum bibliotheca capit, ib. 190. Cf. Plin. Ep. iii. 5 (supr. i. 6 n.): inopia chartae, Plin. H. N. xiii. 27 (13). The bulk of many histories made complete transcripts very costly. Hence Epitomes such as those of Florus, Eutropius, Aurelius Victor, &c. took the place of the great works. Thus the histories of Varro, of the Emperor Claudius (which, however worthless as a composition, must have contained much curious matter, Suet. 41), and, in great part, of Livy, are lost.

Quæ tamen inde seges, terræ quis fructus apertæ?

Quis dabit historico, quantum dabit acta legenti?

“Sed genus ignavum, quod lecto gaudet et umbra.” 105

103. In steriles campos nolunt juga ferre juvenci: Pingue solum lassat, sed juvat ipse labor, Mart. i. 108. 7, 8, where he refuses to undertake a long poem, without adequate remuneration: cf. messem, infr. 112.

104. *acta*] Publica. A daily chronicle of births (Sat. ix. 84), marriages (Sat. ii. 136), &c. “Iis continebantur res rationesque populi, judicia publica, supplicia, comitia, ædificia, nativitates, illustres mortes, matrimonia, divortia. De judiciis supplicisque admonuit Ammian.: Et acta super eo gesta non sine magno legebantur horrore, quum id voluminis publici contineret exordium: ‘Consulatu Tauri et Florentii, induc-to sub præconibus Tauro,’ xxii. 3 § 4. De ædificiis Tac.: pauca memoriæ digna evenere, nisi cui libeat laudandis fundamentis et trabibus, quis molem amphitheatri apud Campum Martis Cæsar extruxerat, volumina implere, quum ex dignitate populi Romani repertum sit res illustres annalibus, talia diurnis urbis actis mandare, Ann. xiii. 31,” Lips. Exc. ad Tac. Ann. v. 4. The *acta* are frequently cited by Tacitus and Suetonius as authorities: cf. diligentiam tuam fugere non possit, quum sit in publicis actis, Plin. Ep. ad Tac. vii. 33 § 3: Dict. Ant. s. v.

leg.] The *actuarium*, who copied out the *acta* (Suet. mentions a speech of Cæsar’s, “magis ab actuariis exceptam, male subsequentibus verba dicentis, quam ab ipso editam,” c. 55), and read them aloud to amuse

the company at table (*actuarium*, qui tanquam urbis acta recitavit, Petron. 53).

105. *lect.*] Ov. Trist. i. 3. 38 (supr. 79 n.): Contempto colitur [*by poets*] lectus et umbra foro, id. A. A. iii. 542: Visus est sibi per nocturnam quietem jacere in lectulo suo compositus in habitum studentis, habere ante se scrinium ita, ut solebat, Plin. Ep. v. 5 § 5: jubet sterni sibi in prima domus parte, poscit pugillares stilum lumen: . . . ipse ad scribendum animum oculos manum intendit, ib. vii. 27 § 7: Quædam enim sunt quæ possis et in cisio scribere; quædam lectum, et otium et secretum desiderant, Sen. Ep. 72 § 2: ib. 67 § 2, Hor. S. i. 4. 133, Lucian, Philops. 27, Prop. iii. 4. 14, Pers. i. 53: A cœna lucubratoriam se in lecticulam recipiebat, Suet. Aug. 78 Cas.

umbr.] A sedentary life (*σκιαγραφία*, vita umbratilis, Cic. Tusc. ii § 27: Quintil. i. 2 § 18) is often spoken of with contempt by Greeks and Romans, who daily devoted some time to athletic exercises in the open air (Lusum it Mæcenas, Hor. S. i. 5. 48: patiens pulveris atque solis, id. Od. i. 8. 4), and whose institutions (those of Athens and republican Rome at least) required all citizens to take a part in public affairs: *μαλθακὺν τινα καὶ οὐ στερεὸν διώκων, οὐδ’ ἐν ἡλίῳ καθαρῷ τεθραμμένον, ἀλλ’ ὑπὸ συμμιγεί σκιᾷ, πόνων μὲν ἀνδρείων καὶ ἰδρώτων ξηρῶν ἄπειρον, ἔμπειρον δὲ ἀπαλῆς καὶ ἀνάνδρου διαίτης*, Plat. Phædr. p. 239 C. Heind.

Dic igitur, quid causidicis civilia præsent
 Officia et magno comites in fasce libelli?
 Ipsi magna sonant, sed tum quum creditor audit
 Præcipue, vel si tetigit latus acrior illo,
 Qui venit ad dubium grandi cum codice nomen. 110
 Tunc immensa cavi spirant mendacia folles

Ast.: illi [*patres*] excitari jubent
 liberos ad studia obeunda mature,
 . . . sudorem illis, et interdum lacri-
 mas, excutiant: at matres fovere in
 sinu, continere in umbra volunt,
 nunquam flere, nunquam tristari,
 nunquam laborare, Sen. de Prov. 2
 § 3: Herm. Priv. Alt. § 4. 13, infr.
 173 n., supr. 28 n.

106. Granting that historians, as
 a cloistered race, useless to the pub-
 lic, deserve no larger remuneration;
 shall we find that advocates, to whom
 their fellow-citizens look for the
 protection of their lives and for-
 tunes (*civilia*), are more liberally
 rewarded?

præst.] Bring them in. On the
 legal restrictions upon the fees of
causidici, see Dict. Ant. *Lex Cincia*,
 p. 686 a, infr. 124 n.

107. *Off.*] iii. 126 n.

com.] Hor. S. ii. 3. 12: ut comi-
 tes istos [*libellos meos*] quam com-
 modissimos habeas, Plin. Ep. iv. 26
 § 3.

lib.] Depositions, extracts from
 laws, &c.

108. "Ipsi quidem omnia magna
 loquuntur, magnas sibi mercedes
 solvi solere dicunt (*magna sonant*);
 sed quando hoc dicunt? tum præ-
 cipue, quum ii audiunt, quos cau-
 sidicorum interest bene de illorum
 redditibus sentire et magnas illis
 mercedes venire putare. Quinam

hi sunt? Primum creditor causidici
 ipsius; nam ut hic fidem suam tuea-
 tur et spem creditori faciat facilis
 solutionis, redditus suos exaggerat:
 deinde id fit, quum acrior etiam
 creditore latus tetigit et magis ho-
 minem excitavit litigator et litigator
 dives et dubiam causam afferens,
 dubium nomen petens; nam ab hoc
 eo major merces exprimetur, quo
 plus vulgo causidicum accipere so-
 lere crediderit. Tum igitur men-
 dacia spirant folles: tum adeo præ-
 clare sua negotia geri causidici præ-
 dicant, ut invidiæ ex nimia fortuna
 detestandæ et fascini avertendi causa
 vetere superstitione in sinum de-
 spuunt. . . . Hæc igitur ipsi causidici;
 vera eorum messis adeo ab hac ver-
 borum jactantia distat, ut unus de
 circo auriga plus possideat quam
 centum causidici," Madv.

magna] magna sonabit Cornua
 quod vincatque tubas, Hor. S. i. 6.
 43: ib. 4. 44.

109. *tet. lat.*] "Intelligitur cau-
 sidicus quasi stimulo quodam exci-
 tatus ad mentiendum," Madv.

110. *gr.*] "Dives litigator intel-
 ligitur ex magni codicis commemo-
 ratione, multa nomina continentis,"
 id. *nom.*] A debt.

111. *fol.*] Used metaphorically,
 to denote empty boasting, also by
 Pers.: Tu neque anhelanti, co-
 quitur dum massa camino, Folle

Conspuiturque sinus ; veram deprendere messem
Si libet, hinc centum patrimonia causidicorum,
Parte alia solum russati pone Lacernæ.

Consedere duces, surgis tu pallidus Ajax

115

premis ventos, v. 10 : cf. At tu conclusas hircinis follibus auras, Usque laborantes, dum ferrum molliat ignis, Ut mavia, imitare, Hor. S. i. 4. 19.

112. *Consp.*] For the belief that proud words provoked the wrath of the gods, cf. *μὴ μέγα λέγε, μὴ τις ἡμῖν βασκανία περιτρέψῃ τὸν λόγον τὸν μέλλοντα λέγεσθαι*, Plat. Phæd. p. 95 B. Wytt. Gottl. Here we have a charm by which this *fascinum* could be avoided : propter fascinum verborum ter sibi in sinum spuunt, Schol. Polyphemus, having boasted of his handsome features, adds, *ὡς μὴ βασκανθῶ δέ, τρις εἰς ἐμὸν ἔπτυσσα κόλπον*, Theocr. vi. 39 Wüstem. : *ὡς ἀγαθὴ θεὸς ἐστὶ, δι' ἣν ὑπὸ κόλπον, Ἄλεξι, πτύομεν, ὑστερόπουν ἀζόμενοι Νέμεσιν*, Strat. Epigr. 71 (Brunck Anal. ii. 375, Jacobs ad l. x. p. 112) : cf. Epigr. Adesp. 267. 5 (Brunck iii. 205) : *ὑπερμαζῶς γὰρ ᾧ Ἀδείμαντε, καὶ εἰς τὸν κόλπον οὐ πτύεις, οὐδὲ οἶσθα ὅστις ὦν ναυκληρεῖς. Οὕτως ἐπὶ ῥέ σε καὶ ἡ οἰκία ἐν καλῇ τῆς πόλεως οἰκοδομηθεῖσα καὶ τῶν ἀκολουθῶν τὸ πλῆθος*, Lucian, Navig. 15 : cf. id. Apol. 6 : *εἰς κόλπον πτύεις ἀντὶ τοῦ, μεγαλορρημονεῖς*, Paræmiogr. Gottl. ii. p. 112 n. : *εἰς κόλπον οὐ πτύει ἐπὶ τῶν μεγαλαύχων*, ib. i. p. 245 n. (to this proverb Liban. alludes : *οὐ μὴν τὰς γε ἐλπίδας ἀνείλεν, ἀλλ' εἰς καὶ λαμπρά. Πτύω δὲ εἰς κόλπον τῇ παροιμίᾳ πειθόμενος*, Epist. 714) : Veniam quoque a deis spei alicujus audacioris petimus in sinum spuen-

do, Plin. H. N. xxviii. 7. The same means was employed in order to avert diseases and to break magic spells (Tibull. i. 2. 54 Broukh. Diss., ib. 96, Wetst. N. T. i. 902 sq., Comment. ad Petron. 131, Apul. de Mag. 44 Hild., Plaut. Capt. iii. 4. 18, Pers. ii. 31 sq. Jahn) and to express detestation (Plut. de Isid. 20, p. 358, Theocr. vii. 127, xx. 11).

messem] Supr. 103.

113. *caus.*] Non enim forensem quandam instituimus operam, nec mercenariam vocem, nec, ut asperioribus verbis parcamus, non inutilem sane litium advocatum, quem denique *causidicum* vulgo vocant, Quintil. xii. 1 § 25 : supr. vi. 439, Cic. de Or. i. § 202. Nec quia sit honesta atque pulcherrima rerum eloquentia, petitur ipsa, sed ad vilem usum et sordidum lucrum accingimur. Dicant sine his in foro multi et acquirant, dum sit locupletior aliquis sordidæ mercis negotiator, et plus voci suæ debeat præco, Quintil. i. 12 § 16 sq.

114. *russ.*] On the factions in the circus, cf. xi. 196 n. : Felice russato auriga elato, in rogam ejus unum e faventibus jecisse sese, Plin. H. N. vii. 54 (53) : In factione russata vici, Orell. Inscr. 2593. On the high pay of these aurigæ, cf. infr. 243 n.

Lac.] Nomen aurigæ abjecti, Schol.

115. *Consedere duces*, et vulgi stante corona, Surgit ad hos clypei

Dicturus dubia pro libertate bubulco

Judice. Rumpe miser tensum jecur, ut tibi lasso

Figantur virides, scalarum gloria, palmæ.

Quod vocis pretium? Siccus petasunculus et vas

dominus septemplicis Ajax, Ov. Met. xiii. 1, 2 (where Ajax rises to assert his title to the arms of Achilles, cf. infr. x. 84 n.).

pall.] Anxious for success.

116. *dub.*] When rising to plead the cause of one who is claimed as a slave (*petitur in servitutem*). See Dict. Ant. *Vindicatio*.

bub.] The office of judex, after the changes introduced by Augustus (Dict. Ant. p. 650 b, Pauly iv. 358) was no longer an honour, but a burden (plerisque judicandi munus detrectantibus, Suet. Aug. 32, Dig. l. 5. 13 §§ 2, 3, ib. 4. 18 § 14). Any free male adult, who had not been condemned for a criminal offence, might, it would seem, now sit as judex (Dig. v. 1. 12 § 2, cf. Pauly, p. 359).

117. *jec.*] The seat of the passions, i. 45 n.

118. *scal.*] The poor pleader lives in a garret, iii. 201 n.: cœnaculum super ædes datum est, scalis ferentibus in publicum obseratis, Liv. xxxix. 14: *Cœnacula* dicuntur, ad quæ scalis ascenditur, Paul. Diac. p. 42 Lind.: Si supra ædes, quas possideo, cœnaculum sit, in quo alius quasi dominus moretur si cœnaculum ex publico aditum habeat, Dig. xliii. 17. 3 § 7: Hæc per ducentas quum domum tulit scalas, Seque obserata clusit anxius cella, Mart. vii. 20. 20, 21: scalis habito tribus sed altis, id. i. 118. 7. *These stairs were a convenient*

hiding-place, Cic. p. Mil. § 40, Phil. ii § 21, Hor. Ep. ii. 2. 15.

palm.] Sic fora mirentur sic te Palatia laudent, Excolat et geminas plurima palma fores, Mart. vii. 28. 5, 6: Palmæ forensis et Camenarum decus, Auson. Prof. ii. 7: licet exercere togatæ Munera militæ; Hinc quoque servati contingit gloria civis, Altaque victrices intexunt limina palmæ, Panegyr. ad Pis. 27 sq. (P. L. Min. Wernsd. iii. 237 Lem.): ῥήτωρ δοκῶ, κὰν ταῖς δίκαις ἐξετάζομαι, προδιδούς τὰ πολλά καὶ ἡττώμαι μὲν τὰ πλεῖστα· οἱ φοίνικες δὲ ἐπὶ τῇ θύρᾳ χλωροὶ ἐστεφανωμένοι· τοῦτοις γὰρ ἐπὶ τοὺς δυστυχεῖς χρῶμαι τοῖς δελέασιν, Lucian, Rhet. Præc. 25. Cf. infr. xii. 91 n.

119. Supr. 113 n.: Saturnalia divitem Sabellum Fecerunt. Merito tumet Sabellus: Nec quemquam putat esse, prædicatque Inter causidicos beatiorum. Hos fastus animosque dat Sabello Farris semodius, fabæque fressæ, Et thuris piperisque tres selibræ, Et Lucanica ventre cum Falisco, Et nigri Syra defruti *lagena*, Et ficus Libyca gelata testa, Cum *bulbis*, cochleisque, caseoque. Piceno quoque venit a cliente Parcæ cistula non capax olivæ, &c., Mart. iv. 46: nec invidias, quod multa fidelia putet In locuplete penu, defensis pinguibus Umbris, Et piper et pernæ Marsi monumenta clientis, Mænaque quod prima nondum defecerit orca, Pers. iii. 73 sq.

pet.] There seems to be no rea-

Pelamydum, aut veteres, Maurorum epimenia, bulbi, 120
Aut vinum Tiberi devectum, quinque lagenæ.

Si quater egisti, si contigit aureus unus,
Inde cadunt partes ex foedere pragmaticorum.

son for distinguishing *petaso* as the shoulder of ham, from *perna* as the leg. Rather the *perna* was a part of the *petaso*: πετασῶνος μέρος ἐκάστω κεῖται, ἣν πέρναν καλοῦσιν, Athen. xiv. 21 § 75, p. 657 E (Forcellini however infers from the passage, that the *petaso* was part of the *perna*). The important distinction is, that the *perna* was smoked or salted (Cat. R. R. 162, Hor. S. ii. 2. 117), while the *petaso* was eaten fresh (*Musteus* est [*petaso*]: propera, caros nec differ amicos: Nam mihi cum vetulo sit petasone nihil, Mart. xiv. 55: pulpam dubio de petasone voras, id. iii. 77. 6), in which state it was preferred to the *perna* (lauti de petasone vorent, id. xiii. 54. 2). Our pleader receives one small (*petasunculus*) and rusty (*siccus*).

120. *Pel.*] Thunnies which have not attained their full size: 'Η δ' αὔξησις ἐστὶ τῶν θυννίδων ταχεῖα' ὅταν γὰρ τέκωσιν οἱ ἰχθύες ἐν τῷ Πόντῳ, γίνονται ἐκ τοῦ ὡοῦ ἄς καλοῦσιν οἱ μὲν σκορδύλας, Βυζάντιοι δ' αὐξίδας διὰ τὸ ἐν ὀλίγαις αὐξάνεσθαι ἡμέραις, καὶ ἐξέρχονται μὲν τοῦ φθινοπώρου ἅμα ταῖς θυννίσιν, εἰσπλέουσι δὲ τοῦ ἔαρος ἤδη οὔσαι πηλαμύδες, Aristot. H. A. vi. 17 § 13: Δοκοῦσι δ' [οἱ θύννοι] ἐνιαυτῷ εἶναι πρεσβύτεροι τῶν πηλαμύδων, ib. § 11. Plin. H. N. ix. 18 (15), who seems to derive the name from πηλός, states that a part only was eaten fresh, the remainder being salted.

Maur.] Supr. v. 53 n.

epim.] The monthly rations (*menstrua*) of Moorish slaves: ἐπιμήνια . . . τὰ ἐφόδια, Bekk. Anecd. p. 254. 13. So in Polyb. and Epictet. Besides corn and wine, olives (wind-falls, and such as would yield but little oil) were served out to the slaves, Cat. R. R. 56 sq. Here old and tough *bulbi* are reserved for them (see Becker's Gallus, ii. 118).

bulb.] Generally, any bulbous root; what vegetable is denoted by the word in its special signification seems to be unknown: it was eaten, to make it at all palatable, with cheese, honey, oil, onions, &c. Phil. ap. Athen. ii. 23 § 67, p. 64 E. The best were called *royal*, next to these came the red, then the white and the *African*; worst of all were the Egyptian, ib. § 65. "The best came from the Tauric Chersonesus; next to these were the African . . . *Vetustioresque* (cf. *veteres* h. l.) *improbant*," Plin. H. N. xix. 30 (5).

121. Wines brought down the Tiber, such as the Sabinum (*vile*, Hor. Od. i. 20. 1) and Veientanum (id. S. ii. 3. 143, Mart. i. 104. 9, ii. 53. 4), were very inferior to the Campanian and foreign wines, which came up (*subv.* v. 89) the river.

quinq.] The quantity does not make up for the quality.

122. *cont.*] viii. 28 n. *aureus*] = 100 sestertii, cf. infr. 124 n.

123. "By compact he'll have part that showed the laws," Holy-

Æmilio dabitur quantum licet, et melius nos

Egimus: hujus enim stat currus aeneus, alti

125

day. On this use of *ex*, as in *ex* consuetudine, cf. Hand Turs. ii. p. 65.

pragm.] Jurisconsultorum, Schol. Quintil. forcibly depicts the embarrassment of those *causidici*, who, themselves ignorant of law, rely for all legal arguments on these attorneys (as they may be called): Quo autem modo patronum se causarum non falso dixerit, qui quod est in causis potissimum sit ab altero petiturus? Nam quodammodo mandata perferet, et ea quæ sibi a iudice credi postulaturus est, aliena fide dicet: et ipse litigantium auxiliator egebit auxilio. . . . Non deformiter respectet, et inter subsellia minores advocatos interroget? . . . Quid si forte peritus juris ille non aderit? . . . Neque ego sum nostri moris ignarus oblitusve eorum, qui velut ad arculas sedent, et tela agentibus sumministrant: neque idem Græcos quoque nescio factitasse, unde nomen his *pragmaticorum* datum est, Quintil. xii. 3 § 1 sq.: ib. iii. 6 § 59: apud Græcos infimi homines mercedula adducti, ministros se præbent in judiciis oratoribus, ii, qui apud illos *πραγματικοί* vocantur, Cic. de Orat. i § 198: ib. § 253.

124. *Æm.*] One of noble birth, who can make a show of wealth, will receive the largest fee allowed by the laws: supr. 106 n. The treachery of advocates, who took bribes from the other side to betray their clients, became so notorious, that (A.D. 47) "Consurgunt Patres, legemque Cinciam flagitant; qua

cavetur antiquitus, ne quis ob causam orandam pecuniam donumve accipiat, Tac. Ann. xi. 5: after much debate Claudius "capiendis pecuniis posuit modum, usque ad dena sestertia [*i.e.* 100 *aurei*, or one hundred times the sum which the poor *causidicus* receives for four pleadings], quem egressi repetundarum tenerentur," ib. 7. Cf. Plin. Ep. iv. 9 § 6 sq., v. 4, 14, 21 § 4 sq., Suet. Ner. 17 Torr., Dig. l. 13. 1 §§ 10—12.

licet, et] x. 122 n.

et] *And yet*: Sat. i. 74, xiii. 91: reduxit in hiberna turbidos et nihil ausos, Tac. Ann. i. 38: M. Lepidum dixerat capacem *sed* aspernantem, Gallum Asinium avidum *et* minorem, ib. 13: Hand Turs. ii. 496.

125 sq. *curr.*] "The Greeks erected statues in chariots to those who had conquered in chariots. . . . Et nostri currus nati in iis qui triumphavissent; serum hoc, et in iis non nisi a divo Augusto sejuges. . . . Non vetus et bigarum celebratio in iis qui prætura functi curru vecti essent per circum," Plin. H. N. xxxiv. 10, 11 §§ 19, 20. In Æmilius's porch stands the triumphal statue of an ancestor in a *quadriga*: also his own equestrian statue: Tac. speaks of the "imagines ac tituli et statuæ" with which the orators Marcellus Eprius and Vibius Crispus were honoured, Dial. 8: so Maternus, "æra et imagines, quæ etiam me nolente in domum meam irruerunt," ib. 11. Cf. Tam grave percussis incudibus æra resultant, Causidicum medio quum faber aptat

Quadrijuges in vestibulis, atque ipse feroci
 Bellatore sedens curvatum hastile minatur
 Eminus et statua meditatur prœlia lusca.
 Sic Pedito conturbat, Matho deficit, exitus hic est
 Tongilii, magno cum rhinocerote lavari
 Qui solet et vexat lutulenta balnea turba

130

equo, Mart. ix. 69, 5, 6. "Originally the statues of great men were set up in the forum. Mox forum et in domibus privatis factum atque in atriis; *honus clientium instituit sic colere patronos* Placueret et nudæ [*effigies*] *tenentes hastam* Equestres utique statuæ Romanam celebrationem habent," Plin. H. N. xxxiv. 9, 10 § 17 sq. Cf. supr. i. 129 n., infr. viii. 3, x. 59.

127. *curv.*] The shaft bends and quivers as it is poised for the throw.

128. *med.*] *μελετᾷ*, "practises," iv. 112. *lusc.*] For certainty of aim one eye is closed.

129. *Sic*] By imitating this display of wealth, supr. iii. 180 sq.

Ped.] An unknown causidicus.

cont.] Becomes bankrupt; originally, *cont. rationes*: Conturbabit Atlas, et non erit uncia tota, Decidat tecum qua pater ipse deum, Mart. ix. 4. 5, 6: ne creditores illum conturbare existimarent, Petron. 38 fin.: ib. 82, Quintil. Decl. 273: homini Græco, qui conturbare quidem putat sibi licere; quod equitibus Romanis, Cic. ad Att. iv. 7 § 2; ad Qu. Fr. ii. 12 § 2, p. Planc. § 68: noster te non capit ignis Conturbator aper: vilis esurio, Mart. vii. 27. 9, 10: id. x. 96. 9, Dig. xv. 3. 16, infr. xiv. 94 (turbavit).

Matho] i. 32 n. *def.*] "Fails:" non alitur fiscum debitorum suorum

debitores convenire, nisi principales debitores defecerint, Dig. xlix. 14. 3 § 8: deficientium facultatibus ad munera . . . excusatio non perpetua, sed temporalis est, ib. l. 4. 4 § 1.

ex.] xi. 39.

130. *Tong.*] Mart. also speaks of T.'s visits to the bath: Uri Tongilius male dicitur hemitritæo. Novi hominis mores; esurit atque sitit. Subdola tenduntur crassis nunc retia turdis Omnes Tongilium medici jussere lavari: O stulti, febrem creditis esse? gula est, ii. 40.

rhin.] iii. 263 n.: Gestavit modo fronte me juvenis. Verum *rhinoceros* me putabis, Mart. xiv. 52 (*Guttus corneus*): ib. 53 (*Rhinoceros*).

131. *solet et*] x. 122 n. *vex.* &c.] Mobs the bath with a crowd of dirty retainers, supr. i. 46, 100, iii. 284: Balnea nocte subit; conchas et castra moveri Nocte jubet; magno gaudet sudare tumultu, vi. 419, 420. Clients attended their patrons to the bath: Horridus ut primo semper te mane salutem, Per mediumque trahat me tua sella lutum: Lassus ut in thermas decima, vel serius, hora Te sequar Agrippæ quum laver ipse Titi, Mart. iii. 36. 3 sq. On the means by which these pretenders to wealth procured such a retinue, cf. Cinctum togatis post ante Saufeium Materne, cernis? invidere nolito. Comitatus

Perque forum juvenes longo premit assere Medos,
 Empturus pueros argentum murrhina villas;
 Spondet enim Tyrio stlataria purpura filo.

iste sit, precor tuus nunquam. Hos illi amicos et greges togatorum Fusciculenius [*a money-lender*] præstat, et Faventinus, Mart. ii. 74: ib. 57 (infr. 136 n.).

132. *ass.*] Ut Canusinatus nostro Syrus assere sudet, Et mea sit culto sella cliente frequens, Mart. ix. 23. 9, 10: the *asseres* were attached by cords or thongs to the lectica: struppis, quibus lectica deligata erat. . . . verberari jussit, Gell. x. 3: Recensque sella linteisque lorisque, Mart. ii. 57. 6: ad primum tumultum lecticarii cum asserebus in auxilium accurrerunt, Suet. Cal. 58. On the lectica, cf. supr. i. 64 n., and on the insolence with which this party elbows aside the crowd in the most crowded thoroughfare, ib. 37, 159 n.: servos Differtum transire forum populumque jubebat, Hor. Ep. i. 6. 59.

Med.] On the various Asiatic nations from which slaves were brought to Rome, cf. i. 104 n.

133. See a description of one who went about shopping all day long in Mart. ix. 60 (In septis Mamurra diu multumque vagatus. . . . Inspevit molles pueros oculisque comedit: Non hos, quos primæ prostituere casæ; Sed quos arcanae servant tabulata catastæ, Et quos non populus, nec mea turba videt. . . . *Murrhina* signavit seposuitque decem, &c.).

arg.] Plate.

murrh.] vi. 150. Murrhina ex eadem tellure et crystallina effodimus, quibus pretium faceret ipsa

fragilitas, Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 2 § 5: Oriens murrhina mittit: inveniuntur ibi pluribus locis nec insignibus maxime Parthici regni, præcipua tamen in Carmania. Humorem sub terra putant calore densari. Amplitudine nunquam parvos excedunt abacos, crassitudine raro quanta dicta sunt patoria, &c., ib. xxxvii. 8 (2) § 21. From these passages it is plain that the *murrhina* were not of artificial substance. It is generally agreed that they were of fluor spar (*Derbyshire spar*, Rein in Becker's Gallus, ii. 277). The glass vessels made to resemble *murrhina* [*murrhina* . . . imitatum, Plin. xxxvi. 67 (26) § 198] may be understood in Propert., Murrheaque in Parthis pocula cocta focis, iv. 5. 26. On their high price, cf. Video murrhina pocula; parum scilicet luxuria magno fuerit, nisi quod vomant, capacibus gemmis inter se pronuntiauerint, Sen. de Ben. vii. 9 § 3: Dict. Ant.

134. *Spond.*] "Gives security for him:" "procures him credit." Cf. Quintil. (supr. v. 131 n.).

Tyr.] i. 27 n.

stl.] Probus exponit illecebrosa Ennius: Et melior navis quam quæ stlataria portat. i. [e.] multisonalis quæ dicitur vulgo batalaria, Schol. Vall. The only other author in whom the word occurs, though the reading is very uncertain, is Petron. 108 (Stante ergo utraque acie, quum appareret, futurum non stlatarium bellum, i. e. no sham-fight; according to others, no sea-fight).

Et tamen est illis hoc utile, purpura vendit 135
 Causidicum, vendunt amethystina, convenit illis
 Et strepitu et facie majoris vivere census,

Stlata, genus navigii latum magis, quam altum, et a latitudine sic appellatum, sed ea consuetudine, qua *stlocum* pro locum et *stlitem* pro litem dicebant, Paul. Diac. p. 144 Lind., cf. Fest. p. 248. *Stlata*, genus navigii latum . . . Inde *stlataria* purpura dicitur, i. e. marina, vel navis piratica, Papias (flor. A.D. 1053) ap. Du Cange. Other grammarians and glosses also give the explanation, "a pirate vessel." Accordingly, the Lexicons (Du Cange, Gesner, Forcell., Scheller, Freund) render *stlataria*, "foreign, brought by sea."

Another explanation, however, more or less agreeing with that of the Schol., is given in other glosses: *Ἐργόμωκος*, adulator, ambitiosus, ancillula, *stlactarius* [*lege stlatarius*], Glossar. p. 81 Valpy; *Silatarus* [*lege stlatarius*] *πλανός*, ib. p. 322. So Grang., Heinr. (piraticum [*navigium*] *stlata*, . . in hostium naves . . insidias fraudes ludificationes illectamenta exercens. Inde *stlatarium* dictum quod, tanquam *stlata*, decipit aut illectat), Voss. Etym., Lobeck (*Stlatarius* i. q. *lator* sive *laturarius* proprie *geronem* sive *gerulum* significasse et hinc ad *delicatas* [*ἄβρας*] et *asseculas* translatum videtur, qui quoniam levissimis ministeriis, quæ Theophrastus enumerat in Colace, dominos cavillantur [*ἐμπαίζουσι*, Hesych. s. *Ἐργόμωκος*] potius quam adjuvant, *ἐργόμωκοι* dici potuerunt, i. e. officiorum simulators. Hinc, ni fallor, purpura quæ vendit *causidicum*, *stlataria* dicitur, quia ad speciem et simulationem

opulentiae adhibetur, Aglaoph. p. 1318 n.)

135. *vend.*] Si versus paullo concinnior unus et alter, Injuste totum ducit *venditque* poema, Hor. Ep. ii. 1. 74, 75. So in English, "The binding sells the book."

136. *ameth.*] Hic quem videtis gressibus vagis lentum, Amethystinatus media qui secat septa . . . Quem grex togatus sequitur et capillatus [supr. 131, infr. 142], Recensque *sella* [ib.] . . Oppigneravit Claudii modo ad mensam Vix octo nummis annulum, unde cœnaret, Mart. ii. 57: Qui coccinatos non putat viros esse, Amethystinasque mulierum vocat vestes, Mart. i. 96. 6, 7: ib. xiv. 154. The colour was a variety of purple, and was more highly valued as it more nearly approached to the tint of the Indian amethyst: Indica [*amethystus*] absolutum felicitis purpuræ colorem habet; ad hanc tinguentium officinæ dirigunt vota, Plin. H. N. xxxvii. 40 (9) § 122: ix. 65 (41), xxi. 22 (8): he gives the proportions in which the two purple fish (*buccina* and *purpuræ*) were combined: Summa medicaminum in L libras vellerum, *buccini* ducenæ; *pelagii* [i. q. *purpuræ*] cxi., ix. 62. Nero prohibited both *Tyriæ* and *amethystinæ vestes*, Suet. 32. Other gay lænæ and lacerneæ which were worn over or in place of the white toga, were coccineæ, ianthinæ, cæruleæ (Sat. ii. 97), prasinæ, hyacinthinæ.

137. They find their account in this parade, it brings them into

Sed finem impensæ non servat prodiga Roma.
 Fidimus eloquio? Ciceroni nemo decentos
 Nunc dederit nummos, nisi fulserit annulus ingens. 140
 Respicit hæc primum qui litigat, an tibi servi
 Octo, decem comites, an post te sella, togati,
 Ante pedes. Ideo conducta Paulus agebat
 Sardonyche, atque ideo pluris quam Gallus agebat,
 Quam Basilus. Rara in tenui facundia panno. 145
 Quando licet Basilo flentem producere matrem?

notice: but, on the other hand, it will ruin them at last (supr. 129), for there is no limit to the expenses of fashionable life at Rome, supr. iii. 182 n.: Nec pol profecto quisquam sine grandi malo, Præquam res patitur, studuit elegantiae, Plaut. Mercat. Prol. 22, 23.

140. *ann.*] i. 28 n.

141. *serv.*] Supr. 131 n.

142. *com.*] Clients, i. 119 n. *sella*] i. 124 n. *tog.*] iii. 127 n. Qui togatorum comitatus [*around advocates*] et egressus! Tac. Dial. 6: beneque comitati per forum reducuntur, Quintil. xii. 8 § 3.

143. *Ante pedes.*] Sum comes ipse tuus, tumidique anteambulo regis, Mart. ii. 18. 5: id. iii. 72. 2: Jam parce lasso, Roma, gratulatori, Lasso clienti: quamdiu salutator Anteambulones et togatulos inter Centum merebor plumbeos die toto, id. x. 74. 1 sq.: id. ix. 101 (e. g. hærere tuo lateri, præcedere sellam, v. 3).

Id.] Because the display of wealth brings practice.

cond.] Ut spectet ludos conducit Ogulnia vestem, Conducit comites, sellam, cervical, amicas, Sat. vi. 352, 353: Theocr. ii. 74. It is a characteristic of the ἀνελεύθερος—τῇ γυ-

ναικί... μὴ πρίασθαι θεράπαιναν, ἀλλὰ μισθοῦσθαι εἰς τὰς ἐξόδους παιδίον συνακολουθήσον, Theophr. 22.

Paul. Gall. Bas.] Poor pleaders of the day.

144. *Sard.*] vi. 382, xiii. 139, Pers. i. 16, Mart. ii. 29. 2. Primus autem Romanorum sardonyche usus est Africanus prior,... et inde Romanis gemmæ hujus auctoritas, Plin. H. N. xxxvii. 23 (6) § 85.

145. *Bas.*] x. 222.

Rar. &c.] Putat enim vulgus sub sordido amictu facundiam non habitare, Britann. Cf. Sæpe est etiam sub palliolo sordido sapientia, Cæcil. ap. Cic. Tusc. iii § 56: ternis denariis ad laudandum trahebantur. Tanti constat, ut sis disertissimus, Plin. Ep. ii. 14 § 6.

in] Hand Turs. iii. 260. *ten.*] τρέμωνι.

146. When has Basilius an important case, in which he can work on the jurors' feelings, by introducing into court a mother, interceding for her son? Cf. τὰ παιδάρ' εὐθὺς ἀνέλκει τὰς θηλείας καὶ τοὺς υἱεῖς, τῆς χειρὸς, ἐγὼ δ' ἀκροῶμαι· τὰ δὲ συγκύπτονθ' ἅμ βληχᾶται· κἄπειθ' ὁ πατήρ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ὥσπερ θεὸν ἀντιβολεῖ με τρέμων τῆς εὐθύνης ἀπολῦσαι,

Quis bene dicentem Basilum ferat? Accipiat te
Gallia vel potius nutricula causidicorum
Africa, si placuit mercedem ponere linguæ.

Declamare doces? O ferrea pectora Vetti, 150
Quum perimit sævos classis numerosa tyrannos!

εἰ μὲν χαίρεις ἀρνὸς φωνῇ, παιδὸς
φωνὴν ἐλεήσεις, Aristoph. Vesp. 568
sq.: Plat. Apol. 34 C, Dict. Ant.
1132 b. On the Roman custom, cf.
Cic. p. Sull. § 89 Halm, p. Sest. §§
6, 10, p. Font. § 36 sq., Verr. i § 93
sq. Non solum autem dicendo sed
etiam faciendo quædam lacrimas
movemus: unde et producere ipsos
qui periclitentur, squalidos atque
deformes et liberos eorum ac pa-
rentes institutum, &c., Quintil. vi.
1 § 30 sq. Cf. infr. xv. 135 sq.

147. Who would not resent it as
presumption, if Basilus should plead
a cause with eloquence?

148. *Gall.*] i. 44 n., infr. 214, xv.
111 n.: M. Cato Originum secundo:
Pleraque Gallia duas res industrio-
sissime persequitur, rem militarem
et argute loqui, Charis. ii. p. 120
Lind.: Æmula te [*Mosellam*] Latix
decorat facundia linguæ, Auson.
Mosell. 383: Bernhardt Grundr. d.
Röm. Lit. ed. 1850, pp. 71, 72, 87,
306, Rutil. It. i. 209, 210: Gallicanæ
facundiæ haustus requiro; non quod
his septem montibus eloquentia La-
tinaris excessit, Symm. Ep. ix. 83 (p.
242, Paris 1580), Tac. Dial. 10 (supr.
31 n.).

nutr.] Calydonia altrix terra exsu-
perantum virum, Pacuv. ap. Varr.
L. L. vii § 18.

149. *Afr.*] How greatly oratory
flourished in Africa under the em-
pire we know from the works of

Tertullian Cyprian Arnobius Au-
gustin and Apuleius: ἡξίου περινοῇ-
σαι τινα πρὸς διδασκαλίαν αὐτῷ τῆς
Ἰταλίδος φωνῆς, Λιβὺν ἐπιζητῶν αὐτὸς
γὰρ ἔφασκεν ἐγνωκέναι στομυλωτέρως
παρὰ τοὺς Ἰταλοὺς διαλέγεσθαι, Lyd.
de Mag. iii § 73: duæ tantæ urbes,
Latinarum litterarum artifices, Ro-
ma atque Carthago, Augustin. Epist.
118 § 9 (vol. ii. col. 496, ed. nov.):
in Africa rhetoricæ operam dederat,
Romæ frequentaverat pergulas ma-
gistrales, Vopisc. Saturnin. 10: Apul.
Flor. iv. n. 18 init., ib. 20 fin.

pon.] To fix a price.

150 sq. i. 16 n., Gräfenham, Gesch.
d. Philol. iv § 269. *Decl.*] Are you
a rhetor? *ferr.*] Patient, supr. i. 31:
Nec ulli alii contigisse scio, quam...
apud Romanos Latroni, ut discipuli
non audiri desiderarent: sed con-
tenti essent audire... hoc erat non
patientiam suam, sed eloquentiam
vendere, Sen. iv. Contr. 25 (*Color*).

Vett.] A rhetorician of the day.

151. *class.*] Quintil. x. 5 § 21
(infr. 160 n.): Quintilian's teachers,
"quum pueros in classes distribu-
erant, ordinem dicendi secundum
vires ingenii dabant: et ita supe-
riore loco quisque declamabat, ut
præcedere profectu videbatur. Hu-
jus rei judicia præbebantur: ea
nobis ingens palmæ contentio: du-
cere vero classem multo pulcherri-
mum," i. 2 § 23 sq.

num.] x. 105. In this sense the

Nam quæcunque sedens modo legerat, hæc eadem stans
Perferet atque eadem cantabit versibus iisdem.

Occidit miseros crambe repetita magistros.

Quis color et quod sit causæ genus atque ubi summa 155

word belongs to the Silver Age. The Augustan writers use it in no other than "rhythmical, harmonious, &c."

tyr.] Lucian mentions, "τυράννων κατηγορίας καὶ ἀριστέων ἐπαίνους," as the chief topics of rhetorical theses, Bis Acc. 32: sequitur autem ut materiæ abhorrenti a veritate declamatio quoque adhibeatur: sic fit ut *tyrannicidarum præmia*, aut vitiatarum electiones, aut pestilentiae remedia, aut incesta matrum, aut quidquid in schola quotidie agitur, in foro vel raro vel nunquam, ingentibus verbis persequantur, Tac. Dial. 32: An, qui tyrannum in mortem compulit, tyrannicida? Quintil. vii. 3 § 7: ib. § 10, 4 § 21 sq., § 44 (An Thrasybulo triginta præmia debeantur?): Bonnell Lex. Quintil. s. v. *tyrannicida*, *tyrannis*, *tyrannus*. Caligula banished the rhetorician Carrinas Secundus "ὅτι λόγον τινὰ ἐν γυμνασίᾳ κατὰ τυράννων εἶπε, Dio lix. 20. Several of the Controversies of Sen., Quintil. and Calpurn. relate to tyrannicides.

The class *kills* the tyrants when it recites a declamation accusing them, or when it praises tyrannicides.

153. *Perf.*] Will rehearse from beginning to end: dictataque verba Perferet, vi. 391, 392: Sic ille latronum fisci advocatus nostram causam pertulerat, Apul. Met. vii. 10: tota illa perlata de formositatis æmulatione fabula, ib. iv. 30 fin.:

dicendi munus et gratulationis verba pertulerim, Symm. Or. p. Patr. init. (p. 42 Nieb.).

ead. &c.] Ego autem, siquem nunc plane rudem institui ad dicendum velim, his potius tradam assiduus uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundentibus, qui omnes tenuissimas particulas atque omnia minima mansa, ut nutrices infantibus pueris, in os inserant, Cic. de Or. ii § 162.

cant.] "Harp upon the same string:" at the same time the humdrum sing-song tone is denoted. Cf. hæc *recinunt* juvenes dictata senesque, Hor. Ep. i. 1. 55: ex scholis cantilenam, Cic. de Or. i § 105: Cantilenam eandem canis, Ter. Phorm. iii. 2. 10: iisdem de rebus semper quasi dictata *decantare*, Cic. Fin. iv § 10.

vers.] Lines, here of prose, as in Hor. quid prima secundo Cera velit versu, S. ii. 5. 52, 53.

154. *crambe*] Δὲς κράμβη θάνατος, Prov. ap. Suid. Nam quid hi possint in causis, quarum varia ac nova semper est facies, proprium invenire? Necesse est his, quum eadem judiciis pluribus dicunt, aut fastidium moveant velut frigidi et repositi cibi, Quintil. ii. 4 § 28 sq.

155. *col.*] = χρῶμα. A technical expression in the schools: Sunt quædam et falsæ expositiones, quarum in foro duplex genus est: alterum, quod instrumentis adjuvatur; [as when Clodius by perjured wit-

Quæstio, quæ veniant diversa parte sagittæ,
Nosse velint omnes, mercedem solvere nemo.

“Mercedem appellas? Quid enim scio?” “Culpa docentis

nesses proved an *alibi*] alterum quod est tuendum dicentis ingenio. Id interim ad solam verecundiam pertinet, unde etiam mihi videtur dici *color*; interim ad quæstionem, Quintil. iv. 2 § 88: Somniorum et superstitionum colores [*pleas, excuses*, Quum quis nocturno visu incitatus, vel aliqua religione constrictus, aliquid fecisse vult videri, Spald.] ipsa jam facilitate auctoritatem perdidit, ib. § 94, cf. § 95 sq. Among the Declamations of Quintilian forty-three are distinguished from the rest as *coloratæ*; in the *Controversiæ* of Seneca the *color* regularly follows the *divisio*. E.g. Controv. 25 (Thema. Flaminius prætor inter coenam a meretrice rogatus, quæ aiebat se nunquam decollari hominem vidisse, unum ex damnatis occidit. Accusatur majestatis. On this it was observed: “Quædam controversiæ sunt, in quibus factum defendi non potest, excusari potest: ex quibus est et hæc.” In mitigation, however, it was urged, “quam multa populus Romanus in suis imperatoribus tulerit: in Gurgite luxuriam, in Manlio impotentiam, &c.” . . . “objiciunt quod damnatus perierit meretrici: postulant, prætorem perire damnato:” “ebrium fuisse, nescisse quid fecerit:” “non putavit ad rem pertinere, ubi aut quando periret, qui perire deberet.” In aggravation of the crime the following *colores* amongst others were used: “Percussurus lictor ad prætorem respexit, prætor ad meretricem:” “Lictori, quia bene percusserat propinatum est”). Juvenal

himself has an example: Sed jacet in servi complexibus aut equitis. “Dic, Dic aliquem, sodes, hic, Quintiliane colorem.” “Hæremus, dic ipsa.” “Olim convenerat,” inquit, “Ut faceres tu quod velles, nec non ego possem Indulgere mihi,” vi. 279 sq. *Colorare* then will mean to gloss over, to give a false colouring to.

gen.] Causes were variously classified: e. g. into demonstrativum [where some certain person is praised or blamed], deliberativum [where the speaker advises or dissuades], judiciale [where he accuses or defends], ad Herenn. i. § 2, Cic. de Invent. i. § 7, Partit. Or. § 10, Quintil. iii. 3 § 14: “a classification which is borrowed from Aristotle: ὥστ' ἐξ ἀνάγκης ἂν εἴη τρία γένη τῶν λόγων τῶν ῥητορικῶν, συμβουλευτικόν, δικανικόν, ἐπιδεικτικόν, Rhet. i. 3 § 3.

Other classifications see in Ernesti Lex. Rhet., supr i. 16 n.

sum. Qu.] The main point, the gist.

156. *div. par.*] xiii. 136 n. *sag.*] i. e. arguments, cf. pugna, infr. 173.

158. *Merc.*] Asks the pupil. *app.*] Demand, *dun* for payment, ix. 64. The common construction is appellare aliquem de pecunia: Si quis non debitorem, quasi debitorem, appellaverit, Dig. xlvii. 10. 15 § 33.

Quid enim] τί γάρ; I wonder that you should expect a fee. You cannot surely expect a fee? *For* what do I know? Our colloquial *Why?* nearly expresses the meaning, Hand Turs. ii. 384.

Culpa &c.] Reply of Vettius.

Scilicet arguitur, quod læva parte mamillæ
 Nil salit Arcadico juveni, cujus mihi sexta 160
 Quaque die miserum dirus caput Hannibal implet,
 Quidquid id est de quo deliberat, an petat urbem

159. *Scil.*] *It seems*, the fault is charged upon the teacher.

læv.] In corde aliquanti philosophorum dixerunt sapientiam. Unde et Juv. &c., Fulgent. Myth. ii. 9: Cic. Tusc. i. § 18.

160. *sal.*] Cor tibi rite salit? Pers. iii. 111: Virg. G. ii. 484.

Arcad.] τοὺς γὰρ μαρὸν ἀρχαίους ἐκάλουν ἀπὸ τῆς ἱστορίας τοὺς Ἀρκάδας κατὰ τοὺς πρὸ σελήνης χρόνους ἐν ταῖς ἐρήμοις διάγειν, Schol. Aristoph. Nub. 397: οὐδὲ γὰρ σοφώτατοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων Ἀρκάδες... ἀλλ' ἀγροικώτατοι ἀνθρώπων εἰς καὶ συνώδεις, Philostr. Vit. Apoll. viii. 7 § 43: μόλις γὰρ οὗτοι... γράμμασιν ἐπαδεδύθησαν, Jos. c. Ap. i. 4 fin.: Polyb. iv. 20 § 11: πόθεν γὰρ ἐν Ἀρκαδίᾳ σοφιστῆς ἢ φιλόσοφος; Lucian Bis Acc. 11: id. de Astrol. 26.

sexta] Ne omnia, quæ scripserint, ediscant, et certa, ut moris est, die dicant; quod quidem maxime patres exigunt, atque ita demum studere liberos suos, siquam frequentissime declamaverint, credunt, Quintil. ii. 7 § 1: Citius autem idoneus erit juvenis, quem præceptor coegerit in declamando quam similimum esse veritati, et per totas ire materias: quarum nunc facillima, ut maxime favorabilia, decerpunt. Obstant huic... fere turba discipulorum, et consuetudo classium certis diebus audiendarum: nonnihil etiam persuasio patrum, numerantium potius declamationes, quam æstimantium, id. x. 5 § 21: Pers. iii.

45 sq. Jahn, Suet. Tib. 32 Casaub., id. Gram. 7.

161. i. 16 n. Si quæretur, "An utique futurum sit, ut Carthaginem superent Romani: ut redeat Hannibal, si Scipio exercitum in Africam transtulerit," Quintil. iii. 8 § 17.

I demens, et sævas curre per Alpes, Ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias, Sat. x. 166, 167. *dir.*] Hannibalemque dirum, Hor. Od. iii. 6. 36: ib. iv. 4. 42.

162. *Quidquid id*] x. 122 n. We have here an example of a *Suasoria*, infr. v. 168 sq. of *Controversiæ*.

del.] Hæc et in suasoriis tractari solent, ut si Cæsar deliberet, "An Britanniam impugnet," Quintil. vii. 4 § 2: Deliberat Agamemnon, an Iphigeniam imolet, Sen. Suasor. 3. The Thema in each of the seven *Suasoriæ* is similarly worded.

pet.] Igitur dictatorem [*Hanibalem*] Carthaginensium magister equitum [*Maharbal*] monuit; Mitte mecum Romam equitatum: die quinti in Capitolium tibi cœna cocta erit, Cato, Orig. ap. Gell. x. 24: Plut. Fab. Max. 17, Liv. xxii. 51, Val. Max. ix. 5 Ext. § 3, Sil. x. 331 sq.: Dubium deinde non erat, quin ultimum illum diem habitura fuerit Roma, quintumque intra diem epulari Hannibal in Capitolio potuerit si (quod Pœnum illum dixisse Adherbalem Bomilcaris ferunt) Hannibal quem admodum sciret vincere, sic uti

A Cannis, an post nimbos et fulmina cautus
Circumagat madidas a tempestate cohortes.

Quantum vis stipulare, et protinus accipe, quid do, 165
Ut toties illum pater audiat." Hæc alii sex

victoria scisset. Tum quidem illum, ut dici vulgo solet, aut fatum urbis imperaturæ, aut ipsius mens mala, et aversi a Carthagine dii in diversum abstulerunt, Flor. ii. 6 § 19 sq. Cf. infr. x. 156 n., 165 n., Nieb. Lect. 62 (vol. ii. p. 105 sq.), Polyb. iii. 118 § 4 sq.

163. *an.*] "An — an," not "whether — or," which is generally expressed by "utrum — an," or "ne — an;" rarely by "an — an," as in Ov. Met. x. 254, Virg. Æn. x. 680 sq., Hand Turs. i. 307 sq., Madv. § 463 b. The passage is an example of asyndeton: "He doubts whether to make for Rome, whether," &c.: "an petat, &c.," and "an post, &c." being two distinct questions, rather than the two clauses of one disjunctive sentence. Indeed, the second question refers to a different occasion from the first. It was in the year 211 B.C., five years after the battle of Cannæ, that Hannibal retired from the walls of Rome. Instructis utrinque exercitibus in ejus pugnæ casum, in qua urbs Roma victori præmium esset, imber ingens grandine mixtus ita utramque aciem turbavit, ut vix armis retentis in castra sese receperint, nullius rei minore, quam hostium, metu. Et postero die eodem loco acies instructas eadem tempestas diremit. Ubi recepissent se in castra, mira serenitas cum tranquillitate oriebatur. In religionem ea res apud Pœnos versa est: auditaque vox

Hannibalis fertur, "Potiundæ sibi urbis Romæ modo mentem non dari, modo fortunam," Liv. xxvi. 11: Silius also (xii. 651 sq.) attributes Hannibal's retreat to his fear of the divine wrath: Invadit Notus, accipicem cum grandine multa Intorquens nubem, cunctantem et vana minantem *Circumagit*, castrisque ducem succedere cogit, 663 sq.: Flor. ii. 6 § 44 sq. The fable (which may be compared with those of the deliverance of Delphi from the troops of Xerxes and of Brennus) was unknown to Polyb. ix. 6 § 5.

165. *stip.*] The reading "*quod do*," is easier, but *quid* seems correct. The words of the demand would be: "Quid das, ut toties illum pater audiat?" A third party asks the rhetorician (*i. e. stipulator*): "What will you give the father to hear his son, as you do, every sixth day?" *et protinus accipe* is a parenthesis.

The whole verse then means: "Make the demand 'Quid das &c.' in any sum you please, and I lay down the amount in hard cash."

Stipulatio is defined by Pomponius, "verborum conceptio, quibus is, qui interrogatur, daturum facturumve se, quod interrogatus est, responderit," Dig. xlv. 1. 5 § 1. Examples may be seen in this title of the Digest, and in Brisson. De Form.

166. *pater*] Who comes occasionally to hear his son recite: morituri

Vel plures uno conclamant ore sophistæ,
 Et veras agitant lites raptore relicto ;
 Fusa venena silent, malus ingratusque maritus,
 Et quæ jam veteres sanant mortaria cæcos. 170
 Ergo sibi dabit ipse rudem, si nostra movebunt

verba Catonis Discere, non sano multum laudanda magistro, Quæ pater adductis sudans audiret amicis, Pers. iii. 45 sq.

al.] Vettius is not a singular instance of a rhetorician who has to leave his school-declamations in order to sue his pupils for payment.

167. *soph.*] i. q. rhetoras, as in the Dig. Αἱ μὲν ἐλάττους πόλεις δύνανται πέντε ἰατροὺς ἀτελεῖς ἔχειν, καὶ τρεῖς σοφιστάς, καὶ γραμματικούς τοὺς ἴσους . . . αἱ δὲ μέγισται πόλεις δέκα ἰατρούς, καὶ ῥήτορας πέντε, καὶ γραμματικούς τοὺς ἴσους, xxvii. l. 6 § 2. That the word *Sophist* originally denoted a teacher, chiefly of rhetoric, such as Gorgias was, has been shown by Mr. Grote in his chapter on the Sophists : cf. Plat. Gorg. p. 520 A.

168. *ver.*] Infr. 173 n. *ag.*] agunt.

rapt.] Quintil. Decl. 247 (*Raptoris bona*), 252 (*Parasitus raptor candidatæ*), 262 (*Maritus virginis raptor*), 276 (*Bona raptoris qui se suspendit*), 309 (*Raptor convictus*); cf. ib. 251, 270, 280, 301, 343, 349, 368, 383, Calpurn. Decl. 16, 33, 40, 42 (*Raptor excæcatus*), 44, 49, Bonnell Lex. Quintil. s. v., Sen. Contr. 5, 11, 23.

raptore rel.] x. 122 n.

169. *ven.*] Quintil. Decl. 17 (*Venenum effusum*): ib. 246, 307, 319, 321, 377, 380, Calpurn. Decl. 12, Sen. Contr. 18, 29.

mal.] Actio malæ tractationis, as in Quintil. Decl. 8, 18.

ingr.] Torta a tyranno uxor, numquid de tyrannicidio sciret, perseveravit negare. Postea maritus ejus tyrannum occidit. Illam sterilitatis nomine dimisit, intra quinquennium non parientem. Agit illa ingrati, Sen. ii. Contr. 13 (*Thema*).

170. *jam vet.*] Who have now been long blind, i. 132 n. On the construction of the two adj. cf. viii. 49 n. The *Thema* here meant may have been this : "A son, compounding a salve for his father's eyes, is detected by his step-mother, who accuses him of a design to poison his father. The charge is believed, the son disinherited, and the step-mother inherits," Grang.

[171 sq. Since, then, it is so small a pittance that the *rhetor* earns, and since even for that he must go to law, I would advise him rather to follow any other profession.]

rud.] vi. 113. A wooden sword, with which the gladiators practised, and which (with the *pileus*, Tert. de Spect. 21) they received as a symbol of their discharge : die muneris productus . . . rudem, postulante populo accepit, Quintil. Decl. 302 (*Thema*) : Quum essedario magno omnium favore indulsisset rudem, Suet. Claud. 21. The word is often used metaphorically : Spectatum satis, et donatum jam rude quæris,

Consilia, et vitæ diversum iter ingreditur,
Ad pugnam qui rhetorica descendit ab umbra,
Summula ne pereat, qua vilis tessera venit

Mæcenâs, iterum antiquo me includere ludo, Hor. Ep. i. 1. 2. Hoc merui, Fabiane, toga tritaque mea-que Ut nondum credas me meruisse rudem, Mart. iii. 36: tarda vires minuente senecta, Me quoque donari jam rude tempus erat, Ov. Trist. iv. 8. 23: Non enim in acie versatur et ferro sed quasi rudibus eludit oratio, Cic. De Opt. Gen. Or. § 17: Tac. Dial. 34.

173. *pugn.*] xvi. 47. Ad causas et ad vera prælia voco, Tac. Dial. 10: ipse ille mucro ingeniî quotidiana pugna retundatur... adolescentes non debent nimium in falsa rerum imagine detineri et inanibus simulacris, usque adeo, ut difficile ab his digressos sit assuefacere, ne *ab illa in qua prope consenuerint umbra, vera discrimina quasi quendam solem reformident*, &c. Quintil. x. 5 § 16 sq.: ib. ii. 10 (e. g. quibusdam pugnae simulacris ad verum discrimen aciemque justam consuescimus, § 8): futurus orator, cui in maxima celebritate et in media reipublicæ luce vivendum est, assuescat. jam a tenero non reformidare homines, neque illa solitaria et velut umbratili vita pallescere, &c., id. i. 2 § 18 sq.: Sen. iv. Contr. Præf. (e. g. Usque adeo ingenia in scholasticis exercitationibus delicate nutriuntur, ut clamorem silentium risum cœlum denique pati nesciant. Non est autem utilis exercitatio, nisi quæ operi simillima est illi ad quod exercet: itaque durior solet esse vero certamine. . . . In scholasticis declama-

tionibus contra evenit: omnia molliora et solutiora sunt: in foro partem accipiunt, in schola eligunt. . . . Itaque, velut ex umbroso et obscuro prodeuntes loco claræ lucis fulgor occæcat, sic istos a scholis in forum transeuntes, omnia tanquam nova et inusitata perturbant, &c.): Num alio genere furiarum declamatores inquietantur? qui clamant: Hæc vulnera pro libertate publica excepi. . . . Hæc ipsa tolerabilia essent, si ad eloquentiam ituris viam facerent: nunc et rerum tumore et sententiarum vanissimo strepitu hoc tantum proficiunt, ut quum in forum venerint, putent se in alium terrarum orbem delatos, &c., Petron. 1. On the helpless incompetence of declaimers in any subject out of the beaten track, cf. Extemporalis factus est meus rhetor, Calpurnium non scripsit et salutavit, Mart. v. 54.

umbr.] Nisi forte volumus scholasticas tibi, atque (ut ita dicam) umbraticas litteras mittere. Sed nihil minus aptum arbitramur, quum arma vestra . . . sudorem pulverem soles cogitamus, Plin. Ep. ix. 2 §§ 3, 4: Cic. de Or. i § 157, supr. 105 n.

174. Who descends into the forum, that he may recover the payment due from his scholars, which, at best, does not amount to more than the cost of a ticket for bread: Libertate opus est, non hac ut quisque Velina Publius emeruit scabiosum tesserula far, Pers. v. 73. The tessera was a round or square ticket of metal or wood; one in Orelli

Frumenti; quippe hæc merces lautissima. Tenta 175
 Chrysogonus quanti doceat vel Pollio quanti
 . Lautorum pueros, artem scindes Theodori.

(Inscr. 3360) bears on one side *Ant. Aug. Lib. LI.* [? II.], on the other, *Fru. N. LXI.*; i. e. Antonini Augusti liberalitas II. [?]; Frumentum numero sexagesimo primo.

On the ordinary distribution (*largitio* as opposed to the extraordinary, *congiarium*) of corn to the poorer citizens, cf. *ne plebs frumentationum causa frequentius a negotiis avocaretur, ter in annum quaternum mensium tesseræ dare destinavit: sed desideranti consuetudinem veterem concessit rursus ut sui cujusque mensis acciperet*, Suet. Aug. 40. The number of recipients was limited, vacancies being filled up by the prætor, *id. Cæs. 41.*

The *tessera* is sold by one whose name is on the list, to our rhetorician, who, probably as not being a citizen (most of the rhetoricians being Greeks), has no title to the privilege. See Dict. Ant. *Frumentariæ Leges.*

175 sq. *Tent.*] Make but a trial of the gains of music-masters, and you will tear up your "Elements of Rhetoric;" i. e. will abandon the schools of declamation for a more lucrative profession.

176. *Chrys.*] Chrysogonum cantare vetent, vi. 74. *Poll.*] Quædam de numero Lamiarum ac nominis Appi Et farre et vino Janum Vestamque rogabat, An Capitolinam deberet Pollio quercum Sperare et fidibus promittere, *ib. 385 sq.*: Mart. iv. 61. 9. Cf. *id. v. 56. 3 sq.* (supr. 6 n.), where a father is advised to bring up his son to the profession

of a *choraules* or *citharædus* rather than that of a *rhetor* or *grammaticus*. So again, when he had left Rome, and is pressed to return, he replies: *Poeta Exierat: veniet quum citharædus erit*, iii. 4. 7, 8. Vespasian assigned to rhetoricians a yearly stipend of 100 sester tia (*infr. 186 n.*), while he presented Terpnus and Diodorus the *citharædi* with twice the amount, for their services on a single occasion, Suet. 19.

177. *Laut.*] iii. 221 n. *art.*] An elementary work (*τέχνη*): *repetit volvitque Palæmonis artem*, vi. 452 (i. e. Palæmon's *Elements of Grammar*): Cic. Fin. iii § 4: *non solum præcepta in artibus, sed etiam exempla in orationibus bene dicendi reliquerunt*, *ib. iv § 5*: *quanquam scripsit artem rhetoricam Cleanthes*, *ib. § 7*: *Neque eo dico, quod ejus ars quam edidit, mihi mendosissime scripta videatur: nam satis in ea videtur ex antiquis artibus ingeniose et diligenter electas res collocasse*, *id. De Invent. i § 8*: *ib. ii. § 7*, Quintil. ii. 13 § 1, 15 § 4, Censorin. De Die Nat. 1 § 6. The authors were called *artis scriptores*, *artis latores*, *artium traditores*, *technici*, and in later times *artigraphi*, Gräfenh. Gesch. d. Philol. iv. 96, Du Cange s. v. *Artigraphus*, Freund s. v. *Ars*, Voss. De Arte Gram. i. c. 4.

Theod.] Mentioned by Quintil. among the composers of *Artes* on rhetoric: Theodorus Gadareus, qui se dici maluit Rhodium; quem studiose audisse, quum in eam insulam secessisset, dicitur Tiberius Cæsar.

Balnea sexcentis et pluris porticus, in qua
 Gestetur dominus, quoties pluit—anne serenum
 Exspectet spargatque luto jumenta recenti ? 180
 Hic potius, namque hic mundæ nitet ungula mulæ,—
 Parte alia longis Numidarum fulta columnis
 Surgat et algentem rapiat cœnatio solem.
 Quanticunque domus, veniet qui fercula docte

Hi [*Apollodorus et Theod.*] diversas opiniones tradiderunt, appellatique inde Apollodorei et Theodorei ad morem certas in philosophia sectas sequendi, iii. 1 § 17 sq. Cf. Dict. Biogr.

178. *Baln.*] Sen. Ep. 86 (e. g. Quid quum ad balnea libertinorum pervenero? Quantum statuarum, quantum columnarum est nihil sustentium, sed in ornamentum positarum, impensæ causa? . . . Eo deliciarum pervenimus, ut nisi gemmas calcare nolimus, § 6).

sexc.] Millibus nummum emuntur; about £4800.

port.] Quantis jumenta fatiget Porticibus, iv. 6: vi. 60, 163, xii. 101, xiv. 66: Hic rudis æstivas præstabat porticus umbras, Heu quam pæne novum porticus ausa nefas! Nam subito collapsa ruit, quum mole sub illa Gestatus bijugis Regulus esset equis, Mart. i. 13. 5 sq.: Porticus in D litteræ similitudine circumactæ . . . Egregium hæ adversum tempestates receptaculum: nam specularibus, ac multo magis imminentibus tectis muniuntur, Plin. Ep. v. 17 § 4.

179. Is he to wait for a glimpse of sunshine, and then take an airing before the streets are dry? No: let him drive about under cover, where there is no fear of splashing the mules.

182. *Num.*] xiv. 89 n. M. Lepidus, Q. Catuli in consulatu collega [B.C. 78], primus omnium limina ex Numidico marmore in domo posuit magna reprehensione . . . Hoc primum invecti marmoris vestigium invenio, non in columnis tamen crustisve, Plin. H. N. xxxvi. 8 (6) § 49: Cic. p. Red. in Sen. § 14, Hor. Od. ii. 18. 4.

183. *alg.*] “hibernum solem.” The room looked toward the south, so as to catch the mid-day sun in winter, which would be excluded by shutters in summer, or another room used: laborant, ut spectent sua æstiva triclinaria ad frigus orientis, hiberna ad solem occidentem, Varr. R. R. i. 13 § 7.

cœn.] Versatilia cœnationum laquearia ita coagmentat, ut subinde alia facies atque alia succedat, et toties tecta quoties fercula mutantur, Sen. Ep. 90 § 12: cœnationes subditus et parietibus circumfusus calor temperavit, id. De Prov. 4 § 9: nos ingentium maculæ columnarum [delectant]; sive ex Ægyptiis arenis, sive ex Africæ [cf. *Numidarum*, 182] solitudinibus advectæ, porticum aliquam vel capacem populi cœnationem ferunt, ib. Ep. 115 § 9: Suet. Ner. 31.

184 sq. However expensive the house may have been, money will be forthcoming for the purchase of

Componat, veniet qui pulmentaria condiat.

185

Hos inter sumptus sestertia Quintiliano,

Ut multum, duo sufficient: res nulla minoris

Constabit patri quam filius. Unde igitur tot

a *structor* (v. 120 n.) and a cook; but not for the education of a son. Cf. supr. 74 sq.

184. *ven. qui*] viii. 49, 50. *ferc.*] i. 94 n,

185. *pulm.*] Properly ὄψον, anything eaten with bread: [*Caricæ*], si panem habeo, pro pulmentario sunt: si non, pro pane, Sen. Ep. 87 § 3: Hor. S. ii. 2. 20. Hence, like ὀψώνια, the word means "dainties," Pers. iii. 102.

condiat.] Lachmann's conjecture for *condat*. *Ludium* is used as a spondee, Sat. vi. 82.

On the price of cooks cf. Plin. (supr. iv. 26 n.), who continues: Nullusque prope jam mortalis æstimatur pluris, quam qui peritissime censum domini mergit, ix. 31 (17): Sall. Jug. lxxxv § 39, Liv. xxxix. 6, Gell. xi. 2.

On the incomes of rhetoricians cf. Τίθει μαγείρῳ μνᾶς δέκ', ἱατρῷ δραχμήν, κόλακι τάλαντα πέντε, συμβούλῳ καπνόν, πύρρῃ τάλαντον, φιλοσόφῳ τριώβολον, Crates ap. Diog. Laert. vi. § 86: Dixit Haterius quibusdam querentibus, pusillas mercedes eum accepisse, quum duas res doceret: nunquam magnas mercedes accepisse eos, qui ἐρμηνεύματα docerent, Sen. Contr. 26 fin.: Ingenia et artes vel maxime fovit: primus e fisco Latinis Græcisque rhetoribus annua centena constituit, Suet. Vesp. 18: Gräfenh. Gesch. d. Philol. iv. 32.

186. *Quint.*] vi. 75, 280. The author of the 12 books *De Institu-*

tione Oratoria; he enjoyed during his lifetime the high reputation which his work deserves: Quintil. præceptore meo, Plin. Ep. ii. 14 § 9: ib. vi. 6 § 3, 32 (which is addressed to Quintil. on occasion of his daughter's marriage, to whose dowry Pliny offers to contribute: Te porro animo beatissimum, modicum facultatibus scio. Itaque partem oneris tui mihi vindico, &c.): Quintiliane, vagæ moderator summe juventæ, Gloria Romanæ, Quintiliane, togæ, Mart. ii. 90: Quintilianus consularia per Clementem ornamenta sortitus [*this is probably alluded to in vv. 197, 198*], honestamenta nominis potius videtur, quam insignia potestatis habuisse, Auson. Grat. Act. ante med. Quintil. seems to have been rich only by comparison with other rhetores.

187. *Ut mult.*] Donavi tamen, inquis, amico millia quinque, Et totam, ut multum, terque quaterque togam, Mart. x. 11. 5, 6.

suff.] In the father's opinion.

res &c.] Plut. De Educ. Puer. 7. (e.g. Aristippus demanded a thousand drachmæ of a father for the education of his son: τοῦ δὲ, Ἡράκλεις, εἰπόντος, ὥς ὑπέρολυ τὸ αἴτημα· δύναμαι γὰρ ἀνδράποδον χιλίων πρίσθαι. Τοιγαροῦν, εἶπε, δύο ἔξεις ἀνδράποδα, καὶ τὸν υἱὸν καὶ ὃν ἂν πρίη, p. 4 F): Plat. Cleitoph. p. 407 E, infr. xiv. 59 sq. Contrast the conduct of Horace's father, S. i. 6. 71 sq.

188 sq. Whence then (if his pro-

Quintilianus habet saltus? Exempla novorum

Fatorum transi. Felix et pulcher et acer, 190

Felix et sapiens et nobilis et generosus

Appositam nigræ lunam subtextit alutæ,

fession is so little remunerative) has Qu. so many estates? He is a lucky man; and *your lucky man* (like the Stoic wise man, Hor. S. i. 3. 124 sq. : sapiens uno minor est Jove, dives, Liber, honoratus, *pulcher*, rex denique regum, Præcipue sanus, nisi quum pituita molesta est, id. Ep. i. 1. 106 sq.), is handsome and able, wise and noble, &c.

189. *salt.*] See Freund s. v.

190. *tr.*] Pass by, do not take into account, instances of rare good fortune, such as Quintilian's : iii. 114, vi. 602, x. 273 : quæ digna sunt, selige; multa transi, Cic. Ep. Fam. viii. 11 § 3.

191 sq. The lucky man, as both wise and noble and high-born, sews, &c.

192. Rein (Pauly, v. p. 1234, Becker's Gall. iii. 133) distinguishes between, i. the *mullei*, or shoes of those who had borne a curule office; ii. shoes of patricians; iii. those of senators. i. Mulleos genus calceorum aiunt esse, quibus reges Albanorum primi deinde patricii sunt usi. M. Cato Originum Li. vii. : Qui magistratum Curulem cepisset (*calceos*) mulleos allutacinios, Fest. p. 169 Lind. They were of a red colour (*mullus* being the red mullet), Plin. H. N. ix. 30 (17); the upstart in Mart. seems to have usurped this distinction also : Non hesterna sedet lunata lingula planta, coccina non læsum cingit aluta pedem, ii. 29. 7, 8. ii. Calcei patricii (Orell. Inscr.

543) came higher up the leg than ordinary *calcei*, and were fastened by four thongs (*corrigiæ* i. q. lora patricia, Sen. de Tranq. An. 11 § 7). and bore in front a crescent, Isidor. xix. 34. 4, Mart. i. 50. 31, Stat. S. v. 2. 27 sq. : Διὰ τί τὰς ἐν τοῖς ὑποδήμασι σεληνίδας οἱ διαφέρειν δοκοῦντες εὐγενεῖα φοροῦσιν; Plut. Qu. Rom. 76 (Becker is mistaken in saying that Plutarch supposes this crescent to have been originally a C, i. e. Centum, because the senators were originally 100 in number : this is the account of Isidor.) : Herodes Atticus said to one Bradua (who was εὐδοκιμώτατος . . . ἐν τοῖς ὑπάτοις καὶ τὸ ξύμβολον τῆς εὐγενείας περιηρημένος τῷ ὑποδήματι· τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶν ἐπισφύριον ἐλεφάντινον μηνοειδές), “τὴν εὐγένειαν ἐν τοῖς ἀστραγάλοις ἔχεις,” Philostr. Soph. ii. § 18 : αὐτὰρ ὁ ἀστέροεντα περὶ σφυρὰ παιδὶ πέδιλα δῶκεν ἔχειν . . . ὁ δὲ οἱ περὶ ποσσὶ σωτὴρ παμφανόων ἐνέκειτο σεληναίης κύκλος αἴγλης· τὸν δὲ καὶ Αἰνεάδαι παρενεγράψαντο πεδίλῳ, σύμβολον Αὐσονίοισιν εὐγενέεσσι γεραιόν, Marcell. (ap. Brunck Anal. ii. p. 302 sq., verse 23 sq.). iii. The senators' shoes (*nigris* medium impediit crus Pellibus, Hor. S. i. 6. 27 : altiores sunt calcei senatorum, Acron ad l.) seem to have been still higher than those of the patricians.

subt.] The *sub*, as in *subligo*, cf. ὑπόδημα &c., denotes the fastening upon the foot.

aluta] xiv. 282 n. It appears to denote the shoe, and not merely the

Felix orator quoque maximus et jaculator
 Et, si perfrixit, cantat bene: distat enim quæ
 Sidera te excipiant modo primos incipientem 195
 Edere vagitus et adhuc a matre rubentem.
 Si fortuna volet, fies de rhetore consul;
 Si volet hæc eadem, fies de consule rhetor.
 Ventidius quid enim? Quid Tullius? Anne aliud quam

thongs, Mart. Hor. supr., Mart. xii. 26. 9, Ov. Am. iii. 271. The crescent was attached to the front of the shoe (hence *app.*).

193. *jac.*] In its literal sense: the lucky man is unrivalled, no less in the sports of the Campus Martius than in the pleadings of the forum.

194. *si perf.*] Not "though he has a cold," but "if &c." He sings most sweetly, especially if he chances to be hoarse with a cold.

perfr.] Perfrixisse tuas questa est præfatio fauces, Quum te excusaris, Maxime, quid recitas? Mart. iii. 18.

dist.] Impersonal as in Hor. Ep. i. 17. 44.

195. *Sid.*] Infr. 200 n.

196. *vag.*] Stat. S. ii. 7. 37: pueri, simulatque parti sunt, eam primam vocem edunt, quæ prima in Vaticano syllaba est: idcircoque *vagire* dicitur, exprimente verbo sonum vocis recentis, Varr. ap. Gell. xvi. 17 (hence we learn that the Romans pronounced *v* more as our *w*).

a] A matre pulli non exiguis pretiis veneunt, Colum. viii. 5 § 9: Hand Turs. i. 20.

rub.] Exceptus utero, quod contra consuetudinem puerorum qui nascuntur et solent rubere esset candidissimus, Albinus est dictus, Jul. Capit. Albin. 4: διὰ τὸ ἀφ' αἵματος τὸ βρέφος ἀποβεβλήσθαι, Artemid. i. 14 fin: Cod.

viii. 51 (de his qui sanguinolentos nutriendos acceperunt), cf. id. iv. 42 § 2.

197, 198. Nunc eo decidit, ut exsul de senatore, rhetor de oratore fieret. Itaque ipse in præfatione dixit dolenter et graviter: "Quos tibi, Fortuna, ludos facis? Facis enim ex professoribus senatores, ex senatoribus professores," Plin. Ep. iv. 11 §§ 1, 2. Cort.: Lucian, Nigrin. 20: adeoque floruit [*rhetoric*] ut nonnulli ex infima fortuna in ordinem senatorium, atque ad summos honores processerint, Suet. Rhet. i. Supr. iii. 39, 40, Ov. Trist. iii. 11. 67, 68.

197. *de*] v. 25 n.

199. "In sermonibus nuper fuit seniorum hominum et eruditorum, multos in vetere memoria altissimum dignitatis gradum ascendisse ignobilissimos prius homines et despiciatissimos: Nihil adeo de quoquam tantæ admirationi fuit, quantæ fuerunt, quæ de Ventidio Basso scriptæ sunt: eum Picentem fuisse, genere et loco humili; et matrem ejus a Pompeio Strabone, Pompeii Magni patre, bello sociali . . . captam cum ipso esse [cf. *captivis*, 201]; . . . post, quum adolevisset, victum sibi ægre quæsisse, eumque sordide invenisse comparandis mulis [Ventidii mulionis castra despicio, Planc. ap. Cic.

Sidus et occulti miranda potentia fati? 200

Servis regna dabunt, captivis fata triumphum.

Felix ille tamen corvo quoque rarior albo.

Poenituit multos vanæ sterilisque cathedræ,

ad Fam. x. 18]:” he became known to Cæsar, was appointed tr. pl., prætor, and in the same year (43 B.C.) consul; on which a lampoon was posted about the city: “Concurrite omnes augures, haruspices: Portentum inusitatum conflatum est recens: Nam mulos qui fricabat, consul factus est.” Eundem Bassum Suetonius Tranquillus præpositum esse a M. Antonio provinciis Orientalibus [39, 38 B.C.] Parthosque in Syriam introrumpentes tribus ab eo præliis fusos scribit, eumque primum omnium de Parthis triumphasse [Nov. 27, B.C. 38], Gell. xv. 4. Vidit hic annus Ventidium, per quam urbem inter captivos Picentium in triumpho ductus erat, in ea consularem prætextam jungentem prætorię. Idem hic postea triumphavit, Vell. ii. 65 § 3. Other authors have the same contrast: Asculo capto, Cn. Pompeius, Magni pater, P. Ventidium ætate puberem in triumpho suo populi oculis subjecit. Hic est Ventidius, qui postea Romæ ex Parthis, et per Parthos, de Crassi manibus in hostili solo miserabiliter jacentibus, triumphum duxit. Itaque, qui captivus carcerem exhorruerat, victor Capitolium felicitate celebravit, Val. Max. vi. 9 § 9 (the chapter is *De mutatione morum aut fortunæ*): Plin. H. N. vii. 44 (also as an example of changing fortune): Dio xlix. 21 fin. Cf. Plut. Anton. 34, Dict. Biogr., Virg. Catal. 8 Heyne.

Tull.] Ancilla natus trabeam et diadema Quirini Et fasces meruit regum ultimus ille bonorum, viii. 259, 260 n.

200. *Sid.*] On the influence which the stars, under which a man was born, were supposed to exercise upon his life, cf. supr. 195, infr. xvi. 1—4, Dict. Ant. *Astrologia*.

201. *Servis*] Such as was Servius Tullius: cf. Poet. ap. Dion. lx. 29.

capt.] Such as was Ventidius.

202. *corv.*] Phalanthus, when besieged in a town of Rhodes by Iphiclus, had received an oracle, that he should remain master of the town “ἕως κόρακες λευκοὶ γένωνται:” Iphiclus, hearing of this, rubbed some crows with gypsum, and let them loose: Phalanthus, on seeing them, abandoned the town in despair, Athen. viii. 16 (61), p. 360 E. F. But see Aristot.: ὅταν ψύχη γίγνηται μᾶλλον, ἐνίοτε γίγνεται τῶν μονοχρόων ἐκ μελάνων . . . λευκά, οἷον κόραξ, Hist. An. iii. 12 § 1. Cf. supr. vi. 165, Cic. Ep. Fam. (supr. 32 n.).

203. *ster.*] Steriles cathedras, Mart. i. 77. 14: supr. 49, Mart. x. 18. 3, esp. Auson. Profess. 10. 29.

cath.] Duæ scholæ protinus, duæ cathedræ, Tertull. adv. Valent. 11: Auson. of a portrait of the rhetor Rufus: Hæc Rufi tabula est: nil verius. Ipse ubi Rufus? In cathedra. Quid agit? Hoc, quod et in tabula [i. e. *tacet*], Epigr. 47. Also of the chairs of grammarians, id. Prof. 9. 1, 10. 24 sq., 11. 3, 22.

Sicut Thrasy-machi probat exitus atque Secundi
 Carrinatis : et hunc inopem vidistis, Athenæ, 205
 Nil præter gelidas ausæ conferre cicutas.
 Di, majorum umbris tenuem et sine pondere terram

17, Du Cange s. v. *Cathedræ Doctorum*.

204. *Thrasy-m.*] Rhetoris apud Athenas, qui suspendio periit, Schol. : this is nowhere else mentioned, not even in his epitaph : Τοῦνομα Θῆτα, Ῥῶ, ῬΑλφα, Σάν, ῬΤ, Μῦ, ῬΑλφα, Χῖ, Οῦ, Σάν Πατρὶς Χαλκηδών, ἡ δὲ τέχνη σοφίη, Athen. x. 20 § 71, p. 454 F. He is an interlocutor in Plato's Republic, where he appears as one who received payment for his instructions, i. p. 337 D ; cf. Ehipp. ap. Ath. xi. p. 509 C. Aristoph. seems to allude to his profession as teacher of rhetoric in a passage, in which a son, who has surprised his old-fashioned father by various new-fangled expressions, at last uses the word καλοκἀγαθία : on which the father exclaims : οἶμ', ὦ Θρασύμαχε, τίς τοῦτο τῶν ξυνηγόρων γηρύεται ; Dætal. Fragm. 1 Dind. Dict. Biogr.

Sec.] Sec. Carrinas veneno perit, quum fugeret paupertatem, Schol., who seems to refer v. v. 205, 206 to him. Sec. Car. a rhetorician was banished from Rome by Caligula, Dio (supr. 151 n.). He may be the same with the Sec. Car. who was sent by Nero to plunder the temples of Asia and Achaia A.D. 65 (Græca doctrina ore tenus exercitus, Tac. Ann. xv. 45).

205. *et hunc*] Not Secundus ; but, as the words *et hunc* show, some third teacher. It is most natural (with some MSS. of the Schol.) to

understand by "the needy teacher, for whom Athens had nothing better than a cup of hemlock," Socrates, *barbatum magistrum, sorbitio tollit quem dira cicuta* (Pers. iv. 1, 2 : cf. Juv. xiii. 185 sq.) : but *hunc* seems to mean, *in our own day*, later still than *Carrinas*, and *ausæ* has little force, unless we suppose that some one is meant, who when banished retired to Athens, and there, as no one would venture to employ him, put an end to his life by taking poison.

206. *gel.*] Aristoph. Ran. 123 sq., Plat. Phæd. 118 A : Cicuta quoque venenum est publica Atheniensium poena . . . Semini et foliis refrigeratoria vis : quos enecat, incipiunt algere ab extremitatibus corporis, Plin. H. N. xxv. 95 (13).

cic.] ἡ χώρα [Attica] κάλλιστον μέλι καὶ κώνειον ὠκυμορώτατον ἀναδίδωσιν, Plut. Dio 58.

207. *ten. &c.*] Supply *dent* : Di meliora piis, erroremque hostibus illum, Virg. G. iii. 513 Forb.

The prayer that the earth may rest lightly on the ashes of the deceased, is very frequent in epitaphs : S. T. T. L. (i. e. Sit tibi terra levis), Orell. Inscr. 3551, 4653 : At tibi qui transis ne sit grave, quisquis amasti, Dicere, Nasonis molliter ossa cubent, Ov. Trist. iii. 3. 75, 76. On the other hand, a common imprecation was :—Gravisque tellus impio capiti incubet, Sen. Hipp. 1280.

Spirantesque crocos et in urna perpetuum ver,
 Qui præceptorem sancti voluere parentis
 Esse loco! metuens virgæ jam grandis Achilles 210
 Cantabat patriis in montibus, et cui non tunc
 Eliceret risum citharoedi cauda magistri.
 Sed Rufum atque alios cædit sua quemque juvenus,
 Rufum, quem toties Ciceronem Allobroga dixit.
 Quis gremio Celadi doctique Palæmonis affert 215

208. Sometimes a sum of money was left in order to secure a constant supply of flowers on a tomb: Curatores substitutam, qui vescantur ex horum hortorum redditu natali meo, et præbeant rosam in perpetuum, Orell. 4417: cf. 4418 sq., Pers. i. 37, Simm. Theb. Epigr. 2 (Brunck Anal. i. 168): ἀλλὰ σὺ, Γαῖα, πέλοις ἀγαθὴ κούφη τ' Ἀκυλίνῳ, καὶ δὲ παρὰ πλευρὰς ἀνθεα λαρὰ φύοις, &c., Epigr. Adesp. 695 a. 5, 6 (ib. iii. 300): Suet. Aug. 18 Torr.

209. Quintil. ii. 2, e. g. Sumat igitur [præceptor] ante omnia parentis erga discipulos suos animum, ac succedere se in eorum locum, a quibus sibi liberi tradentur existimet, § 4: præceptoris, quem discipuli, si modo recte sunt instituti, et amant et verentur, § 8: discipulos id unum interim moneo: ut præceptores suos non minus quam ipsa studia ament: et parentes esse, non quidem corporum, sed mentium credant, ib. 9 § 1: Artemid. ii. 69.

210. *met.*] metuensque flagelli, v. 154: captivitatis metuens, Apul. Met. i. 9 Hild.

Ach.] Philyrides puerum cithara perfecit Achillen . . . poscente magistro Verberibus jussas præbuit ille manus, Ov. A. A. i. 11 sq.: Nobilis ut grandi [*tall*, as here] cecinit Cen-

taurus alumno, Hor. Epod. 13. 11: Stat. Ach. ii. 371 sq.

211. *mont.*] Pelion: Peliaco [*Achilles*] putatur antro Venatu fidibus palæstra et herbis Sub Saturnigena sene institutus, Sidon. ix. 130 sq.

et cui] Afraid of the rod, and not then venturesome enough to laugh &c.: *tunc*, in that age of respect for teachers.

212. *caud.*] Hos inter Chiron ad plectra sonantias saltans, Flexit inepta sui membra facetus equi, Sidon. i. 17, 18: Ut Saturnus equo geminum Chirona crearit, Ov. Met. vi. 126.

213. *Now* Rufus (a rhetorical teacher of the day) and others are struck by their own pupils.

sua quemque] Another reading is *quæque*, which is also correct, Cic. Fin. v § 46 Madv., id. Ac. ii § 19, Plin. Ep. vii. 9 § 15, Suet. Oct. 40, 66.

214. Rufus was a Gaul, Schol.; accordingly his class nicknamed him The Allobrogian (viii. 13 n.) Cicero. Cf. on the study of rhetoric in Gaul, supr. 148 n.

215. *grem.*] xiv. 327. Money was carried in the *sinus*.

Cel.] An unknown grammarian.

Pal.] Luxuriæ ita indulxit [*Pa-*

Quantum grammaticus meruit labor? Et tamen ex hoc
 Quodcunque est, minus est autem quam rhetoris æra,
 Discipuli custos præmordet ἀκοινώνητος,
 Et qui dispensat, frangit sibi. Cede, Palæmon,

læmon], ut sæpius in die lavaretur: nec sufficeret sumptibus, quanquam ex schola quadragena annua caperet, ac non multo minus ex re familiari, Suet. Gr. 23. Q. Rhemnius Fannius Palæmon lived under Tiberius and Claudius, and though a profligate, enjoyed great reputation as a teacher. Quintil. (Schol. Juv. vi. 452; Quintil. himself speaks of him as a contemporary, i. 4 § 20) and Persius (Jahn's Pers. Prol. p. vi. sq., and the life of Pers. ib. p. 239) are said to have been his pupils. Plin. [H. N. xiv. 5 (4)] speaks of a considerable estate which Pal. bought, and so much improved, that the simple neighbours attributed his success to hidden arts, and Seneca several times bought the produce. Some grammatical fragments ascribed to Palæmon still exist.

216. *tam.*] Grammarians recover from their pupils only a part of what they have earned: and yet even of that part something must go to the *custos* and the *dispensator*.

217. On the poverty of grammarians cf. x. 115 n., 116 n.: Librum etiam, cui est titulus *Perialges* [so Toup], edidit continentem querelas de injuriis, quas professores negligerent, Suet. Gram. 9: γραμματικῆς ἀπόρου, Pallad. Alex. Epigr. 14. 2 (Brunck Anal. ii. 409), id. Epigr. 30: Μῆνις Ἀχιλλῆος καὶ ἐμοὶ πρόφασις γεγένηται οὐλομένης πενίης γραμματικευσαμένη. εἴθε δὲ σὺν Δαναοῖς με κατέκτανε μῆνις ἐκείνη, πρὶν χαλεπὸς

λιμὸς γραμματικῆς ὀλέση. Ἄλλ' ἴν' ἀφαρπάξῃ Βρισηίδα πρὶν Ἀγαμέμνων, τὴν δ' Ἑλένην ὁ Πάρις, πτωχὸς ἐγὼ γενόμεν, ib. Epigr. 41: ib. 42—45: Ἐνθάδε παιδεύουσιν ὅσοις κεχόλωτο Σάραπις, τοῖσιν ἀπ' οὐλομένης μῆνιδος ἀρχόμενοις· ἔνθα τρόφος κατὰ μῆνα φέρει μισθὸν μετ' ἀνάγκης, βύβλω καὶ χάρτῃ δησαμένη πενίην. ὥς δὲ κάπνισμα φέρει παρὰ τὸν θρόνον [i. e. *cathedram*] ὥς παρὰ τύμβον, τὸν μικρὸν χάρτην, τὸν παραριπτόμενον, κλέπτει [cf. *præmordet* &c.] δ' ἐξ ὀλίγου μισθόν, καὶ χαλκὸν ἀμείβει, καὶ μόλιβον μίσγει, καὶ τὸ ἔτος δέχεται ἥν δέ τις εἰς ἐνιαυτὸν ἄγῃ χρυσοῖο νόμισμα, ἐνδεκάτῳ μηνί, πρὶν προφέρειν, μετέβη, ἀγνώμων τε φανείς, καὶ τὸν πρότερον διασύρας γραμματικόν, στερέσας μισθὸν ὅλου ἐτέους, ib. 46: Auson. Epigr. 136, Hor. S. i. 6. 75, Mart. v. 56 (supr. 6 n.).

218. *cust.*] Not the *capsarius* x. 116, but the *pædagogus*: Ipse mihi custos incorruptissimus omnes Circum doctores aderat; quid multa? pudicum, Qui primus virtutis honos, servavit ab omni Non solum facto, verum opprobrio quoque turpi, Hor. S. i. 6. 86 sq.: ib. 4, 118, A. P. 161, Plaut. Bacch. iii. 3. 19, Mart. xi. 39, Petron. 94 n.

ἀκ.] Selfish: Καὶ ἐν αὐτοῖς τοῦτοῖς μόνος καὶ ἀκοινώνητος εἶναι θέλει μὴ φίλον, μὴ ξένον προσιέμενος, Lucian, Vit. Auct. 10. See Steph. Thes. ed. Did.

219. *qui disp.*] i. 91 n., Suet. Aug. 67 Torr.

Cede, &c.] Bear with the fraud,

Et patere inde aliquid decrescere, non aliter quam 220
 Institor hibernæ tegetis niveique cadurci,
 Dummodo non pereat, mediæ quod noctis ab hora
 Sedisti, qua nemo faber, qua nemo sederet,
 Qui docet obliquo lanam deducere ferro,
 Dummodo non pereat totidem olfecisse lucernas, 225

and bate a little of your just demand, like a retail-dealer, who will take a price much less than he at first put upon his goods. Theophrastus speaks of various arts by which fathers evade paying for their children's schooling: *καὶ τὰ παιδία δὲ δεινὸς [ὁ ἀνελεύθερος] μὴ πέμψαι εἰς διδασκάλου, ὅταν ᾗ τὸ ἀποδιδόναι, . . . ἀλλὰ φῆσαι, κακῶς ἔχειν, ἵνα μὴ συμβάλλωνται*, Char. 22: *καὶ τῶν υἱῶν δὲ μὴ πορευομένων εἰς τὸ διδασκαλεῖον διὰ τὴν ἀρρωστίαν, ἀφαιρεῖν τοῦ μισθοῦ κατὰ λόγον· καὶ τὸν Ἀνθεστηριῶνα τὸν ὄλον μὴ πέμπειν αὐτοὺς εἰς τὰ μαθήματα, διὰ τὸ θέας εἶναι πολλάς, ἵνα μὴ τὸν μισθὸν ἐκτίνη*, ib. 30.

221. *Inst.*] A factor, manager, foreman (qui tabernæ locove ad emendum vendendumve præponitur, quique sine loco ad eundem actum præponitur, Dig. xiv. 3. 18): also a *traveller*: etiam eos institores dicendos placuit, quibus vestiarii vel lintearii dant vestem circumferendam et distrahendam, quos vulgo circitores appellamus, ib. 5 § 4: ib. § 7, Ov. A. A. i. 421. They were commonly slaves or freedmen, Dig. xiv. 3 (*De Institoria Actione*).

teg.] v. 8 n.

cad.] vi. 537 (Schol. Vall.): in cultis præcipuam gloriam Cadurci obtinent, Plin. H. N. xix. 2 (1), where he is speaking of the different kinds of linen. Bedding of linen, so called

from the Cadurci (whose district was afterwards called *Cahorsin*, now *Querci*, in Guienne), who were famous for the manufacture (Strab. iv. p. 191). Cf. Sat. viii. 145.

222. Provided you do not utterly lose (*per.* iii. 124, iv. 56, supr. 174) the fruits of your labour.

noct.] Nec matutinis agitet formido sub horis, Quod sceptrum vibrat ferulæ, Auson. Id. iv. 29, 30: Quid tibi nobiscum est, ludi scelerate magister, Invisum pueris virginibusque caput? Nondum cristati rupere silentia galli: Murmure jam sævo verberibusque tonas, Mart. ix. 69. 1 sq.: negant vitam Ludimagistri mane, id. xii. 57. 4, 5.

223. *Sed.*] The master sits on the *cathedra*, (supr. 203 n.), while the class stands around (infr. 226): Præfuerat studiis puerilibus et grege multo Septus magister literarum sederat, Prudent. Peristeph. ix. 21, 22 (the whole poem gives a lively picture of a school).

224. *obl. &c.*] i.e. to card (*carminare*) wool, or prepare it for spinning: doctissimus artis Quondam lanificæ, moderator pectinis unci. Non alius lanam purgatis sordibus æque Præbuerit calathis; similis nec pinguis quisquam Vellera per tenues ferri producere rimas, Claud. Eutr. ii. 381 sq.

225. *luc.*] Brought by the scholars.

Quot stabant pueri, quum totus decolor esset
Flaccus et hæreret nigro fuligo Maroni.

Rara tamen merces, quæ cognitione tribuni
Non egeat. Sed vos sævas imponite leges,

Ut præceptori verborum regula constet,

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227. *Flacc.*] As Horace predicted, when he said to his book: Hoc quoque te manet, ut pueros elementa docentem Occupet extremis in vicis balba senectus, Ep. i. 20. 17, 18: id. S. ii. 10. 75: optime institutum est, ut ab Homero et Virgilio lectio inciperet Utiles Tragœdiæ: alunt et Lyrici; si tamen in his non auctores modo, sed etiam partes operis elegeris. Nam et Græci licenter multa, et Horatium in quibusdam nolim interpretari, Quintil. i. 8 §§ 5, 6: Te præeunte, nepos, modulata poemata Flacci, Altisonumque iterum fas est didicisse Maronem, Auson. Id. iv. 55, 56.

ful.] Smoke from the lamps.

Mar.] Suet. Gram. 16, Augustin. De Civ. Dei, i. 3, Gell. xvi. 6. *Arma virumque* docens, atque *arma virumque* peritus, Auson. Epigr. 137. 1: apud nos Virgilium auspicatissimum dederit exordium, Quintil. x. 1 § 85. On the poets read in schools, cf. ib. § 86 sq. Poetarum interpretes, qui a Græcis γραμματικοὶ nominentur, Nep. ap. Suet. Gr. 4: Cato Grammaticus, Latina Syren, Qui solus legit, ac facit poetas, ib. 11: Primus dicitur [*Q. Cæcilius Epirota*] Latine ex tempore disputasse, primusque Virgilium et alios poetas novos prælegere cœpisse: quod etiam Domitii Marsi versus indicat: "Epirota tellorum nutricula vatum," ib. 16: Cic. Orat. § 72, De Divin. i §§ 34,

116, Comment. ad Petron. 5 (det primos versibus annos): August. Conf. i. 13 § 20 sq., Gell. xiii. 30, xx. 10.

228. Seldom however (small as the sum is which will content the grammarian), can the amount be recovered without a trial before the tribune, i.e. the *tribunus plebis*, who appears to have had a kind of judicial authority under the empire: Simul prohibiti tribuni jus prætorum et consulum præripere, aut vocare ex Italia [*lest they should encroach on the jurisdiction of the consuls and prætors they were forbidden to summon people from the country for trial; we may infer then that they had the vocatio in the city, which was not the case under the republic*] cum quibus lege agi posset. Addidit L. Piso, . . . ne quid intra domum [i.e. *sed pro tribunali*] pro potestate adverterent, neve multam ab iis dictam quæstores ærarii in publicas tabulas ante quatuor menses referrent; medio temporis contra dicere liceret, deque eo consules statuerent, Tac. Ann. xiii. 28: Tribuni *cognoscunt*, non utrum scriptum sed quare scriptum sit, Quintil. Decl. 380 (Rein in Pauly Real-Encycl. *Tribuni*, p. 2116, Becker Röm. Alt. ii. 3, p. 255).

229. *vos*] You parents: the remaining verses are ironical.

230. That the teacher be never at fault in his syntax, vi. 453.

Ut legat historias, auctores noverit omnes
 Tanquam ungues digitosque suos, ut forte rogatus,
 Dum petit aut thermas aut Phœbi balnea, dicat
 Nutricem Anchisæ, nomen patriamque novercæ

231. *hist.*] nec historias sciat omnes, vi. 451. Tales, whether legendary or historical. Summum grammaticum, optimum poetam, Omnes solvere posse quæstiones, Unum difficile expedire nomen, Suet. Gr. 11 : quem [*Corn. Alexandrum grammaticum*] propter antiquitatis notitiam *Polyhistorem* multi, quidam *Historiam* vocabant, ib. 20 : Poterat jam perfecta esse grammatica, sed quia ipso nomine profiteri se litteras clamat, unde etiam Latine litteratura dicitur, factum est ut quidquid dignum memoria litteris mandaretur, ad eam necessario pertineret : huic disciplinæ accessit historia, non tam ipsis historicis quam grammaticis laboriosa, Augustin. de Ord. ii. 12 § 37 : Quintil. i. 2 § 14 : Ambo loqui faciles, ambo omnia carmina docti, Callentes mythœn plasmata, et historiam, Auson. Prof. 21. 25, 26.

231. Grammaticus circa curam sermonis versatur, et, si latius evagari vult, circa historias. Jam ut longissime fines suos proferat, circa carmina. Quid horum ad virtutem viam sternit? Syllabarum enarratio, et verborum diligentia, et fabularum memoria, et versuum lex ac modificatio? Sen. Ep. 88 § 2 sq. : Quintil. i. 8 § 18 sq. (the chapter ends with the words : mihi inter virtutes grammatici habebitur, aliqua nescire) : partes duæ, quas hæc professio pollicetur, id est, *ratio loquendi* et *enarratio auctorum* ; quarum illam

methodicen, hanc *historicen* vocant, ib. 9 § 1 : ib. i. 2 § 14.

omn.] To be taken both with *histor.* and *auct.*

232. *Tanq. &c.*] i. 7 n.

233. *therm.*] Hot water and vapour baths, Dict. Ant. 193 b.

Phœb.] Probably a *balneator* of the day, supr. 4 n. See the Schol. (*Privatæ balneæ*, quæ *Daphnes* appellantur).

234. *Nutr.*] Tisiphonen, Schol. *Anch.*] The father of Æneas.

On such questions, "quæ erant dediscenda, si scires," e. g. "de Æneæ matre vera" (Sen. Ep. 88 § 32 sq.) cf. ib. § 5 sq., 108 § 30, de Brev. Vit. 13 § 2 sq., Stob. Flor. iv. 54, Gell. xiv. 6, xx. 7, Quintil. i. 8 § 18 sq., Auson. Prof. xxi. 25 sq., xxii : Maxime tamen curavit notitiam historiæ fabularis, usque ad ineptias atque derisum. Nam et grammaticos, quod genus hominum præcipue, ut diximus, appetebat, ejusmodi fere quæstionibus experiebatur. *Quæ mater Hecubæ? Quod Achilli nomen inter virgines fuisset? Quid Sirenes cantare sint solitæ?* Suet. Tib. 70 : ib. 56 : nostros familiares graviter miserari soleo, qui si non responderint, quid vocata sit mater Euryali, accusantur inscitiae, August. l. 1. : οἷς τὸ ΜΙΝ ἢ ΣΦΙΝ εὐαδὲ, καὶ ῥητεῖν εἰ κύνας εἶχε Κύκλωψ, Philipp. Epigr. 43. 5, 6 : Cynulc. ap. Athen. xiii. 9 § 91, p. 610 C (the names of the heroes in the Trojan horse ; which of Ulysses's followers were eaten

Anchemoli, dicat quot Acestes vixerit annis, 235
 Quot Siculi Phrygibus vini donaverit urnas.
 Exigite ut mores teneros ceu pollice ducat,
 Ut si quis cera voltum facit, exigite ut sit
 Et pater ipsius coetus, ne turpia ludant,

by the Cyclops, and which by the Læstrygones). Cf. Gräfenh. Gesch. d. Philol. § 277 (vol. iv. p. 268), Wouwer Polym. x. Two classes of grammarians were called ἐνστατικοί and λυτικοί: the former proposed such questions, the latter (e. g. Sosibius, Athen. xi. 12 § 85, p. 493) solved them, Gräfenh. ib.; cf. i. p. 201, ii § 106, p. 11 sq., p. 332 sq., iii § 223, p. 223. sq.

235. *Anchem.*] A warrior who fought under Turnus: Rhœti de gente vetusta Anchemolum, thalamos ausum incestare *novercæ*, Virg. *Æn.* x. 388, 389: Hæc fabula in Latinis nusquam invenitur auctoribus. Avienus tamen, qui totum [Virgilium et] Livium iambis scripsit, hanc commemorat, dicens Græcam esse. Rhœtus ergo Marrubiorum rex fuerat in Italia, qui Anchemolo filio *Casperiam* superduxit *novercam*: hanc privignus stupravit. Quo cognito, quum eum pater prosequeretur, et ad poenam vocaret, fugiens ille se ad Daunum contulit. [Merito ergo in bello Turni, Dauni filio Anchemolus gratiam reddit], Serv. ad l.

Acest.] ævi maturus Acestes, *Æn.* v. 73: cf. ib. 35 sq.

236. Vina bonus quæ deinde cadis onerarat Acestes Litore Trinacrio, ib. i. 195.

237. Ut laus est ceræ, mollis cedensque sequatur Si doctos digitos, jussa que fiat opus. . . . Sic homi-

num ingenium flecti ducique per artes Non rigidas docta mobilitate decet, Plin. Ep. vii. 9 § 11: Et premittitur ratione animus vincique laborat, Artificemque tuo ducit sub pollice vultum, Pers. v. 39: id. iii. 23, 24: Cereus in vitium flecti, Hor. A. P. 163: πλάττειν τὰς ψυχάς, Plat. Rep. ii. p. 377 C: μάλιστα γὰρ δὴ τότε [in youth] πλάττεται καὶ ἐνδύεται τύπος δὲ ἂν τις βούληται ἐνσημῆνασθαι ἐκάστω, ib. B: Wyttenb. ad Plut. Mor. p. 3 E.

poll.] Qualiter artificii victuræ pollice ceræ Accipiunt formas, ignemque manumque sequuntur, Stat. Achill. i. 332: Ov. Met. x. 284.

239 sq. Quintil. ii. 2 (e. g. teneiores annos ab injuria sanctitas docentis custodiat, et ferociores a licentia gravitas deterreat. Neque vero satis est summam præstare abstinentioniam, nisi disciplinæ severitate convenientium quoque ad se mores astrinxerit. Sumat igitur ante omnia parentis erga discipulos suos animum, ac succedere se in eorum locum, a quibus sibi liberi tradantur, existimet. Ipse nec habeat vitia nec ferat, §§ 3, 4: Pueros adolescentibus sedere permixtos, non placet mihi. Nam etiamsi vir talis, qualem esse oportet studiis moribusque præpositum, modestam habere potest etiam juventutem: tamen vel infirmitas a robustioribus separanda est; et carendum non solum crimine turpitudinis, verum etiam suspi-

Ne faciant vicibus. Non est leve tot puerorum 240

Observare manus oculosque in fine trementes.

“Hæc,” inquit, “cura; sed quum se verterit annus,

Accipe, victori populus quod postulat, aurum.”

cione. Hæc notanda breviter existimavi. Nam ut absit ab ultimis vitiis ipse præceptor, ac schola, ne præcipiendum quidem credo, §§ 14, 15): id. i. 2 § 2 sq., 3 § 17: Adhuc illum pueritiæ ratio intra contubernium tuum tenuit, præceptores domi habuit, ubi est vel erroribus modica vel etiam nulla materia. Jam studia ejus extra limen proferenda sunt, jam circumspiciendus rhetor Latinus, cujus scholæ severitas, pudor, imprimis castitas, constet. Adest enim adolescenti nostro, cum ceteris naturæ fortunæque dotibus, eximia corporis pulchritudo: cui in hoc lubrico ætatis non præceptor modo, sed etiam custos rectorque quærendus est, &c., Plin. Ep. iii. 3 §§ 3, 4: Plat. Protag. p. 325 D sq., Phædr. iii. 10. 23, supr. 218 n. infr. x. 224.

241. *in fine*] Mart. ix. 70. 1.

242. *inq.*] They say: iii. 153 n., xiv. 153.

ann.] Hoc mense [*in March*] mercedes exsolvebant magistris, quas completus annus deberi fecit, Ma-

crob. Sat. i. 12: supr. 217 n. “The yearly income of a grammarian does not exceed what a jockey is presented with for a single race.”

243. In theatro solent petere quinque aureos: nam non licebat amplius dare. Schol. cf. Capitolin. M. Aurel. 11. But the victor in the Circensian games is here meant.

Quum Scorpis una quindecim graves hora Ferventis auri victor auferat saccos, Mart. x. 74. 5: adeo ut oblatos victoribus aureos prolata sinistra pariter cum vulgo voce digitisque numeraret, Suet. Claud. 21: ἡρμηλάτει τε τῇ οὐνετίφ στολῇ χρώμενος . . . ἀγωνοθέτην δὲ ἢ τῶν ἐξελεuthέρων τινα ἢ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν πλουσίων ἐκάθειζεν, ἵνα καὶ ἐν τούτῳ ἀναλίσκηται προσεκύνει τε αὐτοὺς κάτωθεν τῇ μάστιγι· καὶ χρυσοὺς ὥσπερ τις τῶν ταπεινοτάτων ᾗτει, Dio lxxvii. 10 (of Caracalla): id. lxxix. 14. In the time of Verus it became usual to demand gold for victorious horses, Capitol. Ver. 6.

SATIRE VIII.

VIRTUE is the only true nobility: if you are just in word and deed, by these features I *recognize* you (*agnosco*, 26) as a noble: otherwise your illustrious name may but be applied in mockery, as we call a dwarf an Atlas (1—38). Rubellius may boast of his ancestor Iulus: but if he sits still as a stock, while plebeians are actively serving their country in the law-court or the camp, he must look to be condemned like the lagging horse in the circus: whom no pedigree can save from the mill or the cart (39—70). Would you know how to live as befits your descent? Be a brave soldier, a just judge, an honest governor, as well in unwarlike Corinth as in rude Gaul or Spain. So will high birth be indeed an honour to you: whereas it only brings out in more glaring colours the crimes of the oppressor or debauchee (71—145). So is it with Lateranus, who, though a consular, lives the life of a vulgar sot: a slave, who should do the same, would be sent to work in chains in the country (146—182). Other nobles, still more completely lost to shame, appear on the stage. Be it so, that they are well paid: what of that? No plea, but that of necessity, can palliate the offence. Nor indeed can that: better were it to die, than to act with Thymeles or Corinthus (183—197). Beyond this there is but one lower stage of infamy,—the arena: and even there you may see a Gracchus, and see him too, as though determined to publish abroad his shame, choose those arms which least of all hide the wearer's features. No wonder that the very gladiators are ashamed of so degenerate an antagonist (198—210). None can be of nobler birth than Nero, yet he exceeded the crime of Orestes, without the excuse of Orestes (211—230). The high-born Catiline would have laid the city waste with fire and sword, but for Cicero, a *new man* from a country town; justly then did this *new man* receive the title of Father of his country (231—244). Marius also and the Decii were plebeian; Servius Tullius was the son of a slave; and these Rome reckons among her greatest benefactors (245—268). The sons of Brutus, the deliverer of Rome, would have betrayed their country, had it not been for a slave (261—268). After all, this long pedigree of which you boast, ends at last in some peasant or robber (269—275).

Cf. Stob. Flor. tit. lxxxvi., Sen. Ep. 44, Val. Max. iii. c. 4 and 5, Vell. ii. 128, Hor. S. i. 6, Sall. Jug. 85.

STEMMATA quid faciunt? Quid prodest, Pontice, longo
Sanguine censerī, pictos ostendere vultus
Majorum et stantes in curribus Æmilianos
Et Curios jam dimidios humerosque minorem
Corvinum et Galbam auriculis nasoque carentem? 5

1. *St.*] Infr. 40. The *imagines* themselves, together with the *lineæ* which connect them, constitute the *stemma* or pedigree (Becker, Röm. Alt. ii. 1. p. 220 sq.). Aliter apud majores in atriis hæc erant, quæ spectarentur; non signa externorum artificum, nec æra aut marmora: expressi cera vultus [*veteres ceræ*, infr. 19 n.] singulis disponebantur armariis, ut essent imagines quæ comitarentur gentilitia funera; semperque defuncto aliquo totus aderat familiæ ejus, qui unquam fuerat, populus. Stemmata vero lineis discurrebant ad imagines pictas, Plin. xxxv. 2 § 6: Nemo altero nobilior, nisi cui rectius ingenium, et artibus bonis aptius. Qui imagines in atrio exponunt, et nomina familiæ suæ longo ordine, ac multis stemmatum illigata flexuris, in parte prima ædium collocant, noti magis quam nobiles sunt, Sen. De Ben. iii. 28: Mart. iv. 40. 1: cf. Forcellini.

fac.] Sed nihil erucæ faciunt . . . Improbæ nec prosunt jam satureia tibi, Mart. iii. 75. 3, 4.

2. *cens.*] *Censeri aliqua re* (for examples see Freund, who however translates "to be valued on account of a thing"), "to take rank by," "to be valued at—in proportion to," as in *parvo ære censeri*: pro studio bibendi, quo solo censetur, Apul. De Mag. 57 fin.: mendicitate censentur, Sen. iv. Contr. 24. (*Votienus Montanus*).

pict.] Clypeatam imaginem ejus ingentibus lineamentis usque ad pectus ex more pictam, Macrob. Sat. ii. 3: ἡ δὲ εἰκὼν ἐστὶ πρόσωπον [a mask] εἰς ὁμοιότητα διαφερόντως ἐξεργασμένον καὶ κατὰ τὴν πλάσιν καὶ κατὰ τὴν ὑπογραφὴν, Polyb. vi. 53, who adds that at funerals the ancestors of the deceased were personated, and their *imagines* worn, by persons resembling them in stature and bearing.

3. *stant. &c.*] Triumphal statues, vii. 125 n., x. 59.

Æm.] The son of L. Æmilius Paulus, when adopted by the son of Scipio Africanus the elder, received the name of P. Cornelius Scipio Æmilianus Africanus Minor.

4. *Cur.*] ii. 3. M'. Curius Dentatus, the opponent of Pyrrhus.

dim.] Mutilated, xv. 5: Dimidios Crispi mulio ridet equos, Mart. x. 2. 10.

hum. min.] frontemque minor truncam amnis Acarnan, Sil. iii. 42: the abl. is used by Lucan, ii. 717.

5. *Corv.*] i. 108 n.

Galb.] Neroni Galba successit, . . . haud dubie nobilissimus, magnaue et vetere prosapia; ut qui . . . imperator . . . etiam *stemma in atrio* proposuerit, quo paternam originem ad Jovem referret, Suet. Galb. 2: Tac. H. i. 15: Galbæ imagines, ib. ii. 76: ib. 48, Plut. Galb. 3. The most eminent of this family were P. Sulpicius Galba Maximus (consul B. C. 211

Quis fructus, generis tabula jactare capaci
 [Corvinum, posthac multa contingere virga]
 Fumosos equitum cum dictatore magistros,
 Si coram Lepidis male vivitur? Effigies quo
 Tot bellatorum, si luditur alea pernox
 Ante Numantinos, si dormire incipis ortu

10

and again 200), who conducted the war with Philip king of Macedon; and Ser. Sulpicius Galba the orator, consul B.C. 144, Suet. c. 3.

6 sq. Infr. 135 sq.

7. Several MSS. omit this verse: it cannot have followed upon v. 6: i. because Corvinus has been mentioned just before; ii. because the tablet need not be *capax* to contain a single name.

virg.] Various explained: i. Multis fascibus, dignitate, Schol.: ii. the *lineæ* or *rami* (Pers. iii. 28), which connect the *imagines*, Rup.: iii. a broom (Ov. Fast. iv. 736), Heinr. who however rejects the verse: iv. the wand, with which the noble points to (*cont.*) the *imagines*, K. F. Hermann (who retains ver. 7, but strikes out ver. 5, 6, Rhein. Mus. 1848, p. 454 sq.).

8. *Fum.*] Non facit nobilem atrium plenum fumosis imaginibus, Sen. Ep. 44 § 4: obrepisti ad honores... commendatione fumosarum imaginum, Cic. in Pis. § 1: quarum speciem, sicut fumosas imagines solet, caligo quædam neglectæ vetustatis obduxerat, Boeth. De Cons. Phil. Pros. 1. ante med. The *imagines* stood in the *atrium* (infr. 19 n.):— ibi [*in atrio*] et culina erat: unde et atrium dictum est: atrum enim erat ex fumo, Serv. ad Æn. i. 726: St. Luke xxii. 55, supr. i. 120 n. The

genealogical tablet seems also to have been kept in the atrium.

9. *cor.*] nunquam apertius, quam coram Catone, peccatum est, Sen. Ep. 97 § 1.

Lep.] A noble family of the Æmilia gens: Magnis et multis pignoribus M. Lepidum respublica illigatum tenet. Summa nobilitas est hominis, Cic. Phil. xiii § 8: ib. § 7, Vell. ii. 114 § 5, Tac. Ann. iii. 22.

Eff. &c.] i. e. Quo pertinet habere effigies &c.? xiv. 135, xv. 61: quo schema, si intelligitur? quo, si non intelligitur? Quintil. v. 10 § 70: Quo mihi lumen? Sen. iii. Contr. 20 (*Triarius*): Quo tibi vel Nioben, Basse, vel Andromachen? Mart. v. 53. 2: Hor. Ep. i. 5. 12 Bentr. and Obbar (not. crit.), Ov. Her. ii. 53 Heins. and 'Ruhnck., id. Amor. iii. 4. 41, Sen. Qu. Nat. i. 16 Gron.; *unde* is similarly used, infr. xiv. 56 n. Cf. infr. 142 n.

10. *al.*] i. 88 n.

11. *Ante*] Supr. 9, infr. 144.

Num.] Scipio Africanus the younger, who forced Numantia to surrender B. C. 133: καλοῦσι γοῦν αὐτὸν οἱ Ῥωμαῖοι μέχρι νῦν ἀπὸ τῶν συμφορῶν, ὥς ἐπέθηκε ταῖς πόλεσι, Ἀφρικανὸν τε καὶ Νομαντῖνον, App. Hist. Rom. vi. 98: Si cui fama fuit per avita tropæa decori, Afra Numantinos regna loquuntur avos, Prop. iv. 11. 29, 30: hoc ego Æmi-

Luciferi, quo signa duces et castra movebant?

Cur Allobrogicis et magna gaudeat ara

Natus in Herculeo Fabius lare, si cupidus, si

liano, non huic Afro, sed illi Africano et Numantino et præterea censorio, vix credidissem, Apul. De Mag. 66 fin. : Ov. Fast. i. 596, Sulpic. Sat. 45.

dorm. &c.] Lucet; somni tempus est: quies est; nunc exerceamur, nunc gestemur, nunc prandeamus . . . Dies publicus relinquatur: proprium nobis ac peculiare mane fiat Quum hos versus recitasset [*Montanus*]: "Incipit ardentes Phœbus producere flammæ, . . ." Varus . . . exclamavit: "Incipit Buta dormire." Deinde quum subinde recitasset: "Jam sua pastores stabulis armenta locarunt, Jam dare sopitis nox nigra silentia terris Incipit:" idem Varus inquit. "Quid dicit? jam nox est: ibo et Butam salutabo" . . . Is erat ex hac turba lucifugarum &c., Sen. Ep. 122: [*asotos*], qui solem, ut aiunt, nec occidentem unquam viderint nec orientem, Cic. Fin. ii § 23 Dav. : id. p. Sest. § 20, Hor. S. i. 3, 17, Mart. vii. 10, 5: ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τῶν Ἰπποκράτους χρόνων οὐκ ἄλλο μὲν ἦν τὸ κατὰ φύσιν, ἄλλο δὲ τὰ ἔθνη, νυνὶ δ' ἔμπαλιν οἱ πλούσιοι δρῶσιν ἐν ἄλλοις τέ τισι καὶ κατὰ τοὺς ὕπνους, τῆς μὲν ἡμέρας κοιμώμενοι, νύκτωρ δὲ ἐγρηγορότες, Gal. ad Hippocr. Progn. ii. (vol. xviii. pt. 2, p. 129 Kühn): Trajecit et dierum actus noctibus, et nocturnos diebus, æstimans hoc inter instrumenta luxuriæ, ita ut sero de somno surgeret et salutari inciperet, mane autem dormire inceptaret, Lamprid. Heliog. 28: Tac. Ann. xvi. 18, Sen. Thyest. 466, Anthol. Meyer, 1138. 1 (Fit de nocte

dies, tenebræ de luce serena), Suid. s. v. Τιμάσιος, Sen. ii. Contr. 9 (*Fabianus Papirius*).

12. *quo &c.*] At whose rising your ancestors at the head of their troops broke up their camp.

13. *Allobr.*] Q. Fabius Maximus consul [B.C. 121], Pauli nepos, adversus Allobrogas et Bituitum, Arvernorum regem, feliciter pugnavit . . . Allobroges in deditionem accepti, Liv. Epit. lxi. : Fabio . . . ex victoria cognomen Allobrogico inditum, Vell. ii. 10 § 2: cf. Plin. H. N. vii. 51 (50), Strab. iv. p. 185. The Allobroges occupied the tract between the Rhone and the Isère (Dauphiné and Savoy). Their chief city was Vienne.

ar.] The Ara Maxima Herculis, built, as was believed, by Hercules himself, or in honour of Hercules by Evander: it stood near the Circus Maximus (Ingens enim est ara Herculis, sicut videmus hodieque post januas Circi Maximi, Serv. ad Æn. viii. 271) and the Forum Boarium (Dionys. i. 40: Constituitque sibi, quæ Maxima dicitur, aram Hic, ubi pars urbis de bove nomen habet, Ov. Fast. i. 581, 582). In the great fire in Nero's time, "Magna ara fanumque, quæ præsentī Herculi Arcas Evander sacraverat, . . . exusta," Tac. Ann. xv. 41: cf. Liv. i. 7, Prop. iv. 9. 67 sq., Plut. Qu. Rom. 60, Sil. vii. 48 (when the Fabii marched out to Cremera:—Maximaque Herculei mugivit numinis ara): Becker, Röm. Alt. i. 469, 476.

14. *Herc.*] Fabius, a degenerate

Vanus, et Euganea quantumvis mollior agna,
Si tenerum attritus Catinensi pumice lumbum
Squalentes traducit avos, emptorque veneni

15

descendant of Hercules, the model of rigid virtue, ii. 20, iii. 89, x. 361: Conveniens animo genus est tibi: nobile namque Pectus, et Herculeæ simplicitatis habes, Ovid (to Fabius) Ex Pont. iii. 3, 98, 99: οὐκ οἶσθα, ὅτι ἡ φιλοσοφία Ἡρακλέα καὶ ἄνδρας Ἡρακλείους καλεῖ, ἀλλ' οὐχί, μὰ Δία, κινάδου, Cleomed. Meteor. ii. 1 § 92. On the descent of the Fabii from Hercules, and Vinduna, daughter of Evander, cf. Plut. Fab. Max. 1, Ov. Fast. ii. 237 sq., Sil. ii. 3, esp. vi. 627 sq., vii. 34, 44, viii. 217.

Such a Fabius is described by Seneca:—Quid nuper Fabium Persicum, cujus osculum etiam impediret viri vota boni, sacerdotem non in uno collegio fecit, nisi Verrucosi et Allobrogici, &c.? De Ben. iv. 30 § 2: cf. ib. ii. 21 §§ 4, 5, infr. 191 n.

15. *Eug.*] Euganeisque, qui inter mare Alpesque incolebant, pulsus, Henetos Trojanosque eas tenuisse terras, Liv. i. 1; their name is derived by Pliny from εὐγενεῖς (præstantesque genere Euganeos, inde tracto nomine; caput eorum Stœnos, H. N. iii. 24 § 134,) and still remains in that of the Euganean hills, nine miles south-west of Padua, in the Delegation of Verona. Their chief towns were Verona (Plin. H. N. iii. 23 § 130), Patavium (Sidon. speaking of Livy's works: vel quidquid in ævum Mittunt Euganeis Patavina volumina chartis, Paneg. Anthem. 189: Lucan, vii. 193), and Altinum (Mart. iv. 25. 1—4: Velleribus primis Apulia, Parma secundis Nobilis: Altinum tertia laudat ovis, id. xiv.

155: Nunc Gallicæ [ovæ] pretiosiores habentur, earumque præcipue Altinates, Colum. vii. 2 § 3).

moll.] Puella Agna Galæsi mollior Phalaritini, Mart. v. 37, 1, 2.

16. Catina, oppidum Siciliæ usque ad probra dissolutum, notatur; ut et Bibaculus: "Osce senex, Catinæque puer, Cumana meretrix," Schol. Catina was founded (about 728 B.C.) by Chalcidians from Naxos, Thuc. vi. 3. The volcanic pumice-stone abounded there, as it lay at the foot of Ætna (to the south-east; Catane, nimium ardenti vicina Typhœo, Sil. xiv. 196). There are considerable remains at *Catania*.

pum.] Ii pumices, qui sunt in usu corporum levandorum feminis, jam quidem et viris, laudatissimi sunt in Melo Nisyro et Æoliis insulis, Plin. H. N. xxxvi. 42 (21) § 154: Sit nobis ætate puer, non pumice levis, Mart. xiv. 205. 1: Nec tua mordaci pumice crura teras, Ov. A. A. i. 506: qui effeminare vultum, attenuare vocem, levare corpus potes, Cic. in Clod. 5, p. 105 Beier: Juv. ii. 12, viii. 114, 115, ix. 14, 95, Pers. iv. 35 sq., Plin. Ep. ii. 11 § 23 Cort., Auson. Epigr. 131.

17. *Squal.*] incomptos, xvi. 31. n.

trad.] Exposes to ridicule, disgraces, ii. 159, xi. 31: nullo modo magis potest deus concupita traducere, quam si illa ad turpissimos defert, ab optimis abigit, Sen. De Prov. 5: Quotidie comminiscimur, per quæ virilitati fiat injuria, aut traducatur, quia non potest exui, id. Qu. Nat. vii. 31 § 5: malignis

Frangenda miseram funestat imagine gentem ?

Tota licet veteres exornent undique ceræ

Atria, nobilitas sola est atque unica virtus. 20

Paulus vel Cossus vel Drusus moribus esto,

Hos ante effigies majorum pone tuorum,

Præcedant ipsas illi te consule virgas.

Prima mihi debes animi bona. Sanctus haberi

Justitiæque tenax factis dictisque mereris, 25

Agnosco procerem ; salve, Gætulice, seu tu

lusoribus propositum est collusorem traducere, id. De Ben. ii. 17 § 5 : Hic corpore deformis est, aspectu foedus, et ornamenta sua traducturus, ib. iv. 32 § 3.

ven.] i. 72, 158, vi. 133, 620 sq., 631. 639. 659, viii. 219. ix. 100, x. 25, xiii. 154, xiv. 173.

18. *Frang.*] The statues and other memorials of great criminals were destroyed by public authority, x. 58 sq., n.

19. *cer.*] Supr. 1 n. : dispositas generosa per atria ceras, Ov. Fast. i. 591 : veteres . . . ceræ, id. Amor. i. 8. 65 : Sat. vi. 163.

20. *Atr.*] Supr. 8 n. : Atriaque immodicis arctat imaginibus, Mart. ii. 90. 6 : Suet. Galb. (supr. 5 n.) : Videbat enim se in eo atrio condisse, in quo Imperiosi illius Torquati severitate conspicua imago posita erat : prudentissimoque viro succurrebat, effigies majorum cum titulis suis idcirco in prima ædium parte poni solere, ut eorum virtutes posterius non solum legerent, sed etiam imitarentur, Val. Max. v. 8 § 3 : Sen. ad Polyb. 33 § 3.

nob. &c.] Ἐγὼ δὲ μίαν εὐγενεῖαν ἀρετὴν οἶδα, Stob. Flor. lxxxvi. 17 : ἵ μὲν γὰρ ἐσθλὸς εὐγενὴς ἔμοιγ' ἀνὴρ

ὁ δ' οὐ δίκαιος, κὰν ἀμείνωνος πατρὸς Ζηνὸς πεφύκη, δυσγενὴς εἶναι δοκεῖ, Eurip. ib. 1 : ὅς ἂν εἴ γε γονῶς ἢ τῇ φύσει πρὸς τὰ γαθὰ, κὰν Αἰθίοψ ἦ, μήτερ, ἐστὶν εὐγενὴς. Σκύθης τις ἕλεθρος, ὁ δ' Ἀνάχαρσις οὐ Σκύθης ; Epich. or Menand. ib. 6 : Sen. Ep. 44 (e. g. Quis ergo generosus ? ad virtutem bene a natura compositus, § 4) : Quum enim nobilitas nihil aliud sit, nisi cognita virtus, Cic. ap. Non. s. v. *Vetustiscere*.

21. *Paul.*] Such as the conqueror of Perseus (at Pydna, B.C. 168), ii. 146.

Coss.] iii. 184. Such as Ser. Cornelius Cossus, who won the *spolia opima* from Lar Tolumnius, king of Veii, B.C. 437.

Drus.] Such as the stepson of Augustus, Hor. Od. iv. 4. Infr. 40. *mor.*] xiv. 52.

22. *Hos*] i. e. *mores*. "Rank virtue above high birth, and let it take precedence even of the *fascēs* when you are consul."

23. *virg.* Infr. 136.

24. *deb.*] My first demand upon you is, &c.

Sanct.] Infr. 127. On the construction, cf. iii. 100 n.

26. *proc.*] Charisius (i. 13 § 3, p. 16 Lind) and Servius (ad. Virg. *Æn*

Silanus : quocunque alio de sanguine rarus
 Civis et egregius patriæ contingis ovanti,
 Exclamare libet, populus quod clamat Osiri
 Invento. Quis enim generosum dixerit hunc, qui 30
 Indignus genere et præclaro nomine tantum

ix. 309, where one MS., however, acknowledges a gen. sing. *proceris*) reckon this noun among the *pluralia tantum*. Capitolinus, however, uses *procer*, and Paulinus of Nola *proceris* (Gesner, Thes.); cf. *infr.* 47 n.

Gætul.] Cossus Cornelius Lentulus, consul B.C. 1: afterwards—"Gætulos, accolas Syrtium, Cosso duce compescuit [*Augustus*]: unde illi Gætulici nomen, Flor. iv. 12 § 40: quem honorem [*triumphalia*] . . . Passienus et Cossus, viri quibusdam diversis virtutibus celebres, in Africa meruerant. Sed Cossus victoriæ testimonium etiam in cognomen filii contulit, adolescentis in omnium virtutum exempla geniti, Vell. ii. 116 § 2: Tac. An. iv. 44.

27. *Sil.*] Supply *es*. *Silanus* was a cognomen of the Junia gens: Illustrium domuum adversa . . . solatio affecit. D. Silanus Juniae familiae redditus, Tac. Ann. iii. 24: ib. xvi. 7 fin.

28. *cont.*] Said of good fortune, *accidere* being used to denote misfortunes: Scis plura mala contingere nobis, quam accidere. Quoties enim felicitatis causa et initium fuit, quod calamitas vocabatur, Sen. Ep. 110 § 3: id. ad Polyb. 29 § 5: Sen. Rhet. v. Contr. 31 (*Fulv. Spars.*), Flor. (*infr.* 250 n.), Ov. Met. xi. 268, Mart. xii. 6. 1: ambulas inter nos, non quasi contingas (i. e. you do not expect us to regard your familiar presence among us as a special bless-

ing, vouchsafed by the gods), Plin. Pan. 24 § 3.

29. "Why should I speak," asks Athenagoras, "of Osiris, οὗ σφαγέντος ὑπο Τυφῶνος τοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, . . ἡ Ἴσις ζήτοῦσα τὰ μέλη καὶ εὐροῦσα ἤσκησεν εἰς ταφὴν ἢ ταφὴ ἕως νῦν Ὀσιριακὴ καλεῖται, . . τὰ γὰρ στοιχεῖα καὶ τὰ μόρια αὐτῶν θεοποιούσιν, ἄλλοτε ἄλλα ὀνόματα αὐτοῖς τιθέμενοι. τὴν μὲν τοῦ σίτου σπορὰν Ὀσίριν [*συρρῆγ* καλοῦντες], ὅθεν, φασί, μυστικῶς ἐπὶ τῇ ἀνευρέσει τῶν μελῶν ἢ τῶν καρπῶν ἐπιλεχθῆναι τῇ Ἰσιδι, εὐρήκαμεν, συγχαίρομεν," Legat. c. 19: So when Claudius arrived in Tartarus, "extemplo cum plausu procedunt cantantes:—Εὐρήκαμεν, συγχαίρωμεν," Sen. Apoc. 13 § 3. Isis perditum filium [i. e. *Osirim*] cum Cynocephalo [*Anubi*] suo et calvis sacerdotibus luget plangit inquit, et Isiaci miseri cædunt pectora, et dolorem infelicissimæ matris imitantur: mox, invento parvulo, gaudet Isis, exsultant sacerdotes, Cynocephalus inventor gloriatur; nec desinunt annis omnibus vel perdere quod inveniunt, vel invenire quod perdunt. Nonne ridiculum est, vel lugere quod colas, vel colere quod lugeas? Hæc tamen Ægyptia quondam, nunc et sacra Romana sunt, Minuc. Fel. 21. Cf. *supr.* vi. 534, Herod. iii. 27, Schol. h. 1.

30. *qui &c.*] Observe the omission of *est* in a relative sentence: cui sic extorta voluptas, Hor. Ep. ii. 2. 139.

Insignis? Nanum cujusdam Atlanta vocamus,
 Æthiopem cycnum, parvam extortamque puellam
 Europen, canibus pigris scabieque vetusta
 Levibus et siccae lambentibus ora lucernæ
 Nomen erit pardus tigris leo, siquid adhuc est
 Quod fremat in terris violentius. Ergo cavebis
 Et metues ne tu sic Creticus aut Camerinus.

35

32. *Nan.*] *Νάννον*: the older Latin word was *pumilio*, Gell. xix. 13. Dwarfs often formed part of the household of the rich: Annalibus suis vir consularis inseruit, frequenti quodam convivio, cui et ipse affuerit, interrogatum eum a quodam nano astante mensæ inter copreas, Suet. Tib. 61: id. Aug. 83 Cas. They were sometimes exhibited as gladiators, Stat. Silv. i. 6. 57 sq.

Atl.] xi. 24, xiii. 48. Ut si nanum gigantem vocemus, Schol. Cf. Virg. Æn. iv. 246 sq.: Hic hominum cunctos ingenti corpore præstans Iapetionides Atlas fuit, &c., Ov. Met. iv. 630 sq. The names of heroes, Priam, Achilles, &c., were sometimes given to slaves, Orell. Inscr. 2783.

33. *Æth.*] ii. 23, vi. 600. Such slaves were much used in Rome, v. 53 n.

parv. &c.] A slave who both as a dwarf, and as deformed, would fetch a high price. "Augustus used to amuse himself with the prattling of Syrian and Moorish boys. Nam pumilos atque distortos, et omnes generis ejusdem, ut ludibria naturæ malique ominis abhorrebat," Suet. Aug. 83: distortis et quocunque modo prodigiosis corporibus apud quosdam majus est pretium, quam iis, quæ nihil ex communis habitus bonis perdiderunt, Quintil. ii. 5 § 11: Habent hoc quoque deliciæ divitum:

malunt quærere omnia contra naturam. Gratus est ille debilitate, ille ipsa infelicitate distorti corporis placet, id. Decl. 298, p. 575: Plut. de Curios. 10. p. 520 C.

34. *Eur.*] The daughter of Agenor, "Europe niveum doloso Credidit tauro latus," Hor. Od. iii. 27. 25: Ov. Met. ii. 836 sq.

36. *tigr.*] The name of one of Actæon's hounds, Ov. Met. iii. 217.

37. *Ergo*] Since a great name is sometimes ironically applied.

38. *tu*] Ponticus.

Cret.] ii. 67. Q. Cæcilius Metellus, consul B.C. 69, in the two following years completed the conquest of Crete, but could not obtain a triumph until B.C. 62. He afterwards received the title Creticus (Flor. iii. 7 § 6, Cic. ad Att. i. 19 § 2, Vell. ii. 40 § 5: *ἐθριάμβευσε καὶ Κρητικὸς ἐκλήθη*, App. R. H. v. 6. c. 2). The nobility of the Metelli appears from the line of Nævius: Fato Metelli Romæ fiunt consules, Ascon. in Cic. Verr. Act. i § 29.

Cam.] vii. 90. Ser. Sulpicius Camerinus was consul B.C. 500, and in the early period of the republic other members of the family filled high offices. Under the empire the Camerini again appear in history: *Σουλπίκιον Καμερίνον ἄνδρα τῶν πρώτων*, Dio lxiii. 18.

His ego quem monui? Tecum est mihi sermo, Rubelli
 Blande. Tumes alto Drusorum stemmate, tanquam 40
 Feceris ipse aliquid, propter quod nobilis esses,
 Ut te conciperet quæ sanguine fulget Iuli,
 Non quæ ventoso conducta sub aggere texit.

On the thought, cf. Non enim periculum est, ne quum loquar de humanitate, exprobrari sibi superbiam credat; quum de frugalitate, luxuriam, &c., Plin. Pan. 3 § 4.

39. *Rub.*] C. Rubellius Blandus married (A.D. 33) Julia, daughter of Drusus the son of Tiberius (Tac. Ann. vi. 27, 45). By her he had a son Rubellius Plautus: quasi jam depulso Nerone, quisnam deligetur, anquirebant; et omnium ore Rubellius Plautus celebratur, cui *nobilitas per matrem ex Julia familia* [cf. *quæ sanguine fulget Iuli*, infr. 42]; ipse placita majorum colebat, habitu severo, casta et secreta domo, quantoque metu occultior, tanto plus famæ adeptus, ib. xiv. 22. It was a charge against Agrippina "destinavisse eam Rubellium Plautum, per maternam originem pari ac Nero gradu a divo Augusto [*Plautus was great-grandson of Tiberius, stepson of Augustus: Nero's mother, Agrippina, was daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, daughter of Augustus's daughter Julia*] ad res novas extollere," ib. xiii. 19. When he was put to death by Nero's orders (A.D. 62) he left a wife and children, ib. xiv. 64. One son appears (as was usual) to have assumed his grandfather's *cognomen*, and in Juvenal's time to have been notorious for his pride of birth. Cf. infr. 42 n.

40. *Tum.*] Nero, quem longa

Cæsarum serie tumentem &c., Tac. Hist. i. 16.

Drus.] Supr. 21 n.

42. *quæ* &c.] Rubellius Plautus the father, who was the son of Julia, is here confounded with his son (Pauly, Real-Encycl.).

Iul.] i. 100 n. xii. 70: At puer Ascanius, cui nunc cognomen Iulo, Æn. i. 267: "Cæsar was inclined to favour the Ilians, both as a Roman (the Romans regarding Æneas as their progenitor), and also because he was called Julius, from Iulus one of his ancestors, who as being a descendant of Æneas took the name from Iulus [*son of Æneas*]. Accordingly, he gave them land and liberty and immunity from state burdens, privileges which they retain to this day," Strab. xiii. p. 594 sq.

43. *cond.*] Firmaque conductis annectit licia telis, Tibull. i. 6. 79.

agg.] Plebeium in circo positum est et in aggere fatum, vi. 588: Aggere in aprico spatari, Hor. S. i. 8. 15. This mound, which lay to the east of Rome, is ascribed to Servius Tullius (Aggere et fossis et muro circumdat urbem, Liv. i. 44: "Servius enlarged the city by the addition of the Esquiline and Viminal hills. These also are open to assault from without. Accordingly they dug a deep trench, throwing up the earth inside, and carried a mound six stadia in length along the inner

“Vos humiles,” inquit, “vulgi pars ultima nostri,
 Quorum nemo queat patriam monstrare parentis 45
 Ast ego Cecropides.” Vivas et originis hujus
 Gaudia longa feras! tamen ima plebe Quiritem
 Facundum invenies; solet hic defendere causas
 Nobilis indocti; veniet de plebe togata,
 Qui juris nodos et legum ænigmata solvat. 50

brink of the trench; on this they raised a wall and towers from the Colline gate to the Esquiline. Half-way in the mound is a third gate, bearing the same name as the Viminal hill, Strab. v. 3 § 7, p. 234) or to Tarquinius Superbus (Clauditur ab oriente [*Roma*] aggere Tarquinii Superbi, inter prima opere mirabili; namque eum muris æquavit, qua maxime patebat aditu plano, Plin. iii. 9 § 67). Perhaps Tarquin completed and enlarged the work of Servius (so Dionys. iv. 54). The thickness of the mound was 50 feet, its length 7 stadia (ib. ix. 68, but see Strab. l. 1. Cicero calls it *maximus*, de Rep. ii. 6: aggeris vastum spatium, Plin. xxxvi. 24 § 104). From hence criminals were precipitated, Suet. Cal. 27.

44. *inq.*] Says Rubellius.

45. Supr. iv. 98 n.

46. *Cecr.*] Infr. 53; cf. Trojugenæ, l. 100 n. Ante Deucalionis tempora regem habuere [*Athenæ*] Cecropem, Justin. ii. 6 § 7: Κέκροψ αὐτόχθων, . . . τῆς Ἀττικῆς ἐβασίλευσε πρῶτος, Apollod. iii. 14. 1 § 1: εὐγενέστερον . . . τοῦ Κέκροπος ἢ Κόδρου, Lucian, Timon, 23: cf. Sat. vi. 187.

Viv.] Long life to you.

47. Cf. Hor. S. i. 6. 6 sq., infr. 237 sq.

tam.] Though you scorn the poor.

Quir.] Not used in the sing. by good prose writers. It is found in poets and in some legal formulæ. Cf. procerem, supr. 26.

48. *Fac.*] Contrast vii. 145.

49. *Nob. ind.*] *Nobilis* is used as a substantive: cf. vii. 130 (veteres cæcos): Cic. Læl. § 54 (insipiens fortunatus).

ven. qui] vii. 184.

tog.] Opposed to *armis industrius*. “Among low-born civilians will be found great lawyers, among low-born soldiers great captains.” On the *toga* as the garb of peace and of the law-courts, cf. infr. 240 n.

Two examples of orators, who raised themselves from the lowest rank by their talents, are given by Tac.: quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, quoque notabilior paupertas et angustiae rerum nascentes eos circumsteterunt, eo clariora et ad demonstrandam oratoriae eloquentiae utilitatem illustriora exempla sunt, quod sine commendatione natalium . . . per multos jam annos potentissimi sunt civitatis, Dial. 8.

50. *nod.*] Antiquæ jurisdictionis retia et difficillimos nodos resolventes et supervacuas distinctiones exulare cupientes, Cod. iv. 29. 23 pr.

æn.] Legum ænigmata solve et omnibus aperire, ib. i. 14. 12 § 1.

solv.] Students of law in their

Hic petit Euphraten juvenis domitique Batavi
 Custodes aquilas armis industrius; at tu
 Nil nisi Cecropides truncoque simillimus Hermæ.
 Nullo quippe alio vincis discrimine, quam quod
 Illi marmoreum caput est, tua vivit imago. 55
 Dic mihi, Teucrorum proles, animalia muta
 Quis generosa putet, nisi fortia? Nempe volucrem

fourth year were termed *Lytæ* (λύται), in their fifth *Prolytæ*, Dig. Procem. § 5.

51. *Hic*] Another plebeian, cf. *hic* supr. 48.

Euphr.] Serves against the Parthians and Armenians.

Bat.] The *Batāvi* or *Batāvi* (Lucan, i. 431), a German people (Tac. Germ. 29, Hist. iv. 12), who occupied the country between the rivers Rhine Waal and Maas. They made an unsuccessful attempt under Claudius Civilis (A.D. 69) to shake off the yoke of Rome (ib. 12—37, 54—79, v. 14—26).

53. *Cecr.*] Supr. 46 n. The son of *Cecrops* (King of *Athens*) is aptly compared to a *Hermes*.

Herm.] A bust supported on a quadrangular pillar: τῶν Ἑρμῶν τοὺς πρεσβυτέρους ἄχειρας καὶ ἄποδας, Plut. An Seni sit ger. Resp. 28 § 4, p. 797: see Dict. Ant. The noble, who has nothing but his birth to recommend him, is as useless as if he had neither hands nor feet. Cf. ἰδὼν ποτε [*Demetrius Phalereus*] νεάνισκον ἄσωτον, “Ἰδού, ἔφη, τετράγωνος Ἑρμῆς ἔχων σύρμα, κοιλίαν, αἰδοῖον, πῶγωνα,” Diog. Laert. v § 82: Φίλιππος τοὺς Ἀθηναίους εἵκαζε τοῖς Ἑρμαῖς, ὡς στόμα μόνον ἔχουσι καὶ αἰδοῖα μεγάλη, Stob. Flor. iv. 68: μᾶλλον ἅν τις τοῖς ἀνδράσιν αἰτίαν ἐπήνεγκεν

ἐρωτικήν, ἢ τούτῳ, Liban. Epist. 1308: οὐ μὴ φρονήσῃ, οἱ κενῶν δοξασμάτων πλήρεις πλανᾶσθε, τῇ δ' ὁμιλίᾳ βροτοὺς κρινεῖτε καὶ τοῖς ἡθεσιν τοὺς εὐγενεῖς. οἱ γὰρ τοιοῦτοι τὰς πόλεις οἰκοῦσιν ἐν καὶ δώμαθ', αἱ δὲ σάρκες αἱ κεναὶ φρενῶν ἀγάλματ' ἀγορᾶς εἰσὶν, Eur. Electr. 383 sq.: Cic. in Pis. § 19 (truncus atque stipes): p. Red. in Sen. § 14, Apul. De Mag. 66 fin. (frutex, cf. Plaut. Most. i. 1. 12).

55. *Illi*] *Hermæ. marm.*] xiii. 115. *im.*] “You are a breathing statue:” there seems to be also an allusion to the *imagines majorum*, which were a chief distinction of nobles.

56. *Teucr.*] i. 100 n.

an. &c.] Hocine homini opprobri [*poverty*], quod nulli ex animalibus vitio datur, non aquilæ, non tauro, non leoni. Equus si virtutibus suis polleat ut sit æquabilis vector et cursor pernix, nemo ei penuriam pabuli exprobrat, tu mihi vitio dabis non facti vel dicti alicujus pravitatem, sed quod vivo gracili lare &c., Apul. De Mag. 21: ὁ κράτιστος ἵππος ἐπιμελεστέραν ἔχει ἄλλου θεραπείαν, &c., Stob. Flor. cvi. 8.

57. *Nempe*] Interrogatione facta respondent Latini affirmando per *nempe*, quando res ipsa aperta aut omnibus nota, aut necessaria vide-

Sic laudamus equum, facili cui plurima palma
Fervet et exsultat rauco victoria Circo.

Nobilis hic, quocunque venit de gramine, cujus 60

Clara fuga ante alios et primus in æquore pulvis ;

Sed venale pecus Coryphæi posteritas et

Hirpini, si rara jugo Victoria sedit.

Nil ibi majorum respectus, gratia nulla

Umbrarum ; dominos pretiis mutare jubentur 65

tur esse, Hand, Turs. iv. 161: infr. x. 110 n.

58. *palm.*] Quidquid illud est [*of the horses in the Circus*], quod palmarum numero gloriosum, et celebratis utrinque victoriis nobile congregatur, Cod. Theodos. xv. 7. 6: Suet. Ner. 22.

59. On the shouts in the Circus, cf. Sat. ix. 144, Mart. x. 53. 1: Ecce Circensium obstrepit clamor: subita aliqua et universa voce feriuntur aures meæ, nec cogitationem meam excutiant, nec interrumpunt quidem, Sen. Ep. 86 § 3: tota sæpe theatra et omnem Circi turbam exclamasse barbare scimus, Quintil. i. 6 § 45: Auson. Epitaph. 35. 1, Plin. Ep. ix. 6 § 2.

61. *æq.*] In the course.

62. But the stock of Coryphæus and Hirpinus are a worthless herd, such as their masters would gladly dispose of, if &c.: *pecus* is often used contemptuously; *mutum et turpe pecus* &c.

Coryph.] Κορυφαίου, Leader.

post.] On the pedigree of horses, cf. Romulei qualis per munera Circi Quum pulcher visu et titulis generosus avitis Exspectatur equus, cujus de stemmate longo Felix emeritos habet admissura parentes, Illum omnes acuunt plausus, illum ipse

volantem Pulvis et incurvæ gaudent agnoscere metæ, Stat. S. v. 2. 21 sq. Quam vana sunt ipsa certamina, lites in coloribus, contentiones in cursibus, favores in honoribus, gaudere quod equus velocior fuerit, mœrere quod pigrior, annos pecoris computare, consules nosse, ætates discere, prosapiam designare, avos ipsos atavosque commemorare! Quam hoc totum otiosum negotium, immo quam turpe et ignominiosum, hunc, inquam, memoriter totam equini generis sobolem computantem et sine offensa spectaculi cum magna velocitate referentem! Cypr. de Spect. 5.

63. *Hirp.*] Hirpini veteres qui bene novit avos, Mart. iii. 63. 12, where he is describing a *bellus homo*: HIRPINUS N.[EPOS] AQUILONIS VICIT cxiii. SECUNDAS TULIT lvi. TERT. TUL. xxxvi. Lapis ap. Lips. ad Ital. et Hisp. 26 (Opp. ii. 572, Vesal.). The grandsire Aquilo had won the first prize 130 times, the second 88 times, the third 37 times (ib.). The names of several horses are given by Orell., Inscr. 2593, 4322.

64. *ibi*] In the Circus.

65 sq. The horse of highest pedigree is sold for a small sum to draw a cart, if he wins no palms in the course.

Exiguus, trito ducunt epiredia collo

Segnipedes dignique molam versare Nepotis.

66. *epir.*] Ornamenta redarum aut plaustra, Schol. The Lexicographers (Forcell., Gesner, Scheller, Freund: Ducange however gives *currus* as the meaning) understand by the word, "lorum seu funem et collare, quo equus ad redam alligatur." So Orelli. On the form, cf. Junguntur autem [*voces*] . . . ex duobus peregrinis, ut *epiredium*. Nam quum sit præpositio ἐπὶ Græca, reda Gallicum; nec Græcus tamen nec Gallus utitur composito. Romani suum ex utroque alieno fecerunt, Quintil. i. 5 § 68. The word *reda* (ρέδα, ραιδίον, ρεδίον) is however found in late Greek, Rev. xviii. 13, Suicer s. v. ραιδίον.

tr.] ruptæ recutita colla mulæ, Mart. ix. 58. 4.

67. *Segn.*] seems to occur nowhere else.

mol.] Mills were commonly worked by asses (Ut rudit ad scabram turpis asella molam, Ov. A. A. iii. 290: id. Fast. vi. 311 sq., 318: Plerique [*asini*] deducuntur ad molas, Varr. R. R. ii. 6 § 5: Jam vero molarum et conficiendi frumenti pæne solennis est hujus pecoris labor, Colum. vii. 1 § 3: Cato reckons among farming stock *asinum molarium*, 11 § 1; and *molas asinarias*, ib. § 4: Anthol. Meyer, 960, Catull. xcvii. 10: μύλος ονικός, St. Mark ix. 42, St. Matt. xviii. 6), or by mules (Isidor. xii. 1. 57), or by horses (Mus. Chiamonti n. 497, ap. Welcker, kl. Schr. ii. civ Anm., cf. Apul. infr.). Lucian's ass complains of being employed in a mill blindfold (ὁθόνην τοῖς ὕμμασιν ἐπιπετάσαντες ὑποζευγνύ-

ουσί με τῇ κώπῃ τῆς μύλης, Asin. 42: above the upper millstone a horizontal beam, Lucian's κώπη, projected, to which the ass was fastened by a trace, *helcium*, and thus as he was driven round the mill, turned the upper stone on a pivot. All this is delineated, together with the ὁθόνη, or bandage over the eyes, in a cut in *Pompeii*, L. E. K. ii. p. 134. "The fragment of a jaw-bone, with several teeth in it, was found in a room which seems to have been the stable; and the floor about the mills is paved with rough pieces of stone, while in the rest of the rooms it is made of stucco or compost," ib. 140. Apuleius's ass also worked blindfold, ix. 11: cf. the remonstrance of an ass in the Anthology: Οὐχ ἄλῃς ὅττι μύλοιω περίδρομον ἄχθος ἀνάγκης σπειρηδὸν σκοτόεις κυκλοδίωκτος ἔχω; Secund. 2, Brunck, Anal. iii. 5). Apuleius's ass was sold to a miller (ix. 11 sq., cf. *mola machinaria*, vii. 15), who kept several mills at work day and night; it was attached to the largest of these by a trace of twisted broom (*helcio sparteo*, ix. 12, cf. 22): among its companions were "muli senes" and "cantherii [*geldings*] debiles," whose various infirmities are minutely described, c. 13. How ill a horse would fare with *Nepos* appears from Apul. vii. 15 fin. (mihi vero per diem laboriosæ machinæ attento sub ipsa vespera furfures apponebat incretos ac sordidos multoque lapide salebrosos), and Lucian, c. 28 (ἐμοὶ δὲ πίτυρα τὸ ἄριστον ἦν). In order to prevent the animals from eating the meal, they

Ergo ut miremur te, non tua, privum aliquid da,
 Quod possim titulis inscribere præter honores,
 Quos illis damus ac dedimus, quibus omnia debes. 70

Hæc satis ad juvenem, quem nobis fama superbum
 Tradit et inflatum plenumque Nerone propinquo;
 Rarus enim ferme sensus communis in illa
 Fortuna; sed te censeri laude tuorum,
 Pontice, noluerim sic ut nihil ipse futuræ 75

were muzzled with a *πανσικάπη*,
 Phot. s. v.

“In 1838 the monument of Eury-
 saces, a baker, was opened at Rome,
 near the *Porta maggiore*, and a bas-
 relief discovered representing all the
 processes of the trade, and, amongst
 them, asses working a mill (Otto
 Jahn in the *Annali dell' Inst. archeol.*
 1838, x. p. 202 sq.). So also in the
 Mus. Borb. iv. 84 (from a sarcopha-
 gus in the *Villa Medici*) and in the
 Mus. Chiaramonti, n. 685,” Pauly,
 Real-Enc. iii. 310, v. 130. See the
Interior of a baker's shop, in Donald-
 son's *Pompeii*, vol. ii.

Nep.] A miller of the day, not
 Martial's friend (vi. 27 &c.).

68. *priv.*] Something of your own.

69. *tit.*] The inscription on a
 tomb (vi. 230, x. 143) or on a statue
 (i. 130): *titulo ter consulis*, xi. 86:
 cf. v. 110, viii. 241: *At tua non ti-
 tulus capiet sub stemmate facta*,
Tibull. iv. 1. 33: *titulis oppida capta
 legam*, *Prop.* iii. 4. 16: *Pater urbium
 Subscribi statuis*, *Hor. Od.* iii. 24.
 27, 28: *Val. Max.* iv. 4 § 1, 5 § 2.

70. *illis*] *Majores eorum omnia*,
quæ licebat, illis reliquere, divitias,
imagines, memoriam sui præclaram:
*virtutem non reliquere; neque pote-
 rant*, *Sall. Jug.* 85 § 38.

71. *juv.*] 39 n. *fam.*] Report.

73. *ferme*] “In general,” xiii. 236,
Hand, Turs. ii. 693. “Generally
 speaking, it is only now and then
 that you will meet with an example
 of due consideration for others in
 that rank of life.”

sens. com.] “An acquired percep-
 tion or feeling of the common duties
 and proprieties expected from each
 member of society,—a gravitation
 of opinion—a sense of conventional
 decorum—communional sympathy,
 —general *bienséance*—public spirit,”
Sir W. Hamilton's Reid, p. 759 a
 (see the whole Note A, esp. § 5).
*Forte legentem aut tacitum impellat
 quovis sermone? molestus, Communi
 sensu plane caret, inquit, Hor. S.*
i. 3. 65, 66 Bentr.: *Hoc primum
 philosophia promittit, sensum com-
 munem, humanitatem et congrega-
 tionem, Sen. Ep. 5 § 3: ib. 105 § 4,*
De Ben. i. 12 § 3 (which is the refer-
 ence which *Sir W. Hamilton* could
 not recover), *Quintil. i. 2 § 20.*

74. *cens.*] *Supr.* 2 n.

75. *nol.*] On this use of the perf.
 conj. cf. xv. 21, *Madv.* § 350 b.

For the thought, cf. *Ἀπολεῖ με τὸ
 γένος' μὴ λέγ', εἰ φιλεῖς ἐμέ, μήτερ,
 ἐφ' ἐκάστῳ τὸ γένος' οἷς ἂν τῇ φύσει
 ἀγαθὸν ὑπάρχει μηδὲν οἰκεῖον προσόν,*

Laudis agas. Miserum est aliorum incumbere famæ,
 Ne collapsa ruant subductis tecta columnis.
 Stratus humi palmes viduas desiderat ulmos.
 Esto bonus miles, tutor bonus, arbiter idem
 Integer: ambiguæ si quando citabere testis
 Incertæque rei, Phalaris licet imperet ut sis
 Falsus et admoto dictet perjurium tauro:

80

ἐκεῖσε καταφεύγουσιν εἰς τὰ μνήματα
 καὶ τὸ γένος, ἀριθμοῦσιν τε τοὺς πάπ-
 πους, ὅσοι, Stob. Flor. lxxxvi. 6
 (lxxxvii. 4): Qui genus jactat suum,
 Aliena laudat, Sen. H. F. 342: Nemo
 in nostram gloriam vixit; nec quod
 ante nos est, nostrum est, id. Ep.
 44 § 4.

77. *Ne*] Madv. (ad Cic. Fin. Ad-
 dend.) compares: verbum tamen
 facere non audebant, ne forte ea res
 ad Dolabellam ipsum pertineret,
 Cic. Verr. 1 § 46.

78. Γράφε δὴ βελτίω καὶ μὴ τὴν
 ἄμπελον ἢ χάραξ προδίδου, Liban. Ep.
 218: εἶτα νῦν ἐξηπάτησεν ἢ χάραξ
 τὴν ἄμπελον, Aristoph. Vesp. 1291:
 Παροιμία . . . ὅταν ἐξαπατηθῇ τις πισ-
 τεύσας, Schol. ad loc. Ulmus amat
 vitem, vitis non deserit ulmum, Ov.
 Amor. ii. 16. 41.

vid.] Platanusque cœlebs Evincet
 ulmos, Hor. Od. ii. 15. 4, 5: vitem
 viduas ducit ad arbores, ib. iv. 5.
 30: adulta vitium propagine Altas
 maritat populos, id. Epod. 2. 9, 10.

ulm.] ulmosque Falernas, vi. 150.

79. *tut.*] xv. 135 n.

80 sq. Hor. Od. iii. 3. 1 sq., Ep.
 i. 16. 73 sq. Obbar.

81. *Phalaris*] This most cruel of
 all the Sicilian tyrants (vi. 486)
 seized upon the government of Agri-
 gentum about 570 B.C. "His brazen
 bull passed into imperishable me-

mory. This piece of mechanism
 was hollow, and sufficiently capa-
 cious to contain one or more victims
 enclosed within it, to perish in tor-
 tures when the metal was heated:
 the cries of these suffering prisoners
 passed for the roarings of the ani-
 mal. The artist was named Perillus,
 and is said to have been himself the
 first person burnt in it by order of
 the despot. The story of the brazen
 bull . . . seems to rest on sufficient
 evidence: it is expressly mentioned
 by Pindar (τὸν δὲ ταύρω χαλκῆφ καυ-
 τήρα νηλέα νόον ἐχθρὰ Φάλαριν κατέχει
 παντὰ φάτις, Pyth. i. 185 al. 95), and
 the bull itself, after having been
 carried away to Carthage when the
 Carthaginians took Agrigentum, was
 restored to the Agrigentines by
 Scipio when he took Carthage, Po-
 lyb. xii. 25, Diodor. xiii. 90, Cic.
 Verr. iv § 73," Grote, Hist. Gr. v.
 274. Cf. Pers. iii. 39, Sen. De Ben.
 vii. 19 § 4 sq.

On the cruelty of Phalaris, cf.
 Aristot. Eth. N. vii. 5 §§ 2, 7, Eth.
 Magn. ii. 6 § 40, Orell. Onomast.
 Tullian. *Phalaris*, Cic. ad Att. vii. 12
 (Φαλαρισμόν, i. e. tyranny), Ov. Trist.
 iii. 11. 39 sq., Ibis, 437 sq., and
 the proverb Φαλάριδος ἀρχαί, Paræ-
 miogr. Gott. i. p. 318 n. (cf. p. 203),
 ii. p. 50 n., 706 n. (Φαλάριδος ἀρχὴ
 καὶ ἔχελου).

Summum crede nefas animam præferre pudori,
Et propter vitam vivendi perdere causas.

Dignus morte perit, coenet licet ostrea centum 85

Gaurana et Cosmi toto mergatur aheni.

Exspectata diu tandem provincia quum te
Rectorem accipiet, pone iræ frena modumque,
Pone et avaritiæ, miserere inopum sociorum.

In Lucian's tracts, *Phalaris Prior* and *Phalaris Alter*, Phalaris presents the bull, which, he says, has only been tried upon the inventor, to the Delphian god (Phal. Pr. 11 sq.)

83. *pud.*] Honour, xvi. 34.

84. *viv. caus.*] Plurimas vivendi causas habentem, optimam conscientiam, optimam famam, maximam auctoritatem; præterea filiam, uxorem, nepotem, sorores, interque tot pignora, veros amicos, Plin. Ep. i. 12 § 3: qui voluptatibus dediti quasi in diem vivunt, vivendi causas quotidie finiunt: qui vero posteros cogitant, et memoriam sui operibus extendunt, his nulla mors non repentina est, ut quæ semper inchoatum aliquid abrumpat, ib. v. 5 § 4: Non enim nobis aut multitudo major est, quam ceteris gentibus, . . . aut mortis contemptus facilius, quam plerisque barbaris causam vitæ non habentibus, Quintil. Decl. iii § 14.

85. *per.*] Vis scire, quid inter hunc intersit . . . in summum bonum ejus [*vitæ*] evectum, et illum cui multi anni transmissi sunt? Alter post mortem quoque est, alter ante mortem *perit*, Sen. Ep. 93 § 4: cf. Wetst. ad 1 Tim. 5. 6, Liban. Epist. 1320 (ἀτεχνῶς ἐτιζῶντες τεθνῆκαμεν): Quid scribam vobis, Patres Con-

scripti, aut quomodo scribam, aut quid omnino non scribam hoc tempore, dii me deæque pejus perdant, quam perire me quotidie sentio, si scio, Tiber. ap. Tac. Ann. vi. 6.

86. *Gaur.*] Ostrea a lacu Lucrino, Schol. *Gaurus* (montes *Gaurani*), a volcanic chain of hills between Cumæ and Neapolis, which produced excellent wine (Sat. ix. 57): at its foot lay the oyster-beds of Baiæ (xi. 49 n.) and the Lucrine lake (iv. 141 n.): Dein consurgunt Massici Gaurani Surrentinique montes. . . . Hæc littora fontibus calidis rigantur, præterque cetera in toto mari conchylio et pisce nobili annotantur, Plin. H. N. iii. 9(5) §§ 60, 61.

Cosmi] A perfumer: Ne gravis hesterno fragres, Fescennia, vino, Pastillos Cosmi luxuriosa voras, &c., Mart. i. 88. 1, 2: Quod, quacunque venis, Cosmum migrare putamus, Et fluere excusso cinnama fusa vitro, id. iii. 55. 1, 2: Cosmianis ipse fusus ampullis, ib. 82. 26: id. ix. 27. 2: Quod Cosmi redolent alabastra, id. xi. 8. 9: Qui vino madeat, nec erubescat Pingui sordidus esse Cosmiano, ib. 16. 5, 6: ib. 51. 6, xii. 65. 4. Cf. supr. iv. 108 n.

88. *fren.*] Hunc [*animum*] frenis, hunc tu compesce catena, Hor. Ep. i. 2. 63 Obbar.

Ossa vides rerum vacuis exsucta medullis. 90

Respice quid moneant leges, quid curia mandet,
Præmia quanta bonos maneant, quam fulmine justo
Et Capito et Numitor ruerint damnante senatu,
Piratæ Cilicum. Sed quid damnatio confert?

96 Præconem, Chærippe, tuis circumspice pannis, 95

90. *vac.*] Shrunk. Cf. Et quibus est aliquid plenæ vitale medullæ, Calpurn. v. 115.

exs.] In quas [*depravatorum iudiciorum foveas*] si captus ceciderit quisquam, non nisi per multa exsiliet lustra, adusque ipsas medullas exsuctus, Ammian. xxx. 4 § 13: οἱ δὲ [*Timon's flatterers*], τὰ ὅστ' αὖ γυμνῶσαντες ἀκριβῶς καὶ περιτραγόντες, εἰ δέ τις καὶ μυελὸς ἐνῆν, ἐκμυζήσαντες καὶ τοῦτον εὖ μάλα ἐπιμελῶς, φέροντο αὐτὸν . . . ἀπολιπόντες, Lucian, Timon. 8: Bentl. ad Hor. Epod. 5. 37.

92. *fulm.*] Septem amicis meis aut occisis aut relegatis, . . . tot circa me fulminibus quasi ambustus, Plin. Ep. iii. 11 § 3: id. Pan. 90 § 5: Stat. S. iii. 3. 158, v. 2. 102: Τοὺς καταδικασθέντας ἐν τῇ συνηθείᾳ κεραυνοῦσθ' αὖ φ' αὖ, Artem. ii. 9, p. 145 Reiff (vol. ii. p. 321).

93. *Cap.*] Cossutianum Capitonem Cilices detulerunt [A.D. 57] maculosum foedumque et idem jus audaciæ in provincia ratum, quod in urbe exercuerat: sed pervicaci accusatione conflictatus, postremo defensionem omisit ac lege repetundarum damnatus est, Tac. Ann. xiii. 33. By the intervention of his father-in-law Tigellinus he recovered his seat in the senate (ib. xiv. 48), and was afterwards an accuser of Thræsea Pætus (Sat. v. 36 n.) A.D. 66: Capito Cossutianus, præter animum ad flagitia præcipitem iniquus Thræseæ,

quod auctoritate ejus concidisset, juvantis Cilicum legatos, dum Capitonem repetundarum interrogant, Tac. Ann. xiv. 21: cf. ib. 22, 26, 28, 33. Quintilian seems to have been present at the trial of Capito: egregieque nobis adolescentibus dixisse accusator Cossutiani Capitonis videbatur, Græce quidem, sed in hunc sensum, *Erubescis Cæsarem timere*, vi. 1 § 14.

Num.] A governor of Cilicia, perhaps the niggardly Numitor of Sat. vii. 74.

94. *Pir. Cil.*] Spoliatores latronum, Schol.

Sed quid &c.] At tu victrix provincia ploras, i. 50. *conf.*] i. 106 n.

95. (96.) *Præc.*] vii. 6 sq.

Chær.] Probably a Cilician, who had been forward in getting up the case against Capito.

Quid tibi prodest, Chærippe, si damnatur iudex [*præses*], quem tu damnandum accusasti, quum illius successor plura ablaturus sit tibi? magis provide tibi præconem, et auctionem fac rerum tuarum, quæ superaverunt, ut in pecuniam totum conferas, ne et ipsos pannos tuos perdas, qui remanserunt: nam nec accusatio tibi proderit, et insuper naulum perdis, Schol.

circ.] Provide, Schol. δρῆ δ' ἴφρον, Εὐνύα, αὐτῇ, Theocr. Id. xv. 2: "Antecesserat Statius ut prandium nobis videret, Cic. ad Att. v. 1 § 3.

95 Quum Pansa eripiat quidquid tibi Natta relinquit,
 Jamque tace; furor est post omnia perdere naulum.
 Non idem gemitus olim neque vulnus erat par
 Damnorum sociis florentibus et modo victis.
 Plena domus tunc omnis, et ingens stabat acervus 100
 Nummorum, Spartana chlamys, conchyli Coa,
 Et cum Parrhasii tabulis signisque Myronis

Asperum, Pater, hoc est; aliud lenius, sodes, vide, Ter. Heaut. iii. 1. 50," J. Wordsw.: Cic. Tusc. iii § 46 Kühner.

96 (95). Since what one governor leaves you, his successor plunders.

97. *Jamque*] Learn at last not to complain.

naul.] The passage-money to Rome.

99. *soc.*] Dative.

100. *omn.*] Every.

101. *Spart.*] Tyrium aut Gæticum vel Laconicum, unde pretiosissimæ purpuræ, Plin. H. N. xxxv. 26 (6) § 45: ib. xxi. 22 (8), ix. 60 (36): Hor. Od. ii. 18. 7.

conch.] iii. 81, vii. 135, 136 n. Purpureusque colos conchyli mergitur una Corpore cum lanæ, Lucret. vi. 1072: Conchyli et purpuras omnis hora atterit, quibus eadem mater luxuria paria pæne etiam margaritis pretia fecit, Plin. H. N. ix. 60 (35): Concharum ad purpuras et conchyli (eadem enim est materia, sed distat temperamento) duo sunt genera, ib. 61 (36): id. xxi. 22 (8).

Coa,] ii. 66 sq., vi. 259, 260: Nunquam tibi placuit vestis, quæ ad nihil aliud quam ut nudaret, componeretur, Sen. ad Helv. 16 § 4: Bombyces telas araneorum modo texunt ad vestem luxumque feminarum, quæ bombycina appellatur.

Prima eas redordiri rursusque texere invenit in Ceo mulier Pamphila, Latoi filia, non fraudanda gloria excogitatæ rationis, ut denudet feminas vestis. Bombycas et in Co insula nasci tradunt. [*Then follows an account of the mode of keeping the silk-worms.*] Nec pœduit has vestes usurpare etiam viros levitatem propter æstivam, Plin. H. N. xi. 26 (22) sq. Nec Coæ referunt jam tibi purpuræ, Hor. Od. iv. 13. 13 Acron.

102. *Parrh.*] A painter of Ephesus (Plin. H. N. xxxv. 36 § 67), a contemporary of Zeuxis: Zeuxis atque Parrhasius non multum ætate distantes, circa Peloponnesia ambo tempora (nam cum Parrhasio sermo Socratis apud Xenophontem [Mem. iii. 10 § 1 sq.] invenitur), plurimum arti addiderunt, Quintil. xii. 10 § 4: Isocr. De Permut. § 2, p. 310: Descendisse hic in certamen cum Zeuxide traditur et, quum ille detulisset uvas pictas tanto successu ut in scenam aves advolarent, ipse detulisse linteum pictum ita veritate repræsentata, ut Zeuxis alitum iudicio tumens flagitaret tandem remoto linteo ostendi picturam, atque intellecto errore concederet palmam ingenuo pudore, quoniam ipse volucres fefellisset, Parrhasius autem se artificem, Plin. H. N. ib. § 65. See Dict. Biogr. for all these artists.

Phidiacum vivebat ebur, nec non Polycliti

Maltus ubique labor, raræ sine Mentore mensæ.

Myr.] Myronem Eleutheris natum Ageladæ [*an Argive, who had instructed Polyclitus also, § 55*] et ipsum discipulum bucula maxime nobilitavit celebratis versibus laudata [e. g. *Ut similis veræ vacca Myronis opus, Ov. Ex Pont. iv. 1. 34: of later authors cf. Auson. Epigr. 58—68, Plin. H. N. xxxiv. 19 (8) § 57. Several of his works were removed to Rome: Herculem, qui est apud Circum maximum in æde Pompeii Magni ... Apollinem, quem ab triumviro Antonio sublatum restituit Ephesiis divus Augustus admonitus in quiete, ib. §§ 57, 58. The Hercules was carried away from Messana in Sicily by Verres (Cic. Verr. iv § 5), as was a statue of Hercules, bearing Myron's name, from the temple of Æsculapius at Agrigentum (ib. § 93).*

103. *Phid.*] Phidias the friend of Pericles, under whose direction the Propylæa and Parthenon were built. His chief works were the statue of Athena in the Parthenon, and that of Zeus at Olympia.

viv.] Excudent alii spirantia mollius æra Credo equidem, vivos ducent de marmore vultus, Virg. *Æn.* viii. 848, 849.

ebur,] φιλότιμοι δὲ ἐς τὰ μάλιστά μοι καὶ ἐς θεῶν τιμὴν οὐ φειδωλοὶ χρημάτων δοκοῦσιν οἱ Ἕλληνες, οἷς γε παρὰ Ἰνδῶν ἤγετο καὶ ἐξ Αἰθιοπίας ἐλέφας ἐς ποίησιν ἀγαλμάτων, Paus. v. 12 § 1. Many of the works of Phidias (e. g. the Athena in the Parthenon: "ebore hæc et auro constat," Plin. xxxvi. 4 § 18) were *chryselephantine* (Dict. Ant. *Elephas*). Non ex ebore tantum Phidias scie-

bat facere simulacra, faciebat ex ære, Sen. Ep. 85 § 34: Ov. Ex Pont. iv. 1. 31, 32, Prop. iii. 9. 15.

nec non] iii. 204 n.

Pol.] iii. 217 n.

104. *Mult.*] i. 120 n. *lab.*] Poculaque, insignis veterum labor, Val. Flacc. i. 143: Mart. xiv. 95. 2. Πόνος is similarly used.

Ment.] This most famous *cælator argenti* (supr. i. 76 n.) lived before the temple of the Ephesian Diana was burnt, 356 B.C. Mirum auro cælando neminem inclaruisse, argento multos. Maxime tamen laudatus est Mentor, de quo supra [vii. 39 (38)] diximus. Quattuor paria ab eo omnino [*? this word seems to be corrupt, since his works are said to have been numerous*] facta sunt, ac jam nullum exstare dicitur Ephesiæ Dianæ templi aut Capitolini incendiis; Varro se et æreum signum ejus habuisse scribit, Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 55 (12) § 154: L. Crassus the orator bought two *scyphi* of Mentor's workmanship for 100 *sestertia*, but was ashamed to use them, ib. 53 (11) § 147: Varr. ap Non. *Dolitum*, Prop. i. 14. 2, iii. 9. 13, Mart. iii. 41, iv. 39 (*Argenti genus omne comparasti, Et solus veteres Myronis artes, . . . Solus Phidiaci toreuma cæli, Solus Mentoreos habes labores*), viii. 51. 1, 2, ix. 60. 16, xi. 11. 5, 6 (*Te potare decet gemma, qui Mentora frangis*), xiv. 93.

Cicero describes the efforts made by Verres to possess himself of a Mentor, the property of one Diodorus: Verri dicitur, habere eum perbona toreumata, in iis pocula quædam, quæ Thericlia nominantur,

Inde Dolabellæ atque hinc Antonius, inde 105
 Sacrilegus Verres referebant navibus altis
 Occulta spolia et plures de pace triumphos.
 Nunc sociis juga pauca boum, grex parvus equarum

Mentoris manu summo artificio
 facta &c., Verr. iv § 38 sq.

105. *Dol.*] i. Cn. Dolabella, cons. B.C. 81, afterwards proconsul in Macedonia. He was accused by Cæsar, B.C. 77, of *repetundæ*: Cornelium Dolabellam, consularem et triumphalem virum repetundarum postulavit; absolutoque, Rhodum secedere statuit, Suet. 4: Val. Max. viii. 9 § 3, Drum. ii. 561 sq.

ii. Cn. Dolabella, prætor B.C. 81, and afterwards governor of Cilicia, where Verres was his legatus (Verr. Act. i § 11, lib. i § 41). Both oppressed the provincials not only in Cilicia itself (quum iste civitatibus frumenta, coria, cilicia, saccos imperaret, neque ea sumeret, pro his rebus pecuniam exigeret; his nominibus solis Cn. Dolabellæ H. S. ad tricies [about £24,000] litem esse aestimatam. Quæ omnia etsi voluntate Dolabellæ fiebant, per istum tamen omnia gerebantur, Verr. i § 95) but in Athens (Athenis audistis ex æde Minervæ grande auri pondus ablatum. Dictum hoc est in Dolabellæ judicio, ib. § 45), Delos (ib. § 46), Halicarnassus, Tenedos (ib. § 49), Samos (§ 50), &c. On his return from his province, B.C. 78, Dolabella was accused by M. Scaurus (ib. § 97), and condemned (ib. § 77).

iii. P. Dolabella, consul B.C. 44, Cicero's son-in-law. Before his consulship had expired, he crossed over to take possession of the province of Syria. On his way he plundered proconsular Asia (*Dolabella vastata*

provincia [*Asia*], Lent. ap. Cic. Ep. Fam. xii. 15: he calls him *sceleratissimum latronem*, ib. fin. Cum hoc bellandum hoste est; cujus teterrima crudelitate omnis barbaria superata est. Quid loquar de cæde civium Romanorum? de direptione fanorum? Cic. Phil. xi § 6).

Ant.] C. Antonius Hybrida, younger son of Antonius the orator, uncle and father-in-law of the triumvir. After his consulship, in which he was Cicero's colleague, B.C. 63, he received Macedonia as his province, and grievously oppressed it: οὗτος γὰρ πολλὰ μὲν καὶ δεινὰ καὶ τὸ ὑπήκοον τὸ ἐν Μακεδονίᾳ, ἄρξας αὐτῆς, καὶ τὸ ἐκσπονδὸν εἰργάσατο, Dio xxxviii. 10. He was afterwards condemned and banished, probably on a charge of *repetundæ*, Cic. in Vatin. § 28. (The accounts of his trial are obscure and contradictory, Drum. i. 538 sq., Halm. ad Cic. l. c. § 27).

106. *Sacr.*] Not to be supplied with *Dol.* and *Ant.* (as by Orelli); Verres was preeminently *sacrilegus*. Cf. Delubra omnia . . . depopulatus est; deum denique nullum Siculis, qui ei paullo magis affabre atque antiquo artificio factus videretur, reliquit, Cic. in Verr. Act. i § 14: id. in Cæcil. § 3: Verr. i § 53 sq. Cf. Sat. ii. 26, iii. 53.

107. *spol.*] Spolium est, quidquid de *hostibus* tollitur, Serv. ad Æn. viii. 202.

plur.] Than were gained in war.

108. *bou.*] Primo boves ipsos,

Et pater armenti capto eripiat agello,
Ipsi deinde lares, si quod spectabile signum. 110

[Si quis in ædícula deus unicus: hæc etenim sunt
Pro summis, nam sunt hæc maxima. Despicias tu]
Forsitan imbelles Rhodios unctamque Corinthon
Despicias merito: quid resinata juvenus
Cruraque totius facient tibi levia gentis? 115

max agræ, postremo corpora conjugum aut liberorum servitio tradunt, Tac. Ann. iv. 72.

110. Cf. Cic. Verr. iv. (e.g. Nego in Sicilia tota, tam locupletis, tam vetere provincia, tot oppidis, tot familiis tam copiosis, ullum argentum vas, ullum Corinthium aut Deliacum fuisse, ullam gemmam aut margaritam, quidquam ex auro aut ebore factum, signum ullum æneum, marmoreum, eburneum, nego ullam picturam neque in tabula neque in textili, quin conquisierit, inspexerit, quod placitum sit abstulerit, § 1, cf. §§ 2, 48): neque tamen ullo in publico aut religioso loco signum aut tabulam, aut ornamentum reliquisse, id. p. Sest. § 94 (speaking of Piso). Of his brother Cicero says: Præclarum est enim, summo cum imperio fuisse in Asia triennium, sic ut nullum te signum, nulla pictura, nullum vas, nulla vestis, nullum mancipium, nulla forma cujuscumque, nulla conditio pecuniæ (quibus rebus abundat ista provincia) ab summa integritate continentiaque deduxerit . . . non itineribus tuis perterreri homines? non sumptu exauriri? non adventu commoveri? . . . quum urbs custodem, non tyrannum, domus hospitem, non expilatorem, recepisse videatur, Ep. ad Qu. Fr. i. 1. c. 2.

113. *imb. Rhod.*] vi. 296, Mart. x. 68. 1: Τοὺς μὲν οὖν Ῥοδίους ὁ Στρατόνικος ἐπέσκυπτεν εἰς πολυτέλειαν, οἰκοδομεῖν μὲν ὡς ἀθανάτους λέγων, ὀφανεῖν δὲ ὡς ὀλιγοχρονίους, Plut. de Curios. Div. 5, p. 525 B: Athen. viii. 10 § 44, p. 351 C: Τοὺς δὲ Ῥοδίους αὐτὸς Στρατόνικος σπαταλῶνας καὶ θερμώτας θεωρῶν, ἔφη· “Αὐτοῦ λευκοὺς εἶναι Κυρηναίους.” καὶ αὐτὴν δὲ τὴν Ῥόδον ἐκάλεi “μνηστήρων πόλιν.” χρώματι μὲν εἰς ἀσυντίαν διαλλάττειν ἐκείνων ἡγούμενος αὐτοὺς· ὁμοιότητι δ’ εἰς καταφέρειαν ἡδονῆς, τὴν πόλιν μνηστήρων [?] εἰκάζων, ib. § 45, p. 352 C.

unct.] = Unguentis madentem; cf. vi. 297, xi. 122.

Cor.] Quum te municipem Corinthiorum Jactes, Carmenion, negante nullo; . . . Tu flexa nitidus coma vagaris, *Hispanis* ego contumax capillis, Levis dropace tu quotidiano, Mart. x. 65. 1 sq.: ib. 68. 10, 11, Paroem. Gr. Gott. i. p. 135.

114, 115. Supr. 16 n. Pudetque confiteri, maximum jam honorem ejus [*resinæ*] esse in evellendis virorum corpori pilis, Plin. H. N. xiv. 25 (20): Illa perdere imperii mores . . . pilorum eviratio instituta resinis, ib. xxix. 8 (1): Nec plena turpi matris olla resina, Summoenianæ qua pilantur uxores, Mart. xii. 32. 21, 22: Unde apud hirtos et hirsu-

Horrida vitanda est Hispania, Gallicus axis
 Illyricumque latus; parce et messoribus illis,
 Qui saturant urbem Circo scenæque vacantem.

tos, tam rapax a culo resina, tam furax a mento volsella? . . . Revera enim quale est Græcatim depilari magis quam amiciri? Tert. De Pall. 3 fin.: Clem. Al. Pæd. iii. 3 § 15 sq.

116. *Hisp.*] Mart. x. 65 (supr. 113 n.). Quod si te sors Afris aut Hispanis aut Gallis præfecisset, immanibus ac barbaris nationibus, Cic. ad Qu. Fr. i. 1. c. 9.

ax.] vi. 470, xiv. 472. Septentrionalis pars, Schol.

117. *Ill.*] Illyrii Liburnique et Istri, gentes feræ et magna ex parte latrociniis maritimis infames, Liv. x. 2.

lat.] Istrum servare latus, Stat. S. iv. 4. 63: Illyrii . . . longissime per totum Adriani maris litus effusi, Flor. ii. 5 § 1.

mess. &c.] From Varro: "Most farmers have now abandoned plough and pruning-hook, choosing rather to employ their hands in *the theatre and Circus* than on cornfields and vineyards; we have corn imported, qua *saturi* fiamus, from Africa and Sardinia," R. R. ii. Præf. § 3: cf. Colum. i. Præf. (e. g. "In this Latium, and land of Saturn, where once gods taught agriculture to their children, in this land, I say, we now receive tenders in public sale for the importation of corn from provinces beyond sea, that we may not be pinched with famine," § 20): transgressa in Africam ad instigandum in arma Clodium Macrum, famem populo Romano haud obscure molita, Tac. H. i. 73. Cæsar on his return from Libya, B.C. 46,

"said that he had conquered a country large enough to supply annually to the treasury 200,000 Attic medimni of corn," Plut. 55. Tacitus speaking of a dearth in Claudius's reign:—"Once Italy sent stores to her legions in distant provinces; nor is our present distress owing to barrenness of the soil, but we till Egypt rather and Africa, navibusque et casibus vita populi Romani commissæ est," Ann. xii. 43. Ad summam quondam ubertatem vini, frumenti vero inopiam, existimans nimio vinearum studio negligi arva, edixit, ne quis in Italia novelaret, Suet. Dom. 7. "It was held of old, that our city could no otherwise be fed and supported but by the granaries of Egypt. That vain-glorious people boasted that, if we were their masters, we at least owed our sustenance to them, and that on their river and their ships depended the plenty or dearth of provisions at Rome," Plin. Pan. 31 § 2: cf. ib. 30. Commodus first appointed a *classis Africana* on the model of the *classis Alexandrina* (established by Augustus?), in order to supply any failure in the harvests of Egypt, Lamprid. 17. Cf. supr. v. 119 n., Hor. Od. i. 1. 9 Lambin., S. ii. 3. 87, Claud. Bell. Gild. 52 sq., Sen. Ep. 17 (supr. iii. 141 n.), Plin. H. N. v. 3 (4), xvii. 3 (5), Mamertin. Grat. Act. Jul. Aug. 14 § 5, Lips. Elect. i. 8.

118. *Circ.*] x. 81 n. Plebs sordida et Circo ac theatris sueta, Tac. H. i. 4. *vac.*] It was the policy of the

Quanta autem inde feres tam diræ præmia culpæ,
 Quum tenues nuper Marius discinxerit Afros ? 120
 Curandum imprimis ne magna injuria fiat
 Fortibus et miseris : tollas licet omne quod usquam est
 Auri atque argenti, scutum gladiumque relinques.
 [Et jaculum et galeam, spoliatis arma supersunt.]
 Quod modo proposui, non est sententia, verum est ; 125
 Credite me vobis folium recitare Sibyllæ.

emperors to amuse the people by shows : as Pylades, when Augustus had complained of a disturbance occasioned by the rivalry between him and Hylas, answered : καὶ ἀχαριστεῖς, βασιλεῦ ; ἕασον αὐτοὺς περὶ ἡμᾶς ἀσχολεῖσθαι, Macrob. ii. 7 fin. : Cf. Dio liv. 17.

[119 sq. But, if you do commit this unnatural crime, what will you gain by it, seeing that Marius Priscus lately stripped the needy Africans of their all?]

dir.] Because by plundering Africa you starve Rome.

120. *ten.*] vii. 80 n.

Mar.] i. 49 n. Plin. Ep. ii. 12 § 1, ii. 9 (Classicus . . . proconsulatum in ea [*Bætica*] non minus violenter quam sordide gesserat, eodem anno, quo in Africa Marius Priscus. Erat autem Priscus ex Bætica, ex Africa Classicus. Inde dictum Bæticorum, ut plerumque dolor etiam venustos facit, non illepidum ferebatur : *Dedit malum et accepi*. Sed Marium una civitas publice, multique privati reum peregerunt, § 2 sq.), vi. 29 (Accusavi Marium Priscum ; qui lege repetundarum damnatus, utebatur clementia legis, cujus severitatem immanitate criminum excesserat : relegatus est, § 9).

125. *sent.*] Nuda verba. In sen-

tentia nam solet interdum aliquid esse falsi, Schol. "What I just now said is no sentimental rhapsody, but sober truth:" rerum tumore, et sententiarum vanissimo strepitu, Petron. 1 n. : sententias, id est vitrea fracta, et somniorum interpreta-menta, ib. 10 : controversiam sententiolis vibrantibus pictam, ib. 118 : has tralaticias, quas proprie sententias dicimus, quæ nihil habent cum ipsa controversia implicitum, sed satis apte et alio transféruntur : tanquam quæ de fortuna, de crudelitate, de seculo, de divitiis dicuntur. Hoc genus sententiarum supellectilem vocabat, Sen. i. Contr. Præf. p. 75, ed. 1672.

126. vi. 554 : Hæc tibi non hominem, sed quercus crede Pelasgas Dicere, Ov. A. A. ii. 541 : Erratis, optimi juvenes, nisi illam vocem, non M. Catonis, sed oraculi creditis, Sen. i. Contr. Præf. : Hoc puta vatem dixisse, Plin. H. N. xxix. 7 (1) : quem quidem ille versum, inquit, vel brevitate vel veritate tanquam ex oraculo mihi quodam esse effatus videtur, Cic. de Rep. v. § 1 : Lucret. i. 739.

fol.] Fata canit foliisque notas et nomina mandat. Quæcunque in foliis descripsit carmina virgo, Digerit in numerum, atque antro seclusa re-

Si tibi sancta cohors comitum, si nemo tribunal
Vendit Acersecomes, si nullum in conjuge crimen,
Nec per conventus et cuncta per oppida curvis

linquit. Illa manent immota locis, neque ab ordine cedunt. Verum eadem, verso tenuis quum cardine ventus Impulit, et teneras turbavit janua frondes, Nunquam deinde cavo volitantia prendere saxo . . . curat, Virg. *Æn.* iii. 444 sq.: In foliis autem palmarum Sibyllam scribere solere, testatur Varro, Serv. ad loc.: *Æn.* vi. 74 (where Serv. cites the words of Varro). On the use of leaves as writing-materials, cf. Voss. de Art. Gram. i. 36, Mure, Hist. Lit. Anc. Gr. iii. 464.

[127—145. If both your suite and your wife be blameless, if no long-haired minion sell your awards, then you may choose the founder of your race from amongst the Titans; no one will deny your descent even from (Titan, Sat. xiv. 35) Prometheus himself, for all will gladly do any honour to your desert: but if you be the slave of lust and the oppressor of your province, then your noble birth only makes your guilt more flagrant.]

127. *coh.*] *Cohors prætoria*, properly the military staff of the governor, including young nobles, who as *contubernales* or *comites prætoris* were entering upon military service. Other officers, such as *lictiores*, *præcones*, *scribæ*, *interpretes*, *accensi*, *haruspices*, *apparitores*, were less properly included in the term: Quos vero aut ex domesticis convictionibus tecum esse voluisti, qui *quasi* ex cohorte prætoris appellari solent, horum non modo facta, sed etiam dicta omnia præstanda nobis sunt.

. . . . Sit annulus tuus non ut vas aliquod, sed tanquam ipse tu; non minister alienæ voluntatis, sed testis tuæ, &c., Cic. ad Quint. Fr. i. 1. c. 4. *Comites* illi tui delecti, manus erant tuæ; præfecti, scribæ, medici, accensi, haruspices, præcones erant manus tuæ. . . . *Cohors* tota illa tua, quæ plus mali Siciliæ dedit, quam si centum cohortes fugitivorum fuissent, tua manus, Cic. Verr. ii. § 27: tuos amicos in provinciam, quasi in prædam, invitabas, ib. § 29: ib. § 75, Becker, Röm. Alt. iii. 1, p. 284 sq., Hor. Ep. i. 3. 6 Obbar.

128. *Acers.*] *Intonsus*, epithet of Apollo. On such *amasii* cf. iii. 186 n., v. 56 n., vi. 378, Dict. Biogr. *Antinous*.

conj.] Severus Cæcina censuit [A.D. 21], ne quem magistratum cui provincia obvenisset, uxor comitaretur. . . . Haud enim frustra placitum olim, ne feminae in socios aut gentes externas traherentur. . . . Cogitarent ipsi, quoties repetundarum aliqui arguerentur, plura uxoribus objectari, Tac. Ann. iii. 33 Lips.

129. *conv.*] Ex omnibus conventibus coloniisque, Hirt. Bell. Alex. 56 § 4. Conventus dicebant Romani oppida in provinciis selecta, in quibus prætores et proconsules conventus agebant, et pro tribunali jus reddebant occurrentibus eo ad diem edictam, qui in circumjectis locis et horum alicui attributis lites haberent, Gron. Obs. iii. 22, p. 310 Frotsch. (See the whole chapter). There were seven such assize-towns (as they may be called) in Hispania

Unguibus ire parat nummos raptura Celæno, 130
 Tu licet a Pico numeres genus, altaque si te
 Nomina delectant, omnem Titanida pugnam
 Inter majores ipsumque Promethea ponas,
 De quocunque voles proavum tibi sumito libro.
 Quod si præcipitem rapit ambitio atque libido, 135
 Si frangis virgas sociorum in sanguine, si te
 Delectant hebetes lasso lictore secures,
 Incipit ipsorum contra te stare parentum
 Nobilitas claramque facem præferre pudendis.
 Omne animi vitium tanto conspectius in se 140
 Crimen habet, quanto major qui peccat habetur.
 Quo mihi te solitum falsas signare tabellas

Tarraconensis, four in Bætica, three in Lusitania, three in Illyria, &c., Becker, Röm. Alt. iii. 1, p. 267: cf. ib. p. 136 sq., Rein in Pauly, ii. p. 635.

130. *Cel.*] Quas dira Celæno Harpyiæque colunt aliæ . . . Virginei volucrum vultus, . . . uncæque manus, et pallida semper Ora fame, Virg. *Æn.* iii. 211 sq. (*fame*, quam iis inferebat non inopia, sed avaritia, Serv. ad l.) Rutil. imitates Juvenal's metaphorical use of the name: Harpyias, quarum decerpitur unguibus orbis, Quæ pede glutineo quod tetigere trahunt, Itin. i. 609, 610.

131. Picus in Ausoniis, proles Saturnia, terris Rex fuit, utilium bello studiosus equorum, &c., Ov. Met. xiv. 320 sq.: Fauno Picus pater; isque parentem Te, Saturne, refert, Virg. *Æn.* vii. 48: cf. ib. 189 sq.

num.] Ἀμφότεροι δ' ἀριθμεῖνται ἐς ἑσχατον Ἡρακλῆα, Theocr. Id. xvii. 27.

132. *Tit.*] xv. 23 n. Ruddim. ii.

p. 4, Ramshorn, p. 288. On the scorn with which the Titans regarded the *new gods* see Æsch. Prom. Vinct. esp. 205 sq.

133. *Prom.*] iv. 133.

136. *virg.*] Infr. 268, xiv. 18 sq., Cic. in Verr. v § 112 sq.

139. *fac.*] "Holds a torch before thy shame," Holyday. Lumenque, quod sibi majores prætulissent, posteris ipse præferret, Plin. Ep. v. 17 § 4. Marius said of the nobles, who abused him as an upstart: Majores suos extollunt; eorum fortia facta memorando clariores sese putant. Quod contra est. Nam quanto vita illorum præclarior, tanto horum sociordia flagitiosior. Et profecto ita se res habet; majorum gloria posteris quasi lumen est, neque bona eorum neque mala in occulto patitur, ap. Sall. Jug. 85 § 21: id. Cat. 51 § 12, Auct. ad Herenn. 51 § 12.

142. *Quo*] "Quo tibi, Pasiphae, pretiosas sumere vestes? Ov. A. A. i. 303. Supply some such word as

In templis quæ fecit avus, statuamque parentis
Ante triumphalem? Quo, si nocturnus adulter
Tempora Santonico velas adoperta cucullo?

145

Præter majorum cineres atque ossa volucris
Carpento rapitur pinguis Lateranus, et ipse,

prodest," Heind. ad Hor. S. i. 6. 24.
Cf. supr. 9 n.

fals. &c.] i. 67. What is it to me that your ancestor built that temple in which you seal a forged will? Wills were kept in the temples (*si custodiam tabularum æditiuus . . . suscepit*, Dig. xliii. 5. 3 § 3: Tac. Ann. i. 8 Lips.), like other valuables (*infr. xiv. 260 n.*); here the degenerate noble substitutes a forged will (which he seals in the very temple itself) for a true one, which he abstracts.

144. *Ant.*] Supr. 11. *tr.*] i. 129 n.

145. *Sant.*] Gallia Santonico vestit te bardocucullo, Mart. xiv. 128. 1. The *Santones* occupied the coast of France to the north of the Garonne; their name survives in *Saintes* (Mediolanum), the capital of the old province *Saintogne*.

vel. ad.] Purpureo velare comas adopertus amictu, Virg. Æn. iii. 405.

cuc.] iii. 170 n.: Sumere nocturnos meretrix Augusta cucullos, vi. 118: ib. 330: Hor. S. ii. 7. 55, Cic. Phil. ii § 77 (Antony, in order to surprise his mistress, "domum venit capite involuto"): Quum egrediebantur de ludi prostibulo juvenes, . . . velamento tegebant caput et faciem: quia solebant erubescere qui lupanar introissent, Isidor. Orig. xix. 26: et vitia sua quum cœpit putare similia præceptis, indulget illis, non

temere nec obscure: luxuriatur etiam inoperto capite, Sen. De Vit. Beat. 13 § 2: Apul. Met. viii. 10, ix. 20, Læv. ap. Non. s. v. *latibulet*: Vagari per tabernas oblecto capite cucullione vulgari viatorio, Jul. Capit. Ver. 4: ad omnes meretrices tectus cucullione mulionico ne agnoscere-tur ingressus, Lamprid. Heliog. 32: Pænulam in caput Induce ne te noscat, L. Pompon. Bonon. ap. Non. s. v. *pænula*: Plin. Ep. iii. 12 § 3. These *cuculli* seem to have been of wool: cf. ix. 28 sq., vii. 221 n., Mart. i. 54. 5, for other Gallic stuffs in use at Rome.

146 sq. Cf. i. 56 sq.

maj.] Itaque in eadem ista Appia via quum ornatissimum equitem Romanum P. Clodius M. Papirium occidisset, non fuit illud facinus puniendum: homo enim nobilis in suis monumentis equitem Romanum occiderat, Cic. p. Mil. § 18: cf. ib. § 17, supr. i. 171 n.

147. *Carp.*] ix. 132. It was a covered carriage with two wheels, used by the luxurious, Dict. Ant., Becker's Gallus, iii. 10.

Lat.] x. 17 n. He had been ejected from the senate on account of an intrigue with Messalina, A.D. 48, but was restored by Nero, A.D. 55 (Tac. Ann. xiii. 11, cf. xi. 30, 36). When consul elect, A.D. 65, he engaged in Piso's conspiracy (ib. xv. 49).

Ipse rotam astringit multo sufflamine consul,
 Nocte quidem, sed luna videt, sed sidera testes
 Intendunt oculos. Finitum tempus honoris 150
 Quum fuerit, clara Lateranus luce flagellum
 Sumet et occursum nusquam trepidabit amici
 Jam senis, ac virga prior annuet atque maniplos
 Solvet et infundet jumentis hordea lassis.
 Interea dum lanatas robumque juvencum 155
 More Numæ cædit Jovis ante altaria, jurat
 Solam Eponam, et facies olida ad præsepia pictas.

148. *suffl.*] Vinculum ferreum, quod inter radios mittitur, dum cli-
 vum descendere cœperit reda, ne
 celerius rotæ sequantur et animalia
 vexent, Schol. Infr. xvi. 50.

149. *test.*] Nominative.

152. *nusq.*] Not even in the most
 public place. *trep.*] c. acc., x. 21.

153. *virg.*] iii. 317. Dio says of
 Caracalla, when he appeared as *au-
 riga*, προσεκύνει τε αὐτοὺς [the um-
 pires] κάτωθεν τῇ μάστιγι, lxxvii. 10.

pr.] He does not turn away his
 head in shame, but tries to catch his
 friend's eye by jerking his whip.

154. *inf.*] It is a mark of the
ἄγρoικος "τοῖς ὑποζυγίοις ἐμβαλεῖν τὸν
 χόρτον," Theophr. Char. 4. *hord.*] This plural is cited by Quintil. as a
 barbarism: *hordea* et *mulsa* . . . non
 alio vitiosa sunt, quam quod plura-
 lia singulariter . . . efferuntur, i. 5
 § 16. It is used, however, by many
 poets, e.g. by Virg. G. i. 210, who
 was ridiculed by Bavius and Mævius
 in the verse: *Hordea* qui dixit, su-
 perest ut *tritica* dicat, ap. Serv. ad
 loc.

155. *lan.*] Used substantively, as
laniger, *bidens*, &c.

rob.] So Orelli, Madvig, Jahn.

"*Robum*, i.e. robustum, rufum : unde
 Hercules robus dictus est," Schol.
Robum rubro colore et quasi rufo
 significari, ut bovem quoque rustici
 appellant, manifestum est . . . Hinc
 et homines valentes et boni coloris
 robusti, Paul. Diac. p. 134 Lind. : cf.
 Cramer ad Schol. h. l. The word is
 archaic (*more Numæ*). Red oxen
 (colore rubeo, Colum. vi. 1 § 3, cf.
 ib. § 2) were most highly valued.

156. *Num.*] iii. 138 n. Numa di-
 vini auctor juris, Liv. i. 42. *cæd.*] As consul. The consuls offered an
 ox to Jupiter Capitolinus on enter-
 ing upon their office (Ov. Ex Pont.
 iv. 4. 29 sq., ib. 9. 30, Cic. De Leg.
 Agr. i § 93., cf. Serv. ad Æn. ix. 627),
 and also to Jupiter Latiaris on the
 Alban mount (Dict. Ant. p. 530 a).

157. *Ep.*] Epona dea mulionum
 est, Schol. Φούλβιος Στέλλα μισῶν
 γυναῖκας ἵππων συνεμίσγετο· ἡ δὲ κατὰ
 χρόνον ἔτεκε κόρην σύμμορφον καὶ
 ὠνόμασεν Ἐποναν. Ἔστι δὲ θεὸς πρό-
 νοιαν ποιουμένη ἵππων, Plut. Parall.
 Min. 29, p. 312. E: Vos tamen non
 negabitis, et jumenta omnia et totos
 cantherios cum sua Epona coli a
 vobis, Tert. Apol. 16 : Minuc. Octav.
 28, Prudent. Apoth. 197 : Respicio

Sed quum pervigiles placet instaurare popinas,
 Obvius assiduo Syrophœnix udus amomo
 Currit, Idumææ Syrophœnix incola portæ, 160
 Hospitis affectu dominum regemque salutat,
 Et cum venali Cyane succincta lagenâ.
 Defensor culpæ dicet mihi "Fecimus et nos
 Hæc juvenes." Esto: desisti nempe, nec ultra

pilæ mediæ, quæ stabuli trabes sustinebat, in ipso fere meditullio Eponæ deæ simulacrum residens ædiculæ, quod accurate corollis roseis et quidem recentibus fuerat ornatum, Apul. Met. iii. 27. Various inscriptions in honour of Epona are given by Orelli (402, 1792 sq.). Cf. Walz in the *Jahrb. des Vereins von Alterthumsfreunden im Rheinlande*, viii. 129 sq.

fac. &c.] Rude representations of Epona and other gods painted on the stalls.

158. *perv.*] xv. 43 n.

pop.] These *popinæ* appear to have had warm baths attached to them, *infr.* 168.

159. *Syroph.*] Cf. iii. 62 n. Under the Romans Phœnice, which was included in the province Syria, received the name Συροφονίκη (St. Mark vii. 26) to distinguish it from Syria proper (cf. Συρομηδία). It comprised the narrow strip of land between Mt. Lebanon and the Mediterranean, from Aradus in the north to Carmel in the south.

amom.] iv. 108 n.

160. *Id. port.*] Some suppose that a pass in Phœnicia (cf. Albana porta, Val. Flacc. iii. 497) is meant: others, the triumphal arch of Titus.

161. *Hosp. &c.*] = tabernariis blanditiis, Apul. De Mag. 87. That

the *caupones* invited passers-by to enter appears from Cicero: Si invitaverit [*caupo*], id quod solet, sic hominem accipiemus, ut moleste ferat se de via decessisse, p. Cluent. § 163: Casaub. ad Suet. Ner. 27. The Syrophœnicians were famous for their insinuating address: ὁ πάντες οἱ Συροφόνικες ἔχουσι κατὰ τὴν κοινὴν ἔντευξιν ἥδὲ καὶ κεχαρισμένον, Eunap. Vit. Liban. p. 496. 16 Didot.

dom. reg.] Supr. v. 137 n., 161 n. Qui me respiciet dominum regemque vocabo? Mart. x. 10. 5: id. i. 113, ii. 68: Obvius, si nomen non succurrit, dominos salutamus, Sen. Ep. 3 § 1: Suet. Aug. 53 Torrent.

162. *Cyane*] A *Copa Syrisca* such as is addressed in Virgil's *Copa. succ.*] iv. 24. *lag.*] v. 29, xii. 60.

163. *Fec.*] Minus mirandum est, illæc ætas si quid illorum facit, Quam si non faciat. Feci ego istæc itidem in adolescentia, Plaut. Bacch. iii. 3. 5, 6.

164. *nempe,*] *Nempe*, vocabulum colloqui, indicat claram esse et affirmandam rem ex alterius qui colloquitur sententia, Hand, Turs. iv. 155: "adimam bona," "Nempe pecus, rem, Lectos, argentum: tollas licet," Hor. Ep. i. 16. 75, 76. "We did the same ourselves in our youth." "Be it so: you have given it up now, you mean to say."

Fovisti errorem : breve sit quod turpiter audes, 165
 Quædam cum prima resecantur crimina barba,
 Indulge veniam pueris : Lateranus ad illos
 Thermarum calices inscriptaque lintea vadit
 Maturus bello Armeniæ Syriæque, tuendis
 Amnibus et Rheno atque Istro ; præstare Neronem 170
 Securum valet hæc ætas. Mitte ostia, Cæsar,

166, 167. Hæc faciant sane juvenes ; deformius, Afer, Omnino nihil est ardelione sene, Mart. iv. 77. 9. Cf. supr. iii. 186 n.

168. *Therm.*] Frangendos *calices*, effundendumque Falernum Clamabat, biberet qui modo lotus eques. A sene sed postquam patruo venere trecenta, Sobrius a *thermis* nescit abire domum, Mart. xii. 70. 5 sq. : frequens hoc adolescentium vitium est, qui vires excolunt, ut in ipso pæne balnei limine inter nudos bibant, immo potent, et sudorem quem moverunt potionibus crebris ac ferventibus, subinde dstringant, Sen. Ep. 122 § 6 : *velli et comam in gradus frangere*, et *in balneis perpotare*, quamlibet hæc invaserint civitatem, non erit consuetudo, quia nihil horum caret reprehensione, Quintil. i. 6 § 44. These passages show that wine was sold in the *thermæ*, properly so called (Sat. vii. 233 n., xi. 4), and make it needless to take *thermæ* here as i. q. *thermopolia* (Sat. v. 63 n.).

lint.] Hoc est pictis velis popinæ succedit, aut linteis capsariciis tergitur, Schol. If the last explanation (cf. Sen. supr.) be the true one, *lintea* are the figured towels (Sat. iii. 263 n.) used in the bath. Others understand by them curtains (Sat. vi. 228, ix. 105, Casaub. ad Suet.

Ner. 27 : "pictum velum seu siparium ante ostium tabernæ, thermopolii, cauponæ, popinæ suspensum, in quo erant tituli rerum venalium, invitationes prætereuntium, veluti hæc Lugduni reperta [Inscriptt. Lat. N. 4329] : *Mercurius hic lucrum promittit, Apollo salutem : Septumanus hospitium cum prandio. Qui venerit, melius utetur. Post, hospes ubi maneat, prospice*. Ea igitur in taberna alea offerebatur, iatralipta, hospitium, prandium," Orelli).

169. *Arm.*] Supr. 51.

170. *et*] Pœni et Hannibal, Just. xxix. 3 § 7 : Virg. *Æn.* i. 30 Forb. : so in Greek, *Æsch.* Pers. 750, Choeph. 148, Strab. viii. p. 340 fin.

Rhen.] Quid vagus Euphrates, quid ripa binominis Istri, Quid Rheni vexilla vocant, Stat. S. v. 1. 89 : ib. iv. 4. 62. Supr. iv. 147.

Istr.] Ib. 111.

præst.] Lateranus is in the prime of life ; he has vigour enough to secure Nero from all fear of foreign enemies. Send Cæsar, send him with an armament to the mouth of the Rhine or the Danube ; but seek your general, &c.

171. *ost.*] Not the town Ostia, gen. *Ostiæ* (though Charisius says : quamvis Sallustius frequenter etiam plurali numero urbem significet, ii. 18. 11, p. 55 Lind.), but the

Mitte, sed in magna legatum quære popina.

Invenies aliquo cum percussore jacentem

Permixtum nautis et furibus ac fugitivis,

Inter carnifices et fabros sandapilarum

175

Et resupinati cessantia tympana Galli.

Æqua ibi libertas, communia pocula, lectus

Non alius cuiquam, nec mensa remotior ulli.

mouths of the rivers which are to be defended. The acc. is similarly used without *ad* by Virg. *Æn.* vi. 696 (*hæc limina tendere*).

173 sq. Juvenis, natalibus præ-nobilis, loco clarus, . . . sed luxurie popinali . . . et diurnis potationibus exercitatus atque ob id factionibus latronum male sociatus, Apul. Met. viii. 1.

perc.] Sicario aut gladiatore, Schol.

174. *naut.*] Hor. S. i. 5. 4. “Ἐν ναύταις που τεθραμμένων καὶ οὐδένα ἐλεύθερον ἔρωτα ἑωρακότων, Plat. Phædr. p. 243 C. : ναυτῶν καὶ λωποδυτῶν, Theopomp. Fragm. 297 Didot (ap. Athen. vi. p. 254 B.) : κραιπαλῶντες ἄνθρωποι ναῦται καὶ ἀμαθεῖς ἀκούονται καὶ κατέχουσι τὸ βῆμα, Plut. Vit. Demosth. 7.” Heind. Cf. Plat. Leg. iv. p. 707 A., Eur. Hec. 607 (ap. Dion. Chrys. Or. 32, vol. i. p. 695 Reiske) : Quis nauclerus non etiam cum dedecore lætatur? Videmus quotidie nauticorum lascivias gaudiorum, Tertull. adv. Valent. 12 : κάπηλοι καὶ ναῦται καὶ φορτικὸς ὕχλος, Themist. Orat. iv. p. 61 Hard.

175. *carn.*] vi. 480.

sand.] The rich were carried out to burial on a *lectus* or *lectica funebris*; the poor in a coffin (*sandapila*). Sandapilam antiqui dici voluerunt feretrum mortuorum, id est

loculum, non in quo nobilium corpora, sed in quo plebeiorum atque damnatorum cadavera portabantur, Fulgent. De Serm. Ant. 1 : vilis arca, Hor. S. i. 8. 9 : orciniana spon-da, Mart. x. 5. 10. It was carried out by slaves (id. viii. 75. 9, 10) : cadaver ejus populari sandapila per vespillones [Mart. i. 31, 48] exportatum, Suet. Dom. 17. Cf. Mart. ii. 81. Schol. h. l. (Capulorum, in quibus gladiatores mortui de amphitheatro ejiciuntur).

176. *res.*] Ebrii, turpia patientis Schol. Cf. Sat. iii. 112 n.

tymp.] iii. 64 n. Aristoph. Vesp. 119 : Niveis citata cepit manibus leve typanum, Typanum, tubam, Cybelle, tua, mater initia; Quatiensque terga tauri niveis cava digitis, Catull. lxiii (Atys). 8 sq. : Phrygiam ad domum Cybelles, Phrygia ad nemora deæ, Ubi cymbalum sonat vox, ubi tympana reboant, ib. 20, 21 : Virg. *Æn.* ix. 619, Claud. Eutrop. i. 278, Lucret. ii. 619 sq.

Galli.] ii. 110 sq., vi. 513 sq.

177. *lib.*] v. 161 n. *poc.*] ib. 37 sq. n., 127 sq. n. *lect.*] ib. 17 n.

178. *mens.*] Non tibi semper in medio cibus, semperque mensa communis? Plin. Pan. 49 § 5 : cf. ib. § 6.

rem.] See a paper on the comparatives and superlatives of participles, in Jahn's Jahrb. Suppl. 15, p. 208 sq.

Quid facias talem sortitus, Pontice, servum?

Nempe in Lucanos aut Tusca ergastula mittas. 180

At vos, Trojugenæ, vobis ignoscitis, et quæ

Turpia cerdoni, Volesos Brutumque decebunt.

179. Socors et somniculosum id genus servorum, otiis, campo, Circo, theatris, aleæ, popinæ, lupanaribus consuetum, Colum. i. 8 § 2.

180. *Nempe*] Doubtless, *supr.* 57 n.

Luc.] Slaves were sent into the country as a punishment: Ocius hinc te Ni rapis, accedes opera agro nona Sabino, Hor. S. ii. 7. 117, 118: Plaut. Most. i. 1. 8, 15 sq.

Tusc.] "As Tiberius was passing through *Tyrrhenia*, on his road to Numantia, he observed the deserted state of the country [Sat. iii. 2 n.], and that the cultivators and shepherds were foreign slaves and barbarians," Plut. Tib. Gracch. 8. The Social war and the oppression of Sylla afterwards further depopulated Etruria. Et sonet innumera compede Tusculus ager, Mart. ix. 23. 4.

erg.] xiv. 24. Magnam rem sine dubio fecerimus, si servulum infelicem in ergastulum miserimus! Sen. De Ir. iii. 32: ut ergastuli mancipia recognoscant, ut explorent, an diligenter vincti sint, an ipsæ sedes custodiæ satis tutæ munitæque sint: num villicus aut alligaverit quempiam domino nesciente, aut revinxerit. . . . tantoque curiosior inquisitio patrisfamilias debet esse pro tali genere servorum, ne aut in vestiariis aut in ceteris præbitis injuriose tractentur, quanto et pluribus subiecti, ut villicis, ut operum mancipiis, ut ergastulariis, magis ob-

noxii perpetiendis injuriis, et rursus sævitia atque avaritia læsi magis timendi sunt, Colum. i. 8 §§ 16, 17. The *ergastula* were underground: vinctis quam saluberrimum subterraneum ergastulum, plurimis, idque angustis illustratum fenestris, atque a terra sic editis, ne manu contingi possint, ib. 6 § 3.

On the number of the slaves who were thus employed, cf. App. B. C. i. 7: Vasta spatia terrarum colenda per vinctos [infr. xi. 80 n.], Sen. De Ben. vii. 10 § 4: Vincto fossore coluntur Hesperiae segetes, Lucan, vii. 402: Sat. iii. 141 n., xiv. 305.

181. *Troj.*] i. 100 n. *ign.*] Ego met mi ignosco, Mænius inquit, Hor. S. i. 3. 22 Wüst.

182. Nam quod *turpe* bonis, Titio Seioque, decebunt Crispinum, iv. 13: xi. 1. 175.

cerd.] iv. 153, Pers. iv. 51: Græce dixit [Κέρδων is a slave's name, Demosth. Nicostr. p. 1252 fin.] turpem vulgarem, lucri cupidum. Id est, si pauper adulterium committat, crimen admisisse dicitur; si dives, jocosus dicitur, Schol.: cf. Mart. iii. 16, 59 (in which passages a cobbler is meant), 99.

Vol.] The father of P. Valerius Publicola (Liv. i. 58, ii. 30) was named Volesus. An ancestor, Volesus Valerius, came to Rome with Tatius (Dionys. ii. 46, Nieb. i. 538).

Brut.] Infr. 262, v. 37, xiv. 43. On the use of the plur. cf. i. 109 n. ad fin.

Quid si nunquam adeo foedis adeoque pudendis
 Utimur exemplis, ut non pejora supersint?
 Consumptis opibus vocem, Damasippe, locasti 185
 Sipario, clamosum ageres ut Phasma Catulli;
 Laureolum velox etiam bene Lentulus egit,

185. *voc.*] *Præco* fuisti in mimo, Schol.

Dam.] A noble of the day, having wasted his fortune, appears as a crier on the stage, there to act the noisy *Apparition* of Catullus.

186. *Sip.*] Velum, sub quo latent paradoxi, quum in scenam prodeant, Schol. *Sip.* is opposed by Seneca, to the tragic *cothurnus*: Publius [*a mimographus*] tragicis comicisque vehementior ingeniis, quoties mimicas ineptias et verba ad summam caveam [*the gallery*] spectantia reliquit, inter multa alia cothurno, non tantum sipario fortiora, et hoc ait, &c., De Tranq. An. 11 § 6: *Sip.* genus veli mimicum, Paul. Diac. p. 150 Lind. Aulæa quoque in scena intexta sternuntur, quod pictus ornatus erat, ex Attalica regia [cf. Sil. xiv. 659] Romam usque perlatus: pro quibus siparia ætas posterior accepit. Est autem mimicum velum, quod populo obsistit, dum fabularum actus commutantur, Evanthius (?) de Trag. et Com. (prefixed to Terence): Tertull. adv. Valent. 13. The root is *σίπρος* (*supparum*), a sail.

clam.] As a *præco*, Schol. Others suppose that the character personated by Damasippus raised a cry at the sight of the apparition.

Ph.] Nomen est fabulæ, Schol. A *Phasma* of Menander was translated by Lavinius Luscus, Ter. Eun. Prol. 10 Donat. (who gives the plot).

186. *Cat.*] Nomen est mimo-

graphi, Schol. Infr. xiii. 111: facundi scena Catulli, Mart. v. 30. 3. The *Schol. Vall.* calls him Q. Lutatius Catullus, plainly confounding him with Catulus.

187. *Laur.*] In ipso mimo Laureolo figitur crux. Unde vera cruce dignus est Lentulus, qui tanto detestabilior est, quanto melius gestum imitatus est scenicum. Hic Lentulus nobilis fuit, et suscepit servi personam in agendo mimo, Schol. "Being unable to fly [cf. *velox*] over the cross . . . as not having been practised in any Laureolus of Catullus," Tertull. adv. Valent. 14: Mart. speaks of a criminal, who was compelled to act the part of Laureolus, and in that character exposed upon a cross to be mangled by a bear:—Qualiter in Scythica religatus rupe Prometheus Assiduam nimio pectore pavit avem: Nuda Caledonio sic pectora præbuit urso *Non falsa pendens in cruce Laureolus*. Vivebant laceri membris stillantibus artus . . . Vicerat antiquæ sceleratus crimina famæ, *In quo, quæ fuerat fabula, pæna fuit*, Spect. 7. Among the ominous occurrences of the day before Caligula was murdered, "quum in Laureolo mimo, in quo actor proripiens se ruina sanguinem vomit, plures secundarum certatim experimentum artis darent, cruore scena abundavit," Suet. 57: Josephus adds, that *Laur.* was a captain of robbers:

Judice me dignus vera cruce. Nec tamen ipsi
 Ignoscas populo; populi frons durior hujus,
 Qui sedet et spectat triscurria patriciorum, 190
 Planipedes audit Fabios, ridere potest qui

"The *mimus* was represented, in which a captain of robbers is crucified: . . . and there was a great effusion of blood upon the stage about the criminal who hung upon the cross," Ant. xix. 1 § 13.

Lent.] A noble, cf. vi. 80. (A *mimographus* Lentulus in Tertull. Apol. 15, De Pall. 4.)

188. *dign.*] Those who appeared on the stage became *infames*: Qui artem ludicram exercuerit, in quatuordecim primis ordinibus ne se deat, Quintil. iii. 6 § 18: Dig. iii. 2. 1, 2 § 5, 3, xlvii. 5. 24 pr. (Sat. x. 315 n.). Laberius, when compelled to act by Cæsar, inserted in his prologue the verses:—Ego bis tricenis annis actis sine nota, Eques Romanus [*e*] Lare egressus meo Domum revertar mimus. Nimirum hoc die Uno plus vixi mihi quam vivendum fuit, ap. Macrob. ii. 7: Suet. Cæs. 39 Cas.

Nec &c.] Lentulus and other nobles who thus degrade themselves may be most to blame, yet even the spectators are not to be excused. If they had any shame they would not sit out such plays.

190. *trisc.*] Jocos nobilium: tres scurras simul agentes; dictum, quia tres simul exeant, Schol. The *tri* seems rather to have a superlative force, as in *trivenefica*. "Mera scurrilitas," Orelli. Vater (Jahn's Jahrb. Suppl. 15, p. 108) strangely compares *prima virorum*.

191 *Plan.*] *Planipedes* were actors

in the mimes: Vide, mi Paule, quam ineptum lacestieris: in verbis, rudem: in eloquendo, hiulcum: . . . nec de mimo [*intellige poema ipsum quod mimi agebant*, Ed. Delph.] planipedem, nec de comoediis [id.; *de comoedis* the old reading does not correspond to *in verbis, de mimo*] histrionem, Auson. Epist. 11: *Plan.* . . . Græce dicitur *μῖμος*. Ideo autem Latine planipes dictus, quod actores planis pedibus, id est, nudis in proscaenium introirent, non ut tragici actores cum cothurnis, neque ut comici cum soccis, Diomed. iii. p. 487 Putsch: Planipedia autem [*comædia*] dicta, ob humilitatem argumenti ejus, ac vilitatem actorum, qui non cothurno aut socco utuntur in scena aut pulpito, sed plano pede, Evanthius [?], De Trag. et Com. (prefixed to Terence): Daturin' estis aurum? exsultat planipes, Attæ Ædilic. Fragm. 2 Bothe: Quid enim foret ista re ineptius, si, ut planipedi saltanti, ita Graccho concionanti, numeros et modos et frequentamenta quædam varia tibicen incineret? Gell. i. 11: Quantum disertissimorum versuum inter mimos jacet. Quam multa Publii, non *excalceatis*, sed cothurnatis dicenda sunt! Sen. Ep. 8 § 7: vicem planipedis . . . impudica et prætextata verba jacentis, Macrob. ii. 1: Lyd. de Mag. i. 40.

Fab.] Supr. 14 n. Ἐκεῖνο δεῖξαι καὶ αἰσχιστον καὶ δεινότατον ἅμα ἐγένετο, ὅτι καὶ ἄνδρες καὶ γυναῖκες [supr. i. 22 n.] οὐχ ὅπως τοῦ ἵππικου ἀλλὰ καὶ

Mamercorum alapas. Quanti sua funera vendant,
 Quid refert? Vendunt nullo cogente Nerone,
 Nec dubitant celsi prætoris vendere ludis.

Finge tamen gladios inde atque hinc pulpita poni, 195

τοῦ βουλευτικοῦ ἀξιώματος ἐς τὴν
 ὀρχήστραν καὶ ἐς τὸν ἵππόδρομον τό τε
 θέατρον τ' ἐκκηγετικὸν εἰσῆλθον,
 ὥσπερ οἱ ἀτιμότατοι καὶ ἡβλησάν
 τινες αὐτῶν καὶ ὠρχήσαντο, τραγῳδίας
 τε καὶ κωμῳδίας ὑπεκρίναντο, καὶ ἐκι-
 θαρώδησαν ἵππους τε ἤλασαν, καὶ
 θηρία ἀπέκτειναν, καὶ ἐμονομάχησαν
 [inf. 199 sq.], οἱ μὲν ἐθέλοντες, οἱ δὲ
 καὶ πάνυ ἄκοντες [cogente Nerone, of
 whose times Dio is speaking;] καὶ
 εἶδον οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι τὰ γένη τὰ
 μέγαλα, τοὺς Φουρίους, τοὺς Φαβίους,
 &c. Dio, lxi. 17.

192. *Mam.*] A noble family of
 the *Æmilia gens*: the whole *gens*
 traced its descent from Mamercus a
 son of Numa (Plut. Num. 8, *Æmil.* 2).

al.] v. 171 n.: O quam dignus eras
 alapis, Mariane, Latini! Te succes-
 surum credo ego Panniculo, Mart. v.
 61. 11, 12: id. ii. 72. 3, 4: ictibus
 vulnerum infelix facies locatur, ut
 infelicior venter saginetur, Cypr. De
 Spect. 8.

fun.] "Fabios, Mamercos *Æmi-*
lios, ceteros patricios et nobilissimos
 homines, quum scenæ operam lo-
 cent, non se vendere dicit, qui jam
 nulli sint, extincta hoc scelere no-
 bilitate illa, sublato genere, nomine
 pæne deleta, ut potius funus suum
 et reliquias mortuas tanti generis
 vendere videantur . . . Operam illi
 scenæ locabant pretio et gratia for-
 tasse adducti; negat poeta hoc referre,
 si modo non coacti faciant; verum
 non cogi nec imperatori crudeli sed
 prætori hoc præstare," Madvig. Cf.

Quid putatis esse Cestium, nisi Cestii
 cinerem? Argentar. ap. Sen. iv.
 Contr. 26 (*color*).

193. *cog.*] Dio (supr. 191 n.), Tac.
 H. ii. 62 (infr. 199 n.): Neronem
 ipsum Vitellius admiratione celebra-
 bat, sectari cantantem solitus, non
 necessitate, qua honestissimus quis-
 que, sed luxu, ib. 71: id. Ann. xiv.
 14, 15, 20 (ne spectaculorum quidem
 antiquitas servaretur, *quoties præ-*
tores ederent, nulla cuiquam civium
necessitate certandi . . . degeneretque
 studiis externis juvenus . . . prin-
 cipe et senatu auctoribus, qui non
 modo licentiam vitiis permiserint,
 sed vim adhibeant; procures Roma-
 ni, specie orationum et carminum,
 scena polluantur. Quid superesse
 nisi ut corpora quoque nudent et
 cæstus assumant?): ib. xv. 33, Suet.
 Ner. 12, Dio, lxi. 19.

194. *cels.*] "Aptissime amplitudo
 prætoris in sella curuli sedentis
 significatur, ut eo acerbius fœditas
 nobilium hominum huic se inter
 vilem histrionum gregem offeren-
 tium notetur," Madvig. The prætor
 now, as formerly the ædile, super-
 intended the games of the circus
 (x. 36, 37) and the theatrical repre-
 sentations (Vocem vendentis præto-
 ribus, vi. 380: xiv. 257 n.: καὶ τοῖς
 μὲν στρατηγοῖς τὰς πανηγύρεις πάσας
 προσέταξεν, Dio, liv. 2, speaking of
 Augustus: Plut. Brut. 10, Tac. Agric.
 6, Suet. Ner. 4, 21, Galb. 6, Plin. vii.
 11 § 4, Becker, Röm. Alt. ii. 3. 264).

195. *Finge*] iii. 72 n., Or. Epist.

Quid satius? Mortem sic quisquam exhorruit, ut sit
 Zelotypus Thymeles, stupidi collega Corinthi?
 Res haud mira tamen citharcedo principe mimus

i. 5. 77. "Supposing that you were compelled to choose between running on a sword, and appearing as an actor on the stage—Which is the better?" Cf. "Agrippinus, when Florus was deliberating, whether to take part in a show exhibited by Nero, advised him to do so. On being asked, why he did not himself do the same, he replied, 'Because I do not so much as entertain the question at all. . . . For what is it you ask me? *Whether death or life be preferable?* I answer, Life. *Pain or pleasure?* I answer, Pleasure. *But if I do not play a part on the stage, I shall lose my head.* Away, and play your part, but I will not, &c.'" Epictet. Diss. i. 2 § 12 sq.

pulp.] vii. 93 n.

196. *Quid*] "For *utrum*: fata imponit diversa duorum, Quem damnet labor, et quo vergat pondere letum, Virg. *Æn.* xii. 726, 727: ib. 719, Pers. ii. 20, Phædr. iv. 23. 2, Tac. Ann. i. 47 (quos igitur anteferet?)" Madvig.

Mort.] "Estne quisquam qui dubitet? adeo mortis timidus, ut ejus vitandæ causa se in scena, ridicula suscepta persona, traducat?" Madvig.

197. *Zelot.*] The jealous husband of the *mima* Thymele, i. 36 n.

stup.] Harlequin, the clown in a mime, Arnob. (supr. v. 171 n.). Aurelius Eutyches *stupidus* greg. urb. (i. e. *stupidus* gregis scenicorum urbani: persona quæ risum stupiditate quadam incitabat), Orell. Inscr. 2645: ib. 2608: quum Tertullum

etiam prandentem cum uxore deprehenderit: de quo mimus in scena præsentem Antonino dixit, quum *stupidus* nomen adulteri uxoris a servo quæreret, et ille diceret ter *Tullus*, et adhuc *stupidus* quæreret, responderit ille, *Jam dixi ter, Tullus dicitur*, Capitol. Anton. Phil. 29: patresfamilias togatos modo *stupidos*, modo obscenos, Cypr. De Spect. 6.

coll.] The fellow-actor of the *mimus* Corinthus.

198. Cf. Sat. vi. 617.

cith.] Subrius Flavius ap. Tac. "non referre dedecori, si citharædus demoveretur, et tragœdus succederet:" quia (adds Tacitus) ut Nero cithara, ita Piso tragico ornatu canebat, Ann. xv. 65: cf. ib. xiv. 14, 15, xvi. 4, Dio, lxii. 24: statim ut imperium adeptus est, Terpnium citharædum, vigentem tunc præter alios arcessiit: diebusque continuis post cœnam canenti in multam noctem assidens, paullatim et ipse meditari exerceique cœpit: nec eorum quidquam omittere, quæ generis ejus artifices, vel conservandæ vocis causa vel augendæ factitarent, &c., Suet. Ner. 20: nomen suum in albo profitentium citharædorum jussit ascribi: sorticulaque in urnam cum ceteris demissa, intravit ordine suo, simulque præfecti prætorii citharam sustinentes, &c., ib. 21: Dum tendit citharam noster, dum cornua Parthus, Noster erit Pæan, ille ἐκατηβέλτης, ib. 39 (a lampoon posted about the city): when his dethronement was predicted, he replied, "τὸ τέχνιον πᾶσα γαῖα τρέφει," quo majore

Nobilis. Hæc ultra, quid erit nisi ludus? Et illic
Dedecus urbis habes, nec myrmillonis in armis, 200

scilicet venia meditaretur citharœdicam artem principi sibi gratam, privato necessariam," ib. 40 (cf. Dio, lxxiii. 27). Nothing in the invectives of Vindex vexed him so much "quam ut citharœdum malum se increpitum;" he turned to one courier after another, asking: "nossentne quenquam præstantiorem?" ib. 41: he hoped to melt the rebel armies by going alone to meet them, weeping; and prepared *epinicia* to be sung the next day, ib. 43: almost his last words were, *Qualis artifex pereo*, ib. 49 (cf. Dio, lxxiii. 29): *ἔσθη τε ἐπὶ τῆς σκηνῆς ὁ Καῖσαρ*, &c., Dio, lxi. 20: ib. 21, lxxiii. 1, 6, 8, 9, 14, 17 fin., 21, 22, 26, Philostr. Apoll. iv. 39 § 1, v. 7 § 2, Pseudo-Luc. Ner. 2, Suet. Vit. 4.

mim.] 191 n.

199. *Hæc* &c.] Negat, mirum esse minimum nobilem, quum princeps citharœdus sit. "Quid ultra hæc restare, nisi ludum lanistæ et arenam? Nec id deesse; Gracchum pugnasse, ac ne ea quidem armatura, qua facies absconderetur," Madvig. Cf. Tac. Ann. xiv. 20 (supr. 193 n.). On the degraded position of gladiators see:—inter debita noxæ mancipia contemptissimus tiro, Quintil. Decl. 9 § 5: Neque enim conditione gladiatoria quidquam est humilius in vulgo, Calpurn. Decl. 50: servilia bella, . . . et, ne quid turpitudini desit, gladiatoria, Flor. ii. 19 § 3: id. iii. 20 § 1: cautum severe [*by Vitellius*], ne equites Romani *ludo* et arena polluerentur: priores id principes pecunia ac sæpius vi [supr. 193] perpulerant: ac pleraque mu-

nicipia et coloniæ æmulabantur [supr. 188, 189] corruptissimum quemque adolescentium pretio illucere, Tac. H. ii. 62.

lud.] "Gladiatorius, in quo lanista magistro artem discebant: Cic. in Cat. ii. § 9, Cæs. B.C. i. 14 § 4, Suet. Cæs. 31, Hor. Ep. i. 1. 3," Madvig. Cf. Sat. xi. 23.

illic] In the *ludus*. That free-men and even nobles appeared in the arena appears from Sat. iv. 95, xi. 8, Sen. De Prov. 2 § 5, Qu. Nat. v. 31 § 5, Ep. 87 § 8, 99 § 12, Dio, lxxii. 19, Tert. ad Mart. 5, ad Nat. i. 18.

200. *myrm.*] *Armaturæ Gallicæ* nomen, ex pisce inditum, cujus imago in *galea* [cf. infr. 203] fingitur, Schol. Retiario pugnanti adversus myrmillonem, cantatur: *Non te peto, piscem peto. Quid me fugis, Galle?* quia myrmillonum pugnandi genus Gallicum est, ipsique myrmillones ante Galli appellabantur, in quorum galeis piscis effigies inerat. Hoc autem genus pugnae [*of the retiarii*] institutum videtur a Pittaco [cf. Diog. Laert. 1 § 74 Menage], uno ex septem sapientibus, qui adversus Phrynonem dimicaturus . . . rete occulte lato impedivit Phrynonem, Fest. p. 233 Lind. The *myrmillo* appears as the opponent of the *retiarius* also in Val. Max. i. 7 § 8, Quintil. vi. 3 § 61: generally of the *Threx*:—Threcem myrmilloni parem, munerario imparem, Suet. Dom. 10: Quis myrmilloni componitur? Æquimanus Threx, Auson. Monosyll. (Idyll. xii.): Cic. Phil. vii. § 17 (where observe the contrast: *Gracchorum potentiam ma-*

Nec clypeo Gracchum pugnantem aut falce supina.
 Damnat enim tales habitus, et damnat et odit,
 Nec galea faciem abscondit. Movet ecce tridentem

jorem fuisse arbitramini, quam hujus *gladiatoris* futura sit?): Suet. Cal. 32, 55. His armour completely covered him: seque in modum myrmillonis operiens, Amm. xvi. 12 § 49: Pedites enim in speciem myrmillonum contacti, ib. xxiii. 6 § 83: gladiaturæ destinati, quibus more gentico [*he is speaking of Gauls; and the myrmillones were called Galli*, Fest. supr., Plut. Crass. 8] continuum ferri tegimen, Tac. Ann. iii. 43. The name Myrmillo is derived from a fish, *μόρμυρος* or *μόρμυλος* (Aristot. &c.), Lat. mormyr (Ov.): "on a Thasian inscription (Böckh, 2164) the word *Μορμίλλωνες* occurs," Pauly Real-Encycl.

201. Gracchus does not appear as a *Threx*. *Threces*, gladiatores, a similitudine parmularum Thraciarum, Paul. Diac. p. 156 Lind.: parmæ Threcidicæ, Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 45 (9) § 129. Artem. also states that they were well defended (*κατεσκεπᾶσθαι τοῖς ὄπλοις*), that they rose upon their enemy (*ἐπιβαίνειν*), and that they bore a scimitar (*τὸ μὴ ὀρθὸν ἔχειν τὸ ξίφος*), ii. 32: cf. *ferrea sica*, Suet. Cal. 32: *Θράκες πρῶτοι τὴν καλουμένην ἄρπην εὖρον, ἐστὶ δὲ μάχαιρα καμπύλη, καὶ πρῶτοι πέλταις ἐπὶ τῶν ἵππων ἐχρήσαντο*, Clem. Al. Strom. i. 16 § 75. The Thracians on Trajan's column are armed in the same manner.

sup.] Denotes *the mode of using* the weapon, when it is uplifted blade upward for the stroke, and not *the form*, which is expressed by *fulcr*: *Armatura Thracum* intelli-

genda est, quibus proprium telum sica est, Schol.

Respecting this Gracchus cf. *Vicit et hoc monstrum tunicati fuscina Gracchi, Lustravitque fuga mediam gladiator arenam* Et Capitolinis generosior et Marcellis Et Catuli Paulique minoribus et Fabiis et Omnibus ad podium spectantibus, his licet ipsum Admoveas, cujus tunc munere *retia* misit, Sat. ii. 144 sq.

202. Gracchus rejects and hates (damnat et odit, Ov. Trist. iii. l. 8) such disguises.

203. *gal.*] Nuda facie ergo *retiarii*, soli ex gladiatoribus, Lips. (Saturn. ii. 8). Incidit deinde ut . . . *retiarius* cum myrmillone introduceretur: cujus quum faciem vidisset, idem dixit, ab illo se *retiario* trucidari putasse, Val. Max. i. 7 § 8: prolapsos jugulari jubebat; maxime *retiarios*, ut *expirantium* faciem videret, Suet. Claud. 34. The helmets had vizors (see the cuts in Dict. Ant.).

trid.] The three-pointed spear (*fuscina*), with which the *retiarius* dispatched his opponent, after he had entangled him in his net: Spectant æratam faciem quam crebra *tridenti* Impacto quatiant hastilia, saucius et quam Vulneribus patulis partem perfundat arenæ Quum fugit, Prud. c. Symm. ii. 1109 sq.: cf. Isidor. xviii. 54. From Val. Max. (l. l.) and from the story of Pittacus (*ὕστερον δ' εἰς μονομαχίαν προκαλεσάμενός τῷ Φρύωνος, ἀλιευτικὴν ἀναλαβὼν σκευὴν συνέδραμε. καὶ τῷ μὲν*

Postquam vibrata pendentia retia dextra
 Nequidquam effudit, nudum ad spectacula vultum 205
 Erigit et tota fugit agnoscendus arena.
 Credamus tunicæ, de faucibus aurea quum se
 Porrigat et longo jactetur spira galero.
 Ergo ignominiam graviolem pertulit omni
 Vulnere cum Graccho jussus pugnare secutor. 210

ἀμφιβλήστρω περιέβαλε, τῇ τριάλῃ δὲ
 καὶ τῷ ξιφιδίῳ ἔπειρε καὶ ἀνείλε,
 Strab. xiii. p. 600 : supr. 200 n.) it
 appears that a dagger was also used
 by the *retarius*.

205. *spect.*] The benches of the
 amphitheatre; cf. Liv. i. 35.

206. *fug.*] If a man dreamt that
 he fought with a *retarius*, it was a
 sign that his wife would desert him.
 (λήψεται γυναῖκα . . . φυγάδα, Artemid. ii. 32).

207. *Cred. &c.*] “Res ipsa si in-
 credibilis videtur, ex tunica tamen
 Saliari aureis segmentis ac fibulis
 ornata et pulcherrima fascia, quibus
 galerum sub mento stringit, pro-
 certo colligemus nobilem hominem
 nos vidisse depugnare,” Orelli. Cf.
 Sat. ii. 117 sq., where (probably) the
 same Gracchus is spoken of as one
 of the Salii. The Schol. gives a dif-
 ferent interpretation.

tun.] The *retarius* was dressed
 in the tunic alone; Sat. ii. (supr.
 201 n.): Retiarii *tunicati* quinque
 numero gregatim dimicantes, sine
 certamine ullo totidem *secutoribus*
 succubuerant: quum occidi jube-
 rentur, unus resumpta fuscina om-
 nes victores interemit, Suet. Cal.
 30.

aur.] Tunica. The dress of the
 Salii was a tunica picta (Liv. i. 20,
 Dionys. ii. 70) and an *apex* (Dict.

Ant. s. v. : τοὺς καλουμένους ἄπικας
 ἐπικείμενοι ταῖς κεφαλαῖς πῖλους ὑψη-
 λούς εἰς σχῆμα συναγομένους κωνοει-
 δές, Dionys. ib.).

208. *spir.*] *Offendices* or *apicula*
 (Fest.), the bands which fastened
 the *apex* on the head.

gal.] Pileo, quem habent retiarii,
 Schol. See the cut in the Dict. Ant.
 s. v. *Gladiator*. Perhaps, however,
 Gracchus wears the *galerum* of a
 Salius: quod imperatoribus palu-
 damentum, quod pontificibus gale-
 rum, Apul. De Mag. 22.

209. *Ergo*] Since Gracchus is re-
 cognised by his features and his
 dress, his conqueror is known by all
 to have won but an inglorious vic-
 tory, to which he would prefer a
 mortal wound in fairer fight: *Ignominiam*
judicat gladiator cum infe-
riore componi; et scit eum sine
gloria vinci qui sine periculo vinci-
tur, Sen. De Prov. 3 § 4. Cf. ib. 4
 § 4, Ep. 78 § 15 (of athletes): Cic.
 Tusc. ii § 41. See, for another
 explanation, the analysis of the
 Satire.

210. *sec.*] Matched with the *re-*
tarius also in Suet. Cal. (supr. 207
 n.). Commodus appeared in the
 arena as a *secutor* with sword (cf.
 Altius impresso dum palpitat ense
secutor, Prud. c. Symm. ii. 1100)
 and shield (ἥσκει δὲ καὶ ἐχρήτο τῷ

Libera si dentur populo suffragia, quis tam
 Perditus, ut dubitet Senecam præferre Neroni,
 Cujus supplicio non debuit una parari
 Simia nec serpens unus nec culleus unus?

δπλίσσει τῇ τοῦ σεκούτορος καλουμένου,
 τὴν μὲν ἀσπίδα ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ, τὸ δὲ ξίφος
 τὸ ξύλινον ἐν τῇ ἀριστερᾷ ἔχων, Dio,
 lxxii. 19 : cf. ib. 22, Lamprid. Comm.
 15). Their name is derived from
 their following the *retarius* in his
 flight (cf. Artem. ii. 32).

211. *suffr.*] Cf. x. 77 sq. n.

212. *Sen.*] The philosopher (v.
 109, x. 16), Nero's teacher. "Who
 would not prefer the obscure Spa-
 niard to the descendant of Iulus?"
Fama fuit (A.D. 65) Subrium Fla-
 vium cum centurionibus occulto
 consilio, neque tamen ignorante Se-
 neca destinavisse, ut post occisum
 opera Pisonis Neronem Piso quoque
 interficeretur, tradereturque impe-
 rium Senecæ, quasi . . . claritudine
 virtutum ad summum fastigium de-
 lecto, Tac. Ann. xv. 65.

213. Nero deserved, not once
 alone (*non una*, iii. 151, vi. 218), but
 many times, to die the parricide's
 death. For he was privy to, and
 afterwards jested on, the murder of
 Claudius (v. 148). Early in A.D. 55
 he poisoned, by the help of Locusta
 i. 71, 72 n.), Britannicus, son of his
 step-father Claudius (Tac. Ann. xiii.
 15—18 : Agrippina was alarmed
 because *parricidii exemplum intel-
 ligebat*, ib. 17). Among his other
 victims were his father's sisters Do-
 mitia Lepida (A.D. 54, before the
 death of Claudius, Tac. Ann. xii. 64)
 and Domitia (shortly after the mur-
 der of Agrippina, Dio, lxi. 17, Suet.
 Ner. 34), his mother Agrippina

(March, A.D. 59, Tac. Ann. xiv. 3—
 13 : she had long looked forward
 to such an end : consulenti super
 Nerone responderunt Chaldæi, "fore
 ut imperaret matremque occideret :"
 atque illa "Occidat," inquit, "dum
 imperet," ib. 9 : a Sibylline oracle
 was fulfilled in Nero, the last em-
 peror of the Julian line, "Ἐσχατος
 Αἰνεαδῶν μητροκτόνος ἡγεμονεύσει,
 Dio, lxii. 18. After the murder he
 was filled with guilty fears, Tac. ib.
 10, 11 : Dio, lxi. 14 : sæpe confessus
 exagitari se materna specie verbe-
 ribus Furiarum ac tædis ardentibus,
 Suet. 34. The indignation of the
 people, amidst great outward re-
 joicings, still found some vent : e.g.
 a child was found exposed in the
 forum, and with it a tablet inscribed,
 "I rear thee not, lest thou shouldst
 kill thy mother," Dio, lxi. 16 : verses
 were posted about the city, such as,
 "Quid negat Æneæ magna de stirpe
 Neronem? Sustulit hic matrem,
 sustulit ille patrem," Suet. 39), his
 wives, Octavia, the daughter of
 Claudius (June, A.D. 62, Tac. Ann.
 xiv. 64, Dio, lxii. 13, Suet. 57), and
 Poppæa (Tac. Ann. xvi. 6); Antonia
 daughter of Claudius, and Rufus
 Crispinus, son of Poppæa (Suet. 35).

214. *cull.*] A bag was hung round
 the neck of one of Nero's statues,
 with the inscription : "Ego quid
 potui? Sed tu culleum meruisti,"
 Suet. 46 : Dio, lxi. 16.

Pœna parricidii more majorum
 hæc instituta est, ut parricida virgis

Par Agamemnonidæ crimen, sed causa facit rem 215
 Dissimilem; quippe ille deis auctoribus ultor
 Patris erat cæsi media inter pocula, sed nec
 Electræ jugulo se polluit aut Spartani
 Sanguine conjugii, nullis aconita propinquis

sanguineis verberatus deinde culleo insuatur cum cane, gallo gallinaceo, et vipera, et simia; deinde in mare profundum culleus jactatur; hoc ita, si mare proximum sit, alioquin bestiis objicitur secundum Divi Hadriani constitutionem, Dig. xlviii. 9. 9 init. The murderer of father or mother, grandfather or grandmother (Paul. Sentent. v. 25, adds of brother or sister, or patron), were liable to this punishment, Dig. l. l. § 1 (ib. l. 1, a much wider definition of parricide is given). Cf. infr. xiii. 155, 156, Suet. Aug. 33, Dosith. in Div. Hadr. Sent. § 16 (Corp. Jur. Antejust. i. p. 212, who says, that the impious man, sewn into a sack with impious animals, was carried down to the sea on a wagon drawn by black oxen): Sen. De Ir. i. 16 § 4, De Clem. i. 15 § 5, 23 § 2, Cic. De Invent. ii § 149, p. Rosc. Am. § 70.

215 sq. Cf. Hor. S. ii. 3. 133 sq.

Agam.] Multa Græce Latineque proscripta, aut vulgata sunt, sicut illa: Νέρων, Ὀρέστης, Ἀλκμαίων, μητροκτόνοι. Νεόνυμφος ἰδίαν μητέρα ἀπέκτεινεν Νέρων (so Baumgarten-Crus.), Suet. 39: cf. Lucian, Ner. 10. So Apollonius of Tyana:—περὶ μὲν γε θηρίων οὐκ ἂν εἶποις, ὅτι τὰς μητέρας ποτὲ τὰς αὐτῶν ἐδαίσαντο, Νέρων δ' ἐμπεφόρηται τῆς βορᾶς ταύτης. εἰ δὲ καὶ ταῦτα γέγονεν ἐπ' Ὀρέστη καὶ Ἀλκμαίωνι, ἀλλ' ἐκείνοις σχῆμα τοῦ ἔργου πατέρες ἦσαν, ὁ μὲν ἀποθανὼν ὑπὸ τῆς ἑαυτοῦ γυναικός, ap. Philostr.

iv. 38 § 3: and so Vindex: οὗτος δὲ δὴ Θυέστης τε καὶ Οἰδίπους, Ἀλκμαίων τε καὶ Ὀρέστης δικαιοτάτ' ἂν καλοῖτο· τοὺτους γὰρ ὑποκρίνεται, ap. Dion. lxiii. 22: cf. ib. 9: Inter cetera cantavit... *Orestem matricidam*, Suet. 21.

caus. &c.] Quintil. iii. 11 §§ 4 sq., 11 sq., vii. 4 § 8.

216. *deis]* Orestes acted by direction of Apollo (Φοῖβος, κελεύσας μητρὸς ἐκπρᾶξαι φόνον, Eur. Or. 416: ib. 28, 591 sq., id. El. 1246, Æsch. Eum. 465 sq., 579, 594 sq., Choeph. 269 sq., 1030, Soph. El. 32 sq.) speaking in the name of Zeus (Eum. 616 sq., 798 sq.).

217. *proci.]* Agamemnon says in Homer: Ἀλλὰ μοι Ἀλγισθος τεύξας θάνατόν τε μόρον τε ἕκτα σὺν οὐλομένη ἀλόχῳ, οἰκόνδε καλέσσας, δειπνίσσας, ὥς τις τε κατέκτανε βούν ἐπὶ φάτῃ, Od. xi. 409 sq. So Sen. Agam. 867 sq. In Æschylus a bath is the scene of the murder (Ag. 1128, Eum. 461, 633).

218. Orestes did not kill Electra (Non Pyladen ferro violare aususve sororem est Electram, Hor. S. ii. 3. 139) as Nero did Octavia and Antonia.

Spart.] Hermione, daughter of Menelaus and Helen; this his Spartan wife Orestes did not kill, as Nero did Octavia and Poppæa.

219. *conj.]* = conjugis, see the lexicons.

ac.] i. 158 n., vi. 639, supr. 17 n., x. 25. Paul. Ægin. v. 44 (vol. ii. p. 220 Transl.). Nero poisoned

Miscuit, in scena nunquam cantavit Orestes,
Troica non scripsit. Quid enim Verginius armis

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Britannicus, Domitia, and Antonia (supr. 213 n.): he thrice attempted to poison his mother, but she was secured by antidotes (Suet. 34, Tac. Ann. xiv. 3). Cf. Suet. 35 fin., 36 fin.: he thought of poisoning the whole senate, ib. 43.

220. *scen.*] Blandiente profectu (quanquam exiguae vocis et fuscæ) prodire in scenam concupivit: subinde inter familiares Græcum proverbium jactans, *Occultæ musicæ nullum esse respectum*. Et prodiit Neapoli primum: ac ne concusso quidem repente motu terræ theatro ante cantare destitit quam absolveret νόμον. Ibidem sæpius et per plures cantavit dies, Suet. 20; during the great fire “ἄλωσιν Ilii in illo suo scenico habitu decantavit,” ib. 38: cf. Isidor. ib. 39. He vowed, if victorious over Vindex, to appear as a *histrion*, ib. 54. Before singing on the stage in the public theatres, he practised in a private theatre, Plin. H. N. xxxvii. 7 (2) § 19: Tac. Ann. xiv. 15, Lucian, Ner. 6: populus... scenici imperatoris spectator et applausor, Plin. Pan. 46 § 4: Suet. 21, Dio, lxiii. 9, 10, 22: cf. supr. 188 n.

cant.] Supr. 198 n. At the time of Nero's fall “Ascriptum et columnis: Jam Gallos eum cantando excittasse,” Suet. 46. He was compared to Apollo, Dio, lxi. 20, lxiii. 20, Suet. 53, Lucian, Ner. 10, Sen. Apoc. 4. 15 sq.

221. On this humorous climax, cf. iii. 9: εἴ που ξένον τις ἠδίκησε πώποτε, ἢ παιῖδα κινῶν τὰργύριον ὑφείλετο, ἢ μητέρ' ἠλόησεν, ἢ πατρὸς γνάθον ἐπάταξεν, ἢ ἴορκον ὄρκον

ῥωμοσεν, ἢ Μορσίμου τις ῥῆσιν ἐξεγράφατο, Arist. Ran. 147.

Troic.] On Nero's poems see Tac. Ann. xiii. 3, xiv. 16, xv. 49, Suet. 10, Mart. viii. 70. 8, ix. 27. 9 sq., Pers. i. 121. Some affirmed that he was not the author of the works which went by his name, but Suet. (52) had seen some originals, with erasures and corrections, all in his handwriting. The *Troica* was an epic poem: ‘Ο δὲ Νέρων ἄλλα τε γελοῖα ἔπραττε καὶ ἐπὶ τὴν τοῦ θεάτρου ὀρχήστραν ἐν πανδήμῳ τινὶ θεῷ κατέβη, καὶ ἀνέγνω Τρωϊκά τινα ἑαυτοῦ ποιήματα, &c., Dio, lxii. 29 (Tac. xvi. 4 and Suet. 10 mention such a public recitation): it was known to Servius (ad Georg. iii. 36, Æn. v. 370).

Quid &c.] “For what crime, of all that Nero committed in his cruel tyranny, more called for vengeance than this? To have been the author of so poor a poem is a grievous sin.” On the construction *Quid—quod*, cf. *Quid non aut probavistis aut fecistis, quod faciat, si reviviscat, Cn. Pompeius ipse?* (i. e. What is there, of all that Pompey would do, if he were to come to life again, that you have not either applauded or performed?) Cic. Phil. xiii § 34 (Madvig).

Verg.] L. Verginius Rufus, consul A.D. 63, was governor of upper Germania, A.D. 68, when Julius Vindex, proprætor of Gaul, rose against Nero. Vindex having offered Galba, governor of Hispania Tarraconensis, the empire, Galba also revolted. Verginius marched against Vindex. At Besançon the two ge-

Debuit ulcisci magis, aut cum Vindice Galba,
 Quod Nero tam sæva crudaque tyrannide fecit?
 Hæc opera atque hæ sunt generosi principis artes,
 Gaudentis foedo peregrina ad pulpita cantu 225
 Prostitui Graiæque apium meruisse coronæ.

nerals had a conference, and, it was said, agreed to unite against Nero. Owing to a mistake, however, their armies joined battle; and Vindex, being defeated, fell by his own hand. Verginius afterwards repeatedly refused the empire; he lived until A.D. 97, when his funeral oration was pronounced by Tacitus, who was consul that year (Plin. Ep. ii. 1 § 6). Pliny the younger, his neighbour and ward (ib. § 8), speaks of him in the highest terms of praise. He left directions, which ten years after his death had not been obeyed, for the following epitaph to be inscribed on his tomb: Hic situs est Rufus, pulso qui Vindice quondam Imperium asseruit non sibi sed patriæ, ib. vi. 10.

223. *crud.*] Cœnam, crude Thyesta, tuam, Mart. iv. 49. 4.

224 sq. Cf. ii. 104 sq. *gen.*] High-born.

225. *fæd.*] Scimus enim musicen nostris moribus abesse a principis persona, saltare vero etiam in vitiis poni; quæ omnia apud Græcos et grata et laude digna ducuntur, Nep. Epam. 1 § 2: cantandi saltandique nunc obscena studia effeminatos tenent, Sen. i. Contr. Præf.: supr. 188 n., Dig. (infr. x. 315 n.).

pulp.] vii. 93 n.

226. *Graiæ*] Nec contentus harum artium experimenta Romæ dedisse, Achaïam, ut diximus, petiit [A.D. 66], hinc maxime motus. In-

stituerant civitates, apud quas musici agones edi solent, omnes cithæroedorum coronas ad ipsum mittere. Eas adeo grate recipiebat, ut legatos qui pertulissent, . . . familiaribus epulis interponeret. A quibusdam ex his rogatus, ut cantaret super cœnam, exceptusque effusius, solos scire audire Græcos, solosque se et studiis suis dignos ait, Suet. 22. Cf. ib. 23, 24: Νέρωνα τοίνυν ἐς Ἀχαΐαν ᾧδαλ ἦγον καὶ τὸ σφόδρα αὐτὸν πεπεικέναι μὴδ' ἂν τὰς Μούσας ἀναβάλλεσθαι ἥδιον, &c., Lucian, Ner. 2 sq.: Philostr. Apollon. iv. 24 § 2, 36, v. 7, 8, Dio, lxiii. 8 sq., Tac. Ann. xv. 33.

ap.] Τίς δὲ νίκη ἀτοπωτέρα, ἐν ἧ τὸν κότινον ἢ τὴν δάφνην, ἢ τὸ σέλινον, ἢ τὴν πίτυν λαβών, ἀπώλεσε [ὁ Νέρων] τὸν πολιτικόν; Dio, lxiii. 9. Honos ipsi [*aprio*] in Achaia, coronare victores sacri certaminis Nemeæ, Plin. H. N. xix. 46 (8): Ὀλυμπίασι μὲν στέφανος ἐκ κοτίνου, Ἴσθμοῦ δὲ ἐκ πίτυος, ἐν Νεμέᾳ δὲ σελίνων πεπλεγμένος, Lucian, Anach. 9: Nicandr. Theriac. 649 Schol. (cf. Eutec. Metaphr. ad loc.): Epigr. Incert. auct. 453 (Brunck, iii. 247: translated by Ausonius: Quatuor antiquos celebravit Achaia ludos, . . . Serta quibus pinus, malus, oliva, apium, Eclogar., p. 430, Paris, 1730). Plut. Qu. Conv. v. 3. 2, 3 cites several authorities to show that parsley was at one time employed at the Isthmian games; thus Callimachus said of it: θήσουσιν νίκης σύμβολον

Majorum effigies habeant insignia vocis,
 Ante pedes Domiti longum tu pone Thyestæ
 Syrma vel Antigonæ seu personam Melanippes

Ἴσθμιάδος ζήλω τῶν Νεμέηθε, 3 § 3: cf. Procles ib. § 4, Pind. Olymp. xiii. 33 (46), where the Schol. (p. 270 Böckh, cf. p. 5) says that the σέλινον used at Nemea was green, that at the Isthmus dry: id. Isthm. ii. 16 (24), Schol. (p. 527), vii. 64 (136), Nem. iv. 88 (142), Nicandr. Alexiph. 605 (618) Schol.

227 sq. Sacras coronas in cubili circum lectos posuit; item statuas suas citharœdico habitu: qua nota etiam nummum percussit, Suet. 25: ib. 22, 32. He returned in triumph from Greece, having the catalogue of his victories borne before him, wearing his Olympian, and bearing in his hand his Pythian crown, ib. 25.

voc.] Supr. iii. 91 n.: Plin. Pan. ii § 6: Flagitantibusque cunctis cœlestem vocem, Suet. 21: it was one of the charges against Thræsea Pætus, that he had not sacrificed to the emperor's ἱερὰ φωνή, Dio, lxii. 26. On Nero's return in triumph from Greece, the multitude exclaimed: Ὀλυμπιονίκα, οὐα̃, Πυθιονίκα, οὐα̃ . . . ἱερὰ φωνή, ib. lxiii. 20: cf. Philostr. Apollon. iv. 39 § 2, 44 § 1, v. 7 § 3. See the criticism of Pseudo-Luc. 6.

228. Dom.] Nero was the son of Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus. "Ex gente Domitia duæ familiæ claruerunt, Calvinorum et Ahenobarborum . . . Functi autem [Ahenobarbi] consulatibus septem, triumpho, censuraque duplici, et inter patricios allecti . . . Plures e familia cognosci referre arbitror: quo facilius appa-

reat ita degenerasse a suorum virtutibus Nero, ut tamen vitia cujusque, quasi tradita et ingenita, retulerit," Suet. 1.

Thyest.] Vindex also (Dio, supr. 215 n.) charged Nero with appearing in this character: cf. Dio, lxiii. 9 (infr. 229 n.): other characters are named by Philostr. v. 7 § 2, Suet. 21, 39, Dio, lxiii. 10, 22.

229. Syrma] xv. 30 n., Hor. A. P. 215.

Ant.] Nero himself wrote a tragedy *Antigone*, Philostr. iv. 39 § 2.

pers.] Tragœdias quoque cantavit personatus: heroum deorumque item heroidum ac dearum personis effictis ad similitudinem oris sui et feminæ prout quamque diligeret. Inter cetera cantavit *Canacen parturientem*, *Orestem matricidam*, *Ædipodem ex-cæcatum*, *Herculem insanum*, Suet. 21: cf. ib. 46: τὸ προσωπεῖον ὑποδύων ἀπέβαλλε τὸ τῆς ἡγεμονίας ἀξιωμα, ἐδεῖτο ὡς δραπετῆς, ἐποδηγεῖτο ὡς τυφλός, ἐκύει, ἔτικτεν, ἐμαίνετο, ἤλατο, τὸν τε Οἰδίποδα καὶ τὸν Θυέστην, τὸν τε Ἡρακλέα καὶ τὸν Ἀλκμαίωνα, τὸν τε Ὀρέστην ὡς πλήθει ὑποκρινόμενος. Καὶ τὰ γε πρόσωπα ποτὲ μὲν αὐτοῖς ἐκείνοις, ποτὲ δὲ καὶ ἐαυτῷ εἰκασμένα ἔφερε. τὰ γὰρ τῶν γυναικῶν πάντα πρὸς τὴν Σαβίναν ἐσκεύαστο, Dio, lxiii. 9.

Mel.] Melanippe, daughter of Æolus and Eurydice, bore to Poseidon twins, Æolus and Bœotus. Two of the tragedies of Euripides bore her name, *Μελανίππη ἡ σοφή*, imitated by Ennius; and *Μ. ἡ δεσμώτις*, imitated by Accius. The various le-

Et de marmoreo citharam suspende colosso. 230

Quid, Catilina, tuis natalibus atque Cethegi

Inveniet quisquam sublimius? Arma tamen vos

Nocturna et flammæ domibus templisque paratis,

gends are collected in Welck. Griech. Trag. ii. p. 840 sq. Cf. Cic. Off. i. § 114.

230. *cith.*] Citharam autem a iudicibus ad se delatam adoravit, ferrique ad Augusti statuam jussit, Suet. 12. Supr. 198 n.

col.] Not the colossal statue (120 feet high) of Nero himself, which stood in the vestibule of the *golden house* (Suet. Ner. 31): for this was of brass, Plin. H. N. xxxiv. 18 (7) § 46. Probably the statue of a Domitianus is meant.

231. *Cat.*] ii. 27, x. 288, xiv. 41. The *Sergia gens* was patrician (L. Catilina, nobili genere ortus, Sall. 5 § 1: "ne existimarent," he exclaimed, "sibi, patricio homini, cujus ipsius atque majorum plurima beneficia in populum Romanum essent, perdita republica opus esse, quum eam servaret M. Tullius inquilinus civis urbis Romæ," ib. 31 § 7: ib. 60 § 7, Cic. p. Mur. § 17, Liv. iv. 25, viii. 18, App. B. C. ii. 2: Senatum confodere, consules trucidare, distringere incendiis urbem, . . . et quidquid nec Hannibal videretur optasse, quibus, o nefas! sociis aggressus est? Ipse patricius: sed hoc minus est; Curii, Porcii, Sullæ, Cethegi . . . quæ familiæ! quæ senatus insignia! Flor. iv. 1 §§ 2, 3), and claimed to be of Trojan descent (Sergestusque, domus tenet a quo Sergia nomen, Virg. Æn. v. 121).

nat.] In the sense of "birth," "descent," "rank," the word belongs

to the Silver Age: Nonnunquam candidatus natales competitoris, aut annos, aut etiam mores arguebat, Plin. Ep. iii. 20 § 6: natalium splendor, ib. x. 7 (13): ib. 3 (5). § 5.

Ceth.] Flor. supr.: Sall. Cat. 17 § 3, Vell. ii. 34 § 4. The Cethegi were a patrician family of the *gens Cornelia*. In the division of labour among the conspirators, C. Cethegus undertook to murder the senators (Cic. Cat. iv §§ 11, 13: Cassius incendiis, Cethegus cædi præponeretur, id. p. Sull. § 53): and it was in his house that arms were discovered, (Cic. Cat. iii. §§ 8, 10, Plut. Cic. 18, 19).

233. *flam.*] "Lentulus. determined to kill all the senators and as many of the rest of the citizens as he could, and to burn the city . . . A night had been fixed for the attempt, one of the Saturnalia, and they took and hid in the house of Cethegus swords and tow and brimstone. They also appointed a hundred men and assigned by lot as many parts of Rome to each, in order that by means of many incendiaries the city might be in a blaze in a short time on all sides. Others were to stop up the water-conduits," Plut. Cic. 18: Cic. Cat. iii §§ 14, 25, iv § 13, Sall. Cat. 43 § 2. A *supplicatio* was voted to Cicero, "et his decreta verbis est, Quod urbem incendiis, cæde cives, Italiam bello liberassem," Cic. Cat. iii § 15.

Ut Braccatorum pueri Senonumque minores,
 Ausi quod liceat tunica punire molesta.
 Sed vigilat consul vexillaque vestra coercet.
 Hic novus Arpinas, ignobilis et modo Romæ
 Municipalis eques, galeatum ponit ubique

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234. *Bracc.*] A name given to what was afterwards the *Provincia Narbonensis*, because the inhabitants wore *braccæ* (Sat. ii. 169) or *breeches*: *Narbonensis provincia . . . Braccata ante dicta*, Plin. H. N. iii. 5 (4) § 31: *braccas, barbarum tegimen*, Tac. H. ii. 20: Mel. iii. 5 § 1 Tzschucke.

Sen.] The Senones in Gaul were bounded by the Parisii on the north, and the Ædui on the south. Their name still survives in that of the town *Sens*. A branch of them settled on the Adriatic between Ravenna and Ancona. This was the nation which took and burnt Rome B.C. 390 (Liv. v. 35: *diripi tecta, exhaustis injici ignes*, ib. 42: ib. 43 init., 48 init.) So entire was the devastation that it was proposed to desert the ruins for Veii (ib. 49—55), and few historical documents were saved (ib. vi. 1).

235. *tun. mol.*] i. 155 n. *Vestis ex charta (?) facta, pice illita, in qua ignibus in poenam addicti ardere solent. Ausi estis id conari, quod hoc pacto debeat puniri*, Schol. Nam quum dicatur tunica præsentem molesta, ure manum, plus est dicere, *Non facio*, Mart. x. 25. 5, 6: *ad ignes quidam se auctoraverunt, ut certum spatium in tunica ardente conficerent*, Tert. ad Mart. 5: *incendiali tunica*, id. ad Nat. i. 18: criminals were thus burnt to represent Hercules on Ceta:—*qui vivus ardebat, Herculem induerat*, id. Apol. 15.

236. *vig.*] On the night of the 1st of November B. C. 63, Catiline had planned an attempt upon Cicero, who however checked it (*intelliges multo me vigilare acrius ad salutem, quam te ad perniciem reipublicæ*, Cic. Cat. i § 8).

237. *nov.*] “Metellus Nepos in a debate with Cicero often asked, *Who is your father?*” Plut. Cic. 26. M. Cicero . . . *vir novitatis nobilissimæ*, Vell. ii. 34 § 3: Cic. p. Planc. § 67, in Pis. § 2: *pauci nobiles in hac civitate consules facti sunt: novus ante me nemo*, De Leg. Agr. ii § 3: id. Cat. i § 28, Phil. vi § 17; *antea pleraque nobilitas invidia aestuabat, et quasi pollui consulatum credebant, si eum quamvis egregius homo novus adeptus foret*, Sall. Cat. 23 § 6. Q. Cicero encouraged his brother to disregard this prejudice (De Pet. Cons. c. 1, 2: cf. Drum. v. 397 sq.).

Arp.] Arpinum, a Volscian town (infr. 245 n.) to the east of Rome, near the junction of the Liris and Fibrenus (Cic. Leg. ii. c. 3, cf. ib. c. 1, Drum. v. pp. 208, 212 sq.). *Quid homini Arpinati cum Baiis, agresti ac rustico?* asked Clodius, Cic. Fragm. in Clod. 4 § 2, p. 101 Beier: *ad Att. i. 16 § 5: reptitius, accitus, ac paullo ante insitus huic urbi civis*, Pseudo-Sall. Decl. in Cic. 1.

238. *Mun.*] Videte, quam despicimur omnes, qui sumus e municipiis, Cic. Phil. iii § 15: *Quæro,*

Præsidium attonitis et in omni monte laborat.

Tantum igitur muros intra toga contulit illi 240

Nominis ac tituli, quantum in Leucade, quantum

Thessaliæ campis Octavius abstulit udo

peregrinum cur me esse dixeris. Hoc dico, inquit, et esse ex municipio. Fateor, et addo etiam, ex eo municipio, unde iterum jam salus huic urbi imperioque missa est, p. Sull. § 22, 23. *equ.*] Non arbitrabar, quum ex familia vetere et illustri consul designatus ab equitis Romani filio, consule, defenderetur, de generis novitate accusatores esse dicturos, p. Mur. § 17: in Verr. ii § 174, De Leg. Agr. i § 27, Plut. Cic. 11 (Drum. v. 212 n. 39).

gal. &c.] The Roman knights (Cic. ad Att. ii. 1 § 6) under Atticus, were stationed by Cicero on the Capitol. Sestius also brought troops from Capua (p. Sest. § 11 sq., Drum. v. p. 481).

239. *att.*] The bewildered citizens, Sall. Cat. 31. *mont.*] Sat. vi. 296, ix. 131.

240. *tog.*] Supr. 49, Sat. x. 8 n. As Cicero himself boasted:—"Cedant arma togæ, concedat laurea laudi," in Pis. § 73 sq.: Off. i § 77: cf. id. Cat. iii § 23, Drum. v. p. 497, n. 21. Salve primus omnium *parens patriæ* appellate, primus in toga triumphum linguæque lauream merite et facundiæ Latiarumque litterarum parens atque, ut dictator Cæsar hostis quondam tuus de te scripsit, omnium triumphorum laurea majore! Quanto plus est, ingenii Romani terminos in tantum promovisse quam imperii, Plin. H. N. vii. 31 (30) § 117. The *toga* was worn by advo-

cates in the courts: plebem, quæ toga enitesceret, Tac. Ann. xi. 7 Gron.

241. *tit.*] Supr. 69 n. *Leuc.*] Leucas (formerly Neritum, now *Santa Maura*), a peninsula distant 240 stadia from Actium: the Corinthians "τῆς Χερρονήσου διορύξαντες τὸν ἰσθμὸν ἐποίησαν νῆσον τὴν Λευκάδα," Strab. x. p. 452. Leucas is often spoken of as the scene of the battle of Actium (Sept. 2, B. C. 31): classes æratas, Actia bella, Cernere erat, totumque instructo Marte videres Fervere Leucaten, Virg. Æn. viii. 675 sq.: Prop. iii. 11. 69, Flor. iv. 11 § 4, Lucan, i. 42, v. 479, vii. 872, x. 66.

242. *Thessa.*] "Regarding the battle of Philippi [B. C. 42] a curious error was perpetuated among the Roman writers. They persisted in representing it as fought on the same spot as the battle of Pharsalia. The name of Macedonia was given by the Romans to the whole region between the Adriatic and the Hellespont, and such names as Æmathia, Hæmonia, were applied very loosely by their poets. I am inclined however to think that the mistake arose from an ambiguity in Virgil's lines, which became a *locus classicus* with succeeding writers: 'Ergo inter sese paribus concurrere telis Romanas acies iterum videre Philippi: Nec fuit indignum superis bis sanguine nostro Æmathiam et latos Hæmi pinguescere campos,' G. i. 489 sq. The poet here refers to two distinct battles, one in Thessaly

Cædibus assiduis gladio ; sed Roma parentem
Roma patrem patriæ Ciceronem libera dixit.

Arpinas alius Volscorum in monte solebat, 245
Poscere mercedes, alieno lassus aratro ;

(Æmathia is not a correct term), the other in Thrace, but the words might very easily mislead. The site of the battles is accordingly confounded by Manil. i. 906, Ov. Met. xv. 824, Flor. iv. 2 § 43, Lucan, i. 680 sq., vii. 854 sq., ix. 270, Juv. h. l., Meriv. Hist. Rom. Emp. iii. 214.

243. *sed*] Cicero and Augustus alike were named *pater patriæ*, but Rome was yet free when she gave Cicero the name.

244. *pat.*] This title was first given to Cicero in the senate by Catulus, p. Sest. § 121, in Pis. § 6 : me, quem nonnulli conservatorem istius urbis, quem *parentem* esse dixerunt, ad Att. ix. 10. Cato was the first to salute him by it in the popular assembly, Plut. Cic. 23, App. B. C. ii. 7, cf. Cic. Ep. Fam. xv. 4 § 2. Plut. (l. l.) and Plin. (supr. 240 n.) erroneously state that Cicero first received this honour. Livy ascribes it to Romulus (i. 16) and Camillus (v. 49) ; Cicero himself (p. C. Rabir. perd. r. § 27) to Marius Cæsar also (Cic. Phil. ii § 31, Off. iii § 83, Drum. iii. p. 662 n. 7) was saluted by this title. It was conferred upon Augustus on the Nones of February, B. C. 2 : Dum canimus sacras alterno carmine Nonas . . . Sancte pater patriæ, tibi plebs, tibi curia, nomen Hoc dedit : hoc dedimus nos tibi nomen eques, Ov. F. ii. 121 sq. : id. Trist. ii. 39, 181, Suet. Oct. 58, Dio, liii. 18, Flor. iv. 12 § 66 ; to Livia also the name of *mater*

patriæ was given, Dio, lviii. 2. The title was declined by Tiberius (Suet. 26, 50, 67, Tac. Ann. i. 72), and Nero (Suet. 8 : yet Pliny says of him :— memoranda res tanti imperatorem patremque patriæ bibisse, H. N. xxxvii. 7 [2] § 20). As regards the later emperors, cf. Becker, Röm. Alt. ii. 3, p. 302 ; and for the import of the term, Dio, liii. 18, Sen. De Clem. i. 14 § 2.

245. *Arp.*] Cicero often names Marius as his fellow-townsmen : Quod ex eo [*Arpino*] duo sui conservatores exstitissent, Leg. ii § 6 : p. Sull. § 23, p. Red. ad Quir. §§ 19, 20, p. Sest. §§ 50, 116.

Volsc.] Clarum Volscorum Tulli decus, Sil. xii. 175 : Notissimum est autem fuisse Ciceronem natione Volscum, Arpino municipio, unde illi quædam peregrinitatis ab invidioribus concinnabatur infamia, Schol. Cic. p. Sull. § 22.

246. *merc.*] fortem mercede colonum, Hor. S. ii. 2. 115 Heind. : supr. i. 108. "Marius was the son of obscure parents, who gained their living by the labour of their hands, and were poor. It was late before he saw Rome, and became acquainted with the habits of the city, up to which time he lived at Cirrheaton (?), a village in the territory of Arpinum, where his mode of life was rude when contrasted with the polite and artificial fashions of a city, but temperate and in accordance with the old Roman discipline. He

Nodosam post hæc frangebatur vertice vitem,
 Si lentus pigra muniret castra dolabra.
 Hic tamen et Cimbros et summa pericula rerum
 Excipit, et solus trepidantem protegit urbem, 250
 Atque ideo postquam ad Cimbros stragemque volabant
 Qui nunquam attigerant majora cadavera corvi,
 Nobilis ornatur lauro collega secunda.

first served against the Celtiberians, when Scipio Africanus was besieging Numantia," Plut. Mar. 3: Cic. p. Font. § 33, p. Balb. § 47, Sall. B. J. 63 § 3, Val. Max. ii. 2 § 3: ille arator Arpinas, et manipularis imperator, Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 53 (11) § 150: omnibus Arpinati paupertate aut Nursina duritia ducibus bellicosior exstitit, Fronto, Fragm. 3 § 1: Æl. V. H. xii. 6 Periz.

247. *Nod.*] "Talem eligebant ad validiorem ictum:—*Sed ubi nullis precibus mitigari militem magisque in suam perniciem advertit efferari, jamque inversa vite de vastiore nodulo cerebrum suum diffindere*, Apul. Met. ix. 40," Lips.

frang.] A centurione vapulando suo vertice frangi patiebatur Marius vitem, quum militat, Schol.: supr. vi. 479.

vit.] xiv. 193 n.

250. Sed nec primum quidem impetum barbarorum Silanus [cons. B.C. 109], nec secundum Manlius [cons. B.C. 105], nec tertium Cæpio [proc. B.C. 105], sustinere potuerunt: omnes fugati, exuti castris. Actum erat, nisi Marius illi seculo contigisset, Flor. iii. 3 § 4: Per idem tempus adversum Gallos ab ducibus nostris Q. Cæpione et Cn. Manlio male pugnatum; quo metu Italia omnis contremuerat . . . Romani sic

habuere, alia omnia virtuti suæ prona esse; cum Gallis pro salute, non pro gloria certare . . . Ea tempestate spes atque opes civitatis in illo [*Mario*] sitæ, Sall. B. J. 114. Cicero calls Marius *spes imperii*, p. Leg. Man. § 60: *conservator patriæ*, p. Sest. § 37: cf. ib. § 38, De Prov. Cons. § 32: Liv. Epit. lxviii.

252. "The Cimbri, in form like giants, in strength unsurpassed," Diodor. Exc. Vat. xxxvii. p. 113 Mai (p. 125 Dind.): "The most probable conjecture was, that they [*the Cimbri*] were Germanic nations belonging to those who extended as far as the Northern Ocean, and this opinion was founded on their great stature, &c." Plut. Mar. 11: Non enim nobis vehementiora corpora, quam vel his ecce Cimbris, Quintil. Decl. iii § 14: inusitata corporum magnitudo, ib. § 13.

253. *coll.*] "The many, seeing that the circumstances required a man of his energy and good fortune, voted for the fourth consulship of Marius [B.C. 102], and gave him for colleague Catulus Lutatius, a man who was esteemed by the nobility," Plut. Mar. 14. "Marius, in his fifth consulship [B.C. 101], in the plains called the Raudii Campi on this side the Alps, gained a decisive victory in conjunction with the

Plebeia Deciorum animæ, plebeia fuerunt
 Nomina: pro totis legionibus hi tamen et pro 255
 Omnibus auxiliis atque omni pube Latina
 Sufficiunt dis infernis terræque parenti;
 Pluris enim Decii, quam qui servantur ab illis.
 Ancilla natus trabeam et diadema Quirini

proconsul Q. Lutatius Catulus. One hundred thousand men were killed or taken," Vell. ii. 12 § 5. "The whole credit was given to Marius, both on account of his previous victory, and his superior rank [*Catulus was proconsul*]. And, what was most of all, the people gave him the title of the third founder of Rome . . . and they thought that he alone ought to celebrate both triumphs. Marius however did not triumph alone, but Catulus shared the honour, for Marius . . . was afraid of the soldiers, who were prepared not to let Marius triumph, if Catulus was deprived of the honour," Plut. Mar. 27: Q. Catulus, Cimbrici triumphi C. Mario particeps a senatu datus, Val. Max. ix. 12 § 4: Cic. Tusc. v § 56.

254. *Dec.*] xiv. 239. Before the great battle with the Latins near Vesuvius, B.C. 340, the two consuls, P. Decius Mus, and T. Manlius Torquatus, having been warned in a dream, "Ex una acie imperatorem, ex altera exercitum diis manibus matrique terræ deberi" (Liv. viii. 6), agreed that whichever of them should see his wing give way, should devote himself. The wing of Decius giving way, he devoted himself with these words, "Pro republica Quiritium, exercitu, *legionibus, auxiliis* populi Romani Quiritium, legiones auxiliaque hostium mecum *diis*

manibus Tellurique devoveo," ib. 9: Val. Max. i. 7 § 3, v. 6 § 5, Orell. Onomast. Tullian. p. 210: Plutarch (Moral. p. 499) states that he devoted himself to Saturn.

Again, P. Decius Mus, the son of the foregoing, followed his father's example, when consul for the fourth time, B.C. 295, in a great battle with the Samnites and Gauls at Sentinum, Liv. x. 28 (see Nieb. H. R. iii. 383). Cicero in two passages (Fin. ii § 61, Tusc. i § 89) mentions a third devotion by the grandson of the first Decius, in a battle fought at Asculum with Pyrrhus, B.C. 279. Elsewhere however he speaks only of the father and son (Arnold, H. R. ii. 509).

an.] The lives, which the Decii sacrificed.

257. With the devotion of the Decii, considered as an expiatory sacrifice, compare those of Codrus, (Plut. Par. Min. 18), of Menœceus (Sat. xiv. 240), of the daughters of Erechtheus (Cic. Tusc. i § 116), of Iphigenia (ib.) of the daughter of Aristodemus, (Pausan. iv. 9 § 2 sq.: Πάρθενον Αἰπυτίδα κλῆρος καλεῖ, ἥν τινα δοίης δαίμοσι νερτερίοις, καὶ κεν σώσειας Ἰθώμην, Orac. ap. Euseb. Præp. Ev. v. 27 § 4), and of the old patricians when Rome was taken by the Gauls (Plut. Cam. 21, cf. Liv. v. 41).

259. *Anc.*] Hor. S. i. 6. 9, Val.

Et fasces meruit regum ultimus ille bonorum. 260
 Proditā laxabant portarum claustra tyrannis
 Exsulibus juvenes ipsius consulis, et quos
 Magnum aliquid dubia pro libertate deceret,
 Quod miraretur cum Coclite Mucius et quæ

Max. i. 6 § 1, iii. 4 § 3, Sen. Ep. 108 § 30. "Tarquin betrothed his daughter to Servius. Hic quacunque de causa illi honos habitus credere prohibet, serva natum eum, parvumque ipsum servisse, &c.," Liv. i. 39: cf. ib. 40, 47 (servum, servaque natum), 48: Cic. De Rep. ii. c. 21, Dionys. iv. 1 (who indicates the origin of the tradition, by saying that he was called *Servius*, because his mother Ocrisia was of *servile* condition at the time of his birth): Plin. H. N. xxxvi. 70 (27) § 204 (who calls the mother "*Tanquilis reginæ ancillam Ocrisiam*"): Plut. De Fort. Rom. 10 (who, as does Juv. vii. 199 sq., cites Servius as an instance of fortune's power); Plut. Qu. Rom. 100: Servorum dies festus erat Idibus Augusti, quod eo die Servius, filius ancillæ, ædem Dianæ dedicavit, Paul. Diac. p. 150 Lind.: cf. Fest. pp. 262, 184 Lind.

trab.] The introduction of the *toga prætexta* and *toga picta* is ascribed to Tarquinius Priscus or Tullus Hostilius: the *trabea* is spoken of as the dress of Romulus: *trabeis usos accipio reges*, Plin. H. N. viii. 74 (48) § 195: *Purpuræ usum Romæ semper fuisse video, sed Romulo in trabea; nam toga prætexta et latiore clavo Tullum Hostilium e regibus primum usum Etruscis devictis satis constat*, id. ix. 63 (39) § 136: *trabati cura Quirini*, Ov. Fast. i. 37: *trabeaque*

decorus Romulus, ib. ii. 503 (Becker, Röm. Alt. ii. 1. 337).

diad.] Dionys. iii. 62, Lyd. de Mag. i. 7 (ap. Becker): cf. infr. x. 39 n.

Quir.] The name of Romulus as a god, ii. 133, iii. 67.

260. Servius Tullius regnavit annos quatuor et quadraginta, ita ut bono etiam moderatoque succedenti regi difficilis æmulatio esset. Ceterum id quoque ad gloriam accessit, quod cum illo simul justa ac legitima regna occiderunt, Liv. i. 48.

261. *lax.*] The imperf., as in ἐδίδου, "offered," denotes the attempt. De accipiendis clam nocte in urbem regibus colloquuntur. Vitelliis Aquiliisque fratribus primo commissæ res est. Vitelliorum soror consuli nupta Bruto erat: jamque ex eo matrimonio adolescentes [*juvenes*, 262] erant liberi, Titus Tiberiusque: eos quoque in societatem consilii avunculi assumunt, Liv. ii. 3, 4.

262. *juv.*] iii. 158, x. 310, xiv. 121.

ips. &c.] Consul is liberi omnium in se averterant oculos; . . . illos, eo potissimum anno, patriam liberatam, patrem liberatorem, consulatum ortum ex domo Junia, . . . induxisse in animum, ut superbo quondam regi, tum infesto exsuli proderent, Liv. ii. 5.

264. *Cocl.*] Liv. ii. 10: pontem auderet quod vellere Cocles, Et fluvium vinclis tranaret Clælia ruptis, Virg. Æn. viii. 650, 651.

Muc.] C. Mucius Cordus (Schol.

Imperii fines Tiberinum virgo natavit. 265
 Occulta ad patres produxit crimina servus
 Matronis lugendus; at illos verbera justis
 Afficiunt poenis et legum prima securis.
 Malo pater tibi sit Thersites, dummodo tu sis
 Æacidæ similis Vulcaniaque arma capessas, 270
 Quam te Thersitæ similem producat Achilles.

Bob. in Cic. p. Sest. § 48) Scævola, Liv. ii. 12, Mart. i. 22.

265. *Imp.*] After the surrender of the city (dedita urbe, Tac. H. iii. 72) to Porsena, the Romans lost their territory on the right bank of the river (Nieb. R. H. i. 546): De agro Veientibus restituendo impetratum, expressaque necessitas obsides dandi, si Janiculo præsidium deduci vellent, Liv. ii. 13.

fin.] Cf. xiv. 160. *virg.*] Virg. *supr. nat.*] With acc. as in English "swam the Tiber," Virg. G. iii. 260.

266. Quum . . . conjurati . . . remotis arbitris multa inter se de novo, ut fit, consilio egissent, sermonem eorum ex servis unus excepit; . . . rem ad consules detulit; . . . damnati proditores . . . Consules in sedem processere suam, missique lictores ad sumendum supplicium nudatos virgis cædunt, securique feriunt: . . . præmium indici, pecunia ex ærario, libertas et civitas data, Liv. ii. 4, 5.

267. *Matr.*] iii. 212. When Brutus died, "matronæ annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt:" Liv. ii. 7. Of like honour this slave showed himself worthy; but the sons of Brutus died by public execution, after having been flogged like slaves (v. 173 n.).

For Valerius also (Liv. ii. 16) and

Augustus (Dio, lvi. 43), the matrons wore mourning during a year.

268. *leg.*] The first legal, as opposed to arbitrary (*regni securis*), execution: "imperia legum, potentiora quam hominum," Liv. ii. 1.

[269 sq. "It were better to be the son of an unworthy Thersites, so that one's self were an Achilles, than to be a Thersites, though one were the son of an Achilles. But, says he, by way of jeer, to the noblest Roman, thou canst not properly derive thyself better than from the company which assembled at Romulus's Asylum," Holyday.]

269. *Thers.*] Αἰσχιστος δὲ ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθεν, Il. ii. 216, cf. 212 sq. Achilles killed him—αἶψα δ' ἀναλκίς ἀπὸ μελέων φύγε θυμὸς ἀνέρος οὐτιδανοῖο· χάρη δ' ἄρα λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν τοὺς γὰρ νείκεε πάμπαν ἐπесβολήσι κακῇσιν, αὐτὸς ἐὼν λωβητός· ὁ γὰρ Δαναῶν πέλεν αἰδώς, Quint. Smyrn. i. 746 sq.: Soph. Phil. 439 sq.

dum.] vii. 222, 225.

270. *Æac.*] A Homeric (Il. xviii. 221) name of Achilles, son of Peleus, the son of Æacus. Achilles is contrasted with Thersites, as being not only the bravest, but the fairest of the Greeks, Il. ii. 674, 769.

Vulc.] When, after the death of Patroclus, the arms of Achilles had been borne off by the Trojans, Thetis

Et tamen ut longe repetas longeque revolvās
 Nomen, ab infami gentem deducis asylo :
 Majorum primus quisquis fuit ille tuorum,
 Aut pastor fuit aut illud quod dicere nolo.

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besought Hephæstus to supply her son with a new suit, Il. xviii. 369—616.

272. *Et tam.*] If you were indeed nobly born, it would avail you little; in fact, *however*, your pedigree, be it as long as it may, ends at last in a shepherd, or a bandit of the asylum.
ut] x. 240.

Cf. "Plato [Theæt. p. 175 A] ait : Neminem regem non ex servis oriundum, neminem non servum ex regibus," Sen. Ep. 44 § 3.

273. *as.*] Locum, qui nunc septus descendantibus inter duos lucos est, asylum aperit : eo ex finitimis populis turba omnis sine discrimine, liber an servus esset, avida novarum rerum profugit, Liv. i. 8 : "having established an asylum between the *arx* and the Capitol,"

Strab. v. p. 230 : "the place between the *arx* and the Capitol, which is now called *between the two groves*," Dionys. ii. 15 : asylo facto inter duos lucos, Vell. i. 6 § 8 : Becker, Röm. Alt. i. pp. 386, 387, 410, ii. p. 19. On the asylum itself, cf. Illa pastorum convenarumque plebs, transfuga ex suis populis, sub tutela inviolati templi aut libertatem aut certe impunitatem adepta, Liv. ii. 1 : Non igitur, sicut conviciaris, tanquam in Asylum Romuli vestros nocentes recipimus, August. Contr. Crescon. ii. 16 (13) : Plut. Rom. 9, Dio, xlvii. 19, Flor. i. 1 § 9, Virg. Æn. viii. 342, esp. Ov. Fast. iii. 431 sq.

275. *past.*] Quos collegit Romulus, Schol. *quod &c.*] Servus aut infamis vel latro, id.

SATIRE X.

MEN pray for eloquence, strength, wealth, and these become the occasion of their ruin: well might Heraclitus and Democritus in this vanity of human wishes find matter, the one for tears, the other for laughter (1—55). The exaltation of the ambitious is but the prelude to their fall; witness Sejanus, Crassus, Pompey, Cæsar (56—113). The envied eloquence of Demosthenes and Cicero was fatal to its possessors (114—132). How transient is military glory, and how vain military force, is seen from the reverses of Hannibal and Xerxes: Alexander, for whom the world had been too small, was at last confined within a narrow urn (133—187). Long life only brings pain and sorrow: Peleus and Nestor, had they died sooner, would not have wept the deaths of Achilles and Antilochus; Priam, Hecuba, Mithridates, Croesus, Pompey, might have been envied, had they not lived to see the turn of their fortunes (188—288). Nor is the gift of beauty less fatal, as the end of Silius proves (289—345). The wise man then will pray the gods to send him such fortune as they know to be best for him, and to grant him resignation to bear the worst that may befall (346—366).

Cf. Plat. Alc. ii., Lucian, Navig., id. Icarom. 25, Max. Tyr. Diss. 11 (al. 30), Euseb. ap. Stob. Flor. i. 85, Pers. Sat. ii., Sen. Ep. 10 §§ 4, 5, 32 § 4, 60 § 1, Jacobs, Verm. Schr. vii. p. 245 sq.

OMNIBUS in terris, quæ sunt a Gadibus usque

[1—55. What we ask from the gods is the means of our ruin; the eloquent man and the strong fall by their eloquence and strength (1—11): above all, the rich man is by his riches exposed to false accusation (15—18), to robbery (19—22), and to poison (25—27). Democritus and Heraclitus, were they now alive, would find much to deride and much to

deplore in the vanity and the misery of man. What is more ludicrous than the sight of the prætor in his stately car, who needs a slave to remind him that he is a man? or of his assiduous clients, whose devotion is kept alive by the daily dole? (28—55).]

1. *Gad.*] Γάδεῖρα (*Cadiz*) stood on a small island separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. It

Auroram et Gangen, pauci dinoscere possunt
 Vera bona atque illis multum diversa, remota
 Erroris nebula. Quid enim ratione timemus

was colonized by the Phœnicians, received the *civitas* from Cæsar, and as a Roman municipium was called *Augusta urbs Julia Gaditana* (Forb. Alt. Geogr. iii. 47). Its luxury was proverbial (infr. xi. 162 n.). Here it is the western boundary of the earth: Γαδείρων τὸ πρὸς ζόφον οὐ περατόν, Pind. Nem. iv. 69: καὶ τοὺς Γαδείρων ἐκτός, τοὺς Βακτρίων τε κινδῶν, Anacreontic. 13 Bergk (al. 32) v. 25: ἔξω στηλῶν καὶ Γαδείρων, Aristid. ii. p. 354 Jebb: hominum finem Gades, Sil. i. 141: Stat. Silv. iii. 1. 183, Vell. i. 2 fin., Parœmiogr. Gott. ii. p. 661 n. 19. On the alliteration in *Gadibus usque*, cf. infr. 122 n.

2. *Aur.*] Eurus ad Auroram Nabatæaque regna recessit, Ov. Met. i. 61. *Gan.*] Lucan, iii. 229 sq.

din.] Verispeciem dinoscere calles Nequa subærato mendosum tinniat auro, Pers. v. 105: Res fallunt: illas discerne. Pro bonis mala amplectimur... Adulatio quam similis est amicitiae! Docequemadmodum hanc similitudinem dinoscere possim: venit ad me pro amico blandus inimicus: vitia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrepunt, Sen. Ep. 45 § 5, 6: Obbar ad Hor. Ep. i. 10. 29.

4. *neb.*] Δοκεῖ μοι, ὥσπερ τῷ Διομήδει φησὶ τὴν Ἀθηνᾶν Ὅμηρος ἀπὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ἀφελεῖν τὴν ἀχλὺν, ὕφρ' εὖ γιγνώσκοι ἡμὲν θεὸν ἡδὲ καὶ ἄνδρα, οὕτω καὶ σοὶ δεῖν ἀπὸ τῆς ψυχῆς πρῶτον τὴν ἀχλὺν ἀφελόντα, ἣ νῦν παρούσα τυγχάνει, τὸ τηνικαῦτ' ἤδη προσφέρειν δι' ὧν μέλλεις γνῶσεσθαι ἡμὲν κακὸν ἡδὲ καὶ ἐσθλόν, Plat. Alc. ii. p. 150 D, E: Densissimis tenebris

involuta mortalium mens, in quam late patentēs errores cæcas precatōnes spargis! Divitias appetis, quæ multis exitio fuerunt: honores concupiscis, qui complures pessumdederunt: regna tecum ipsa volvis, quorum exitus sæpenumero miserabiles cernuntur: splendidis conjugiiis injicis manus, at hæc, ut aliquando illustrant, ita nonnunquam funditus domos evertunt. Desine igitur stulta futuris malorum tuorum causis quasi felicissimis rebus inhiare, teque totam cœlestium arbitrio permitte, Val. Max. vii. 2 ext. § 1. *rat.*] Ædificare te scribis. Bene est: inveni patrociniū. Ædifico enim jam *ratione* quia tecum, Plin. Ep. ix. 7 § 1. Cicero frequently uses *ratione et ordine, ratione et via, modo et ratione*, &c. Zumpt § 472 n. 1, Madv. § 257. 2. In general *cum* is prefixed to the abl. modi when unaccompanied by an adj. or pron.; the exceptions are only a few substantives in certain connexions, *more, jure, dolo*, &c.

tim. cup.] Hor. Ep. i. 6. 9, 10 Obbar: debemus itaque exerceri, ne hæc [*mortem, dolorem*, &c.] timeamus, ne illa [*divitias, voluptates*, &c.] cupiamus, Sen. Ep. 123 § 13: Ego, inquis, volo discere quomodo minus cupiam, minus timeam... non desistam persequi nequitiam, et affectus efferatissimos inhibere, et voluptates ituras in dolorem compescere, et votis obstrepere. Quidni? quum maxima malorum optaverimus, et ex gratulatione natum sit quidquid obloquimur, ib. 121 § 3 sq.

Aut cupimus? Quid tam dextro pede concipis, ut te 5
 Conatus non poeniteat, votique peracti?
 Evertere domos totas optantibus ipsis
 Di faciles; nocitura toga, nocitura petuntur
 Militia; torrens dicendi copia multis
 Et sua mortifera est facundia, viribus ille 10
 Confisus periit admirandisque lacertis.

5. *dext.*] His repleti voluptatibus, quum conaremur in triclinium intrare, exclamavit unus ex pueris, qui super hoc officium erat positus: "Dextro pede," Petron. 30: feliciter et pede dextro, Prud. c. Symm. ii. 79: Namphanio quid aliud significat, quam boni pedis hominem, id est cujus adventus afferat aliquid felicitatis; sicut solemus dicere, secundo pede introisse, cujus introitum prosperitas aliqua consecuta sit? Augustin. Ep. 17 (al. 44) § 2: sed, ut fieri assolet, sinistro pede profectum me spes compendii fefellit, Apul. Met. i. p. 27 Oud.: Vitruv. iii. 3 (the number of steps to a temple should be odd; namque, quum dextro pede primus gradus ascenditur, idem in summo templo primus erit ponendus). Hence the gods were entreated to come secundo pede (= omine prospero, Serv. ad Æn. viii. 302), Virg. Æn. x. 254. Cf. Prop. iii. 1. 6, Ov. Fast. i. 514, Ibis, 101, Heroid. xxi. 69, 70, Sil. vii. 172, Jambl. Vit. Pyth. § 156. *conc.*] Plan, undertake.

6. *per.*] Gained.

7. Quæ mala sunt quasi prospera concupiscimus, contra quæ bona sunt pro adversis aversamur, Fronto, De nepot. amiss. § 10: Sen. De Beni i. 14: Quid huic optes nisi deos faciles? . . . Optat ultima malorum: et quæ pati gravissimum est, extendi ac

sustineri cupit, id. Ep. 101 § 13: λελήθαμεν ἡμᾶς αὐτοὺς διὰ ταύτην [ἄγνοιαν] καὶ πράττοντες καὶ τό γ' ἔσχατον εὐχόμενοι ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς τὰ κάκιστα. ὅπερ οὖν οὐδεὶς ἂν οἰηθείη, ἀλλὰ τοῦτό γε πᾶς ἂν οἴοιτο ἱκανὸς εἶναι, αὐτὸς αὐτῷ τὰ βέλτιστα εὐξασθαι ἀλλ' οὐ τὰ κάκιστα· τοῦτο μὲν γὰρ ὥς ἀληθῶς καταρῆ τινὶ ἀλλ' οὐκ εὐχῇ ὁμοιον ἂν εἴη, Plat. Alc. ii. p. 143 B: infr. 111, 346 sq. *dom.*] e. g. that of Theseus, Eurip. Hippol. 44 sq.

8. *tog.*] viii. 240 n. Pacis est insigne et otii toga, Cic. in Pison. § 73: Plin. Pan. 56 § 7.

9. *torr.*] Infr. 128 n., Auson. Prof. i. 17.

10, 11. *sua*] They bring ruin on themselves. *mort.*] Infr. 114 sq. *ille*] The Pythagorean "Milo Crotoniates, qui quum arbores manibus scinderet, brachia ejus occupata sunt, et a lupis consumptus est," Schol. There were different accounts of his death. "It is said that when a pillar of the house in which he was gave way, he supported the roof, till all the rest who were present had got clear away: τῇ δὲ αὐτῇ ῥωμῇ πεποιθῦτα εἰκὸς καὶ τὴν ἱστορουμένην ὑπὸ τῶν εὐρέσθαι καταστροφὴν," Strab. vi. p. 263. *lacert.*] Quum jam senex esset [*Milo*], athletasque se in curriculo exercentes videret, adspexisse lacertos suos dicitur, illacrimansque dix-

Sed plures nimia congesta pecunia cura
Strangulat et cuncta exsuperans patrimonia census,
Quanto delphinis balæna Britannica major.

Temporibus diris igitur jussuque Neronis 15
Longinum et magnos Senecæ prædivitis hortos

isse: "At hi quidem jam mortui sunt," Cic. Cat. Maj. § 27. *perit*] On the lengthening of the last syllable cf. Pers. ii. 55, Virg. *Æn.* viii. 363, Ov. Met. i. 114, Trist. iii. 15. 36, Stat. Th. x. 25.

12 sq. Μίδας ὀδύρεται τὸν πλοῦτον καὶ ποιεῖται παλινωδίαν τῆς εὐχῆς, Max. Tyr. 11 (al. 30) § 1: Χρυσὲ πάτερ κολάκων, ὀδύνης καὶ φροντίδος νιέ, καὶ τὸ ἔχειν σε φόβος, καὶ μὴ ἔχειν σ' ὀδύνη, Pallad. Alex. Epig. 110 (Brunck, Anal. ii. p. 429): infr. xiv. 265 sq., 305 sq., Prop. iii. 7, Sen. De Ir. iii. 32 § 3, Lucian, Saturnal. 26.

14. *Quanto*] Not preceded by *tanto*. Liv. xxi. 53, Tac. Ann. iii. 43, ib. i. 74 (quanto incautius, patiens): Χαλεπώτεροι ἔσονται, ὅσῳ νεώτεροί εἰσι, Plat. Apol. 39 D: cf. 30 A, supr. iii. 224.

bal.] (φάλαινα, our *whale*) the largest (in the Indian sea) extended over 4 jugera, Plin. H. N. ix. 2. Other exaggerated accounts of its size may be seen in Bochart, Hieroz. ii. 5. 12.

16. C. Cassius *Longinus*, a famous jurist (Cassiana schola, Plin. Ep. vii. 24 § 8: Tac. Ann. xii. 12, Suet. Ner. 37) was governor of Syria A.D. 50. Afterwards he lived much respected at Rome (Tac. Ann. xiii. 41, 48, xiv. 43 sq., xv. 52). A.D. 66 Nero accused him, nominally, "Quod inter imagines majorum etiam C. Cassii effigiem coluisset, ita inscriptam: DUX PARTIUM:" really from jealousy (Tac.

Ann. xvi. 7, Suet. l. l.). Cassius was banished to Sardinia, being then old (Tac. c. 9) and blind (Suet. l. l.). Vespasian recalled him, Dig. i. 2. 2 § 47.

Sen.] "Qua sapientia, quibus philosophorum præceptis, intra quadriennium regiae amicitiae, ter millies sestertium [cf. Dio, lxi. 10] paravisset? Romæ testamenta et orbos velut indagine ejus capi. Italiam et provincias [Dio, lxii. 2] immenso fenore hauriri," is the complaint of Suilius against Seneca, Tac. Ann. xiii. 42: again, A. D. 62, "variis criminationibus Senecam adoriuntur tanquam ingentes et privatum supra modum evectas opes adhuc augeret, quodque studia civium in se verteret, hortorum quoque amœnitate et villarum magnificentia quasi principem supergrederetur," ib. xiv. 52: "Tu gratiam immensam, innumeram pecuniam circumdedisti . . . Ubi est animus ille modicis contentus? Tales hortos exstruit, et per hæc suburbana incedit, et tantis agrorum spatiis, tam lato fenore exuberat," Seneca himself says, c. 53: in c. 54 he begs to be relieved from the burden; Nero with treacherous caresses and expressions of gratitude (c. 55, 56) rejects the offer; but thenceforth Seneca withdrew from the public eye. Already, A. D. 63, he had been suspected of guilty correspondence with Piso (c. 65.) A. D. 66 he was accused as one of the conspirators, xv. 56, 60 sq.: and when he was at

Clausit, et egregias Lateranorum obsidet ædes

Tota cohors ; rarus venit in coenacula miles.

Pauca licet portas argenti vascula puri,

Nocte iter ingressus gladium contumque timebis 20

his suburban villa, at the 4th milestone, "propinqua vespera tribunus venit et villam globis militum sepsit," c. 60.

præd.] The same epithet is applied to Seneca by Tac. xv. 64 fin. Seneca himself (De Vita Beata, 17, see the whole treatise) introduces his maligners asking: "Quare cultius rus tibi est, quam naturalis usus desiderat? . . . Cur trans mare possides? cur plura quam nosti? Turpiter aut tam negligens es, ut non noveris pauculos servos, aut tam luxuriosus, ut plures habeas, quam quorum notitiæ memoria sufficiat:" cf. id. Ep. 87 init.

hort.] i. 75 n.

17. This palace, on the site of the modern Lateran, stood amidst many splendid mansions (Mart. xii. 18. 3 sq.), on the east of Mt. Coelius. Under Nero it belonged to the illustrious Plautii Laterani; but, after the consul elect Plautius L. (on his early life see Sat. viii. 147 n.) had from patriotic motives engaged in, and been condemned on account of, Piso's conspiracy (Tac. Ann. xv. 49, 60), and had died as nobly as he had lived (Tac. c. 60, Arrian. Epict. i. 1. 19, 20), it seems to have been forfeited to the Cæsars: in amicos inimicosque pariter vehemens; quippe qui Lateranum . . . ceterosque alios ditaret, ædibus quoque memoratu dignis, quarum præcipuas videmus, Parthorum quæ dicuntur ac Laterani, Aurel. Vict. Epit. 20 § 6 (*Septimius Severus*). Here Marcus Aure-

lius was educated "in domo avi sui Veri juxta ædes Laterani," Jul. Capit. M. Ant. 1: Constantine adorned the palace, and raised there a church: ὁ δὲ Λατερνήσιον καὶ αὐτὸ ὁ αὐτὸς πολυτελῶς τε καὶ φιλοτίμως ἀνήγειρε, τῷ Χριστῷ ἀναθεὶς αὐτό, Niceph. vii. 49 ap. Becker, Röm. Alt. i. p. 508: St. Jerome mentions the *basilica Laterana*, originally a palace of this family, Ep. 30 (ad Ocean. 84 Bened. 77 Vallars.): Coetibus aut magnis [*vulgus*] Lateranas currit ad ædes, Unde sacrum referat regali Chrismate signum, Prudent. in Symm. i. 586. On the gift of the palace to the popes, who have held it since the 4th century, see Tillem. Emper. iv. p. 141.

18. Οὐδὲ συκοφάντην ὁ πένης [φοβεῖται], Plut. De Superst. 3, p. 165 D: they are times of rare felicity when "nullius divitis crimen optatur," Symmach. Orat. pro Patre, § 6. p. 44 Nieb.: Laudabat mihi pater paupertatem, narrabat divitum incommoda: aiebat multos divites accusatos, Sen. ii. Contr. 9 (*Vibii Rufi*): Scimus tyrannidem præcipue ad divites pertinere. Illa, quam dederas, pecunia redimebas fortunas, pecunias tuas, immo salutem: quandoquidem plerumque perire vobis in lucrum crudelitatis alienæ necesse est, Quintil. Decl. 345, p. 729 Burm.: Ovid. Nux, 41, 42.

cæn.] Garrets, iii. 201 n.: Omnis qui celsa scandit coenacula vulgus, Prudent. c. Symm. i. 581.

20. *cont.*] Ἐπ' ἄλλους ἔχουσιν [οἱ

Et motæ ad lunam trepidabis arundinis umbras ;
Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.

Prima fere vota et cunctis notissima templis

Divitiæ, crescant ut opes, ut maxima toto

Nostra sit arca foro. Sed nulla aconita bibuntur 25

Fictilibus, tunc illa time, quum pocula sumes

δορύφοροι] τὰς ῥάβδους, καὶ τοὺς κον-
τούς, καὶ τὰς μαχαίρας, Arrian. Epict.
iv. 1 § 88.

21. *ad lun.*] Messæ ad lunam
herbæ, Virg. *Æn.* iv. 513: ad lu-
mina, Suet. Cæs. 37 Ruhnk.: ad
lucernam, Sen. iv. Contr. 25 (*Vi-
bius Rufus*): Hand, Tursell. i. 97.
umbr.] Claud. in Eutr. ii. 452 sq.:
cf. the proverb τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκιάν δέ-
δοικεν, Parœm. ii. p. 88.

22. Nemo ad humanum sanguinem
propter ipsum venit, aut admodum
pauci: plures computant quam ode-
runt. Nudum latro transmittit:
etiam in obsessa via pauperi pax
est, Sen. Ep. 14 § 8: Sic timet insi-
dias qui scit se ferre viator Cui
timeat: tutum carpit inanis iter,
Ovid. Nux, 43, 44: τὸν πένητα καὶ
γυμνὸν οὐδὲ ἑκατὸν ὁμοῦ συνελθόντες
δύνανται ἀποδῦσαι ποτε, Chrys. Hom.
83 in Matt. p. 794 A: Quid viatori
de summa pauperie latrones auferre
possunt? An ignoras inepte nudum
nec a decem palæstritis spoliari pos-
se? Apul. Met. i. 15: Phædr. ii. 7:
Diogenes, contrasting himself with
a tyrant, says, ἐγὼ δὲ βαδίζω μὲν ὅποι
βούλομαι νύκτωρ, βαδίζω δὲ μεθ' ἡμέ-
ραν μόνος θαρρῶν δέ, εἰ δέοι, καὶ διὰ
στρατοπέδου πορευόμενος ἄνευ κηρυ-
κείου, καὶ διὰ ληστῶν, Dio Chrys. vi.
p. 217 Reiske: ἐγὼ δὲ ἄσμενος ἡκο-
λούθουν· οὐ γὰρ ἐπιβουλευθῆναι ποτε
ἔδεια, οὐδὲν ἔχων ἢ φαυλὸν ἱμάτιον

... ἐστὶ πέντα χρήμα τῷ ὄντι ἱερὸν
καὶ ἄσυλον, καὶ οὐδεὶς ἀδικεῖ πένητας,
Id. vii. p. 223: cf. Mart. xii. 63. 12.

Cant.] Cantat liber, Prop. ii. 21.
5: Quid ploras, pater? Mirum ni
cantem: condemnatus sum, Næv. ap.
Cic. De Or. ii § 279: how usual it
was for travellers to sing as they
went, appears from Ov. Trist. iv. 1.
5 sq., supr. vii. 55 n.

23 sq. Pers. ii. 44. *fere*] With
most men.

24. Divitiæ ut utare; opes, ut co-
lare, Cic. Læl. § 22. *max. &c.*] That
we may have a larger capital than
any one else at interest in the bank-
er's hands,—grande in foro fenus,
Sen. de Tranq. An. 8 § 3.

25. *arc.*] i. 90. *for.*] The taber-
næ (i. 109) of bankers public (*men-
sarii*) and private (*argentarii*) were
round the forum, whence *cedere foro*,
xi. 50: forensis dignitas crevit, at-
que ex tabernis lanienis argentariæ
factæ, Varro ap. Non. *tabern.*: they
first occur during the triumph of
Papirius Cursor B. C. 309, Liv. ix.
40: tabernas argentarias, quæ circa
forum Romanum tunc essent, id.
xxvi. 11. From these tabernæ the
north side of the forum was called
Novæ, the south side *Veteres*, Cic.
Acad. ii § 70. (Becker, Röm. Alt. i.
p. 295). *ac.*] i. 158 n., viii. 219 n.

26 sq. Pectora pauper secure ge-
rit. Tenet e patula pocula fago, Sed

Gemmata et lato Setinum ardebit in auro.

Jamne igitur laudas, quod de sapientibus alter

Ridebat, quoties de limine moverat unum

Protuleratque pedem, flebat contrarius auctor?

30

Sed facilis cuivis rigidi censura cachinni;

Mirandum est, unde ille oculis suffecerit humor.

Perpetuo risu pulmonem agitare solebat

non trepida tenet illa manu. Carpit faciles vilesque cibos, Sed non strictos respicit enses; Aurea miscet pocula sanguis, Sen. Herc. Œt. 653: Scelera non intrant casas, Tutusque mensa capitur angusta cibus; Venum in auro bibitur, id. Thyest. 451 sq. *Fict.*] iii. 168 n.

27. *Gem. aur.*] iii. 39, 41. *Set.*] v. 34 n. Incensura nives dominæ Setina liquantur, Mart. ix. 3. 5: Pendula Pomptinos quæ spectat Setia campos, Exigua vetulos misit ab urbe cados, id. xiii. 112: id. x. 74. 10. *ardeb.*] Rumpis et ardenti madidus crystalla Falerno, id. ix. 74. 5. The wine is *fiery*, not *sparkling* (as the Schol. quia vinum splendescit in auro: cf. *ardens purpura*, xi. 155).

28. *Jamne*] Since then men are so blind and so unhappy as thus to pray for their own ruin, do you not accordingly (*jam* = *quum hoc sit*, Hand, Turs. iii. 147) agree with Democritus in deriding their folly, and with Heraclitus in lamenting their misery? *ne*] Used where we might have looked for *nonne*, as *ἀρα* for *ἀρ' οὐ*, Hand, Turs. iv. 74 sq., Hor. S. ii. 7. 61 Heind., Cic. N. D. iii § 69.

sap.] Lucian, Vit. Auct. 13, 14, De Sacrif. 15, Tertull. De An. 3, Sidon. Apoll. ii. 171, Brunck, Anal. ii. 45

(Theodorid. 18), ib. 509 (Julian. 66), Stob. xx. 53: Heraclitus quoties prodierat, et tantum circa se male viventium, immo male pereuntium viderat, flebat. Democritum contra aiunt nunquam sine risu in publico (verses 29, 30) fuisse: ita nihil illi videbatur serium eorum, quæ serio gerebantur, Sen. De Ir. ii. 10 §§ 2, 3: Τὸν βίον Ἡράκλειτε, πολὺ πλεόν ἤπερ δτ' ἔζης, δάκρυε· νῦν ὁ βίος ἔστ' ἐλεεινότερος. Τὸν βίον ἄρτι γέλα, Δημόκριτε, τὸ πλεόν ἢ πρίν· νῦν ὁ βίος πάντων ἔστ' ἡγελοϊότερος. Εἰς ὑμέας δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ὁρῶν, τὸ μεταξὺ μεριμνῶ, πῶς ἅμα σοι κλαύσω, πῶς ἅμα σοι γέλασω, Brunck, Anal. iii. 237 (Epigr. Adesp. 408): Democritus was nicknamed Γελασῖνος, Æl. V. H. iv. 20: Quid sit ipse risus, . . . viderit Democritus, Cic. De Or. ii § 235: Philostr. Vit. Apol. viii. 7 § 46, Claud. De Mall. Theod. Cons. 90.

29. *de lim. &c.*] Sen. De Ir. supr., De Tranq. infr.

30. *auct.*] Teacher. Auctor Naturæ verique (Pythagoras), Hor. Od. i. 28. 14.

31, 32. Democritum potius imitemur, quam Heraclitum. Hic enim quoties in publicum processerat, flebat: ille ridebat, Sen. De Tranq. An. 15 § 2.

33. Nonne pulmonem movet Derisus, Prudent. Perist. x. 243.

Democritus, quanquam non essent urbibus illis

Prætexta et trabeæ fasces lectica tribunal.

35

Quid si vidisset prætorem curribus altis

Exstantem et medii sublimem pulvere Circi

In tunica Jovis et pictæ Sarrana ferentem

“Splenetical Democritus did make
His lungs with a perpetual laughter
shake,” Holyday.

34, 35. *illis*] In Abdera, the birth-
place of Democritus, *infr.* 50 n.

Esseda festinant, pilenta, petor-
rita, naves; Si foret in terris rideret
Democritus, *Hor. Ep. ii.* 1. 192.

Præt.] 99 n. *trab.*] viii. 259 n.
Cf. Trabeam consularem discolora
serta prætexant, *Symmach. Laud.*
in Valent. Sen. Aug. ii. § 2: Inde
[*from the Etruscans*] fasces, trabeæ,
curules, annuli, phaleræ, paluda-
menta, prætexta, *Flor. i.* 5 § 6.

lect.] i. 64, 65 n. *trib.*] The court
of the prætor and judges in the
basilica.

[36 sq. What food for laughter
would not Democritus have dis-
covered in our Circensian games,
where the prætor presides in tri-
umphal insignia, and needs a slave
to remind him that he is a man!]

36. *præt.*] Similisque triumpho
Præda caballorum prætor sedet, *xi.*
192, 193, viii. 194 n. *curr.*] Driving
through the city was only allowed
to triumphant generals, to the
higher magistrates, and to priests
on solemn occasions. The prohi-
bition, however, though often re-
newed (as by Claudius, *Suet.* 25)
was not well observed (*supr.* iii.
236, *Becker Gall. iii.* 8). *alt.*] Au-
gustior solito currus, *Plin. Pan.* 92
§ 5: Inde [*from the Etruscans*] quod
aureo curru, quatuor equis trium-

phatur: togæ pictæ, tunicæque pal-
matae, *Flor. i.* 5 § 6 *Duker.*

37. *Circ.*] A detailed account of
the Circensian procession is given
by *Dionys. vii.* 72 (πρὶν ἀρξασθαι τῶν
ἀγώνων, πομπὴν ἔσπελλον τοῖς θεοῖς
οἱ τὴν μεγίστην ἔχοντες ἐξουσίαν, ἀπὸ
τοῦ Καπιτωλίου τε καὶ δι’ ἀγορῆς
ἄγοντες ἐπὶ τὸν μέγαν ἱππόδρομον,
&c.): scio quam odiosa res sit Cir-
censium pompa, *Sen. i. Contr. Præf.*
fin.: Non vetus et bigarum celebra-
tio in his, qui prætura functi curru
vecti essent per Circum, *Plin. H. N.*
xxxiv. 20 (11): *Ov. Amor. iii.* 2.
43, 44.

38. The prætor (*Plin. Ep. vii.* 11
§ 4) presided in robes of triumph.
So for the Augustalia, “decreta
[*tribunis*] pecunia ex ærario, utque
per Circum triumphali veste ute-
rentur: curru vehi haud permissum.
Mox celebratio annua ad prætorem
translata,” *Tac. Ann. i.* 15, *Dio lvi.*
46: Masinissam [*Scipio*] primum
regem appellatum eximiisque orna-
tum laudibus, aurea corona, aurea
patera, sella curuli et scipione ebur-
neo (*infr.* 43) toga picta et palmata
tunica donat: addit... neque mag-
nificentius quicquam triumpho apud
Romanos, neque triumphantibus
ampliolem eo ornatu esse, *Liv. xxx.*
15: cf. *Dionys. v.* 35, *Tac. Ann. iv.*
26. *Jovis*] Triumphantes, qui
habent omnia Jovis insignia, scep-
trum, palmatam togam, qua ute-
bantur illi qui palmam merebantur,

Ex humeris aulæa togæ magnæque coronæ

Tantum orbem, quanto cervix non sufficit ulla.

40

Quippe tenet sudans hanc publicus et, sibi consul

Ne placeat, curru servus portatur eodem.

Serv. ad Virg. Ecl. x. 27: Jovis opt. max. ornatus, Liv. x. 7: Jovis opt. max. exuviæ, Suet. Aug. 94: Palmatam tunicam et togam pictam primus Romanorum privatus suam propriam habuit, quum ante imperatores etiam de Capitolio acciperent vel de Palatio, Capitol. Gord. 4: Prætextam et pictam togam nunquam nisi consul accepit: et eam quidem, quam de Jovis templo sumptam alii quoque accipiebant, aut prætores aut consules, Lamprid. Alex. Sev. 40. The tunica palmata was originally so called from having a *latus clavus* one *palm* broad; afterwards when it was adorned with palm branches and other figures the name was referred to these, Fest. p. 209 Müll. *pict.*] (*ποικίλον περιβόλαιον*, Dionys. iii. 61) a toga adorned with gold on a purple ground: more anciently it was called *purpurea* (Fest. *ibid.*), and sometimes *palmata*; it must be distinguished from the *tunica palm.*: *pictasque togas, velamina summo Ter conspecta Jovi*, Lucan, ix. 177. On the triumphal dress see further, Liv. x. 7, Appian, Punic. 66: *Hic est habitus victoriæ nostræ, hæc palmata vestis, tali curru triumphamus*, Tert. Apol. 50: Becker, Röm. Alt. ii. 3, p. 243.

Sar.] Purple, i. 27: Sarrano indormiat ostro, Virg. G. ii. 506, i.e. Tyria purpura, quæ enim nunc Tyros dicitur, olim Sarra vocabatur, a pisce quodam [?] qui illic abundat,

quem lingua sua Sar appellant, Serv. Poenus Sarra oriundus, Enn. ap. Prob. ad loc.: Sarrano murice fulgens, Sil. xv. 205: Gell. xiv. 6: *Ἡ γὰρ Τύρος Σὶρ τῇ ἐπιχωρίῳ προσ-αγορεύεται φωνῇ*, Theodoret. in Ezech. tom. xi. c. 26 init. It is still called Sur or Sor.

39. *aul.*] Velis amicti, non togis, Cic. Cat. ii § 22: infr. xiv. 263.

cor.] Triumphalis, Liv. x. 7: of gold, originally of bay, Gell. v. 6.

41. *Servi publici* waited on the magistrates as assistants to the *accensi*, assisted in sacrifices, effected purchases for the state, &c., Pauly, Real Encycl. v. p. 1103.

quippe] No head could support it, for the slave who holds it sweats under the burden. *cons.*] Mentioned rather than the prætor (supr. 36) to mark the contrast more strongly.

42. *plac.*] Non quia multum, ne tibi placeas; sed quia tantum, quantum ego, sapis, Plin. Ep. i. 21 § 1: *Fecit [Zeuxis]... et athletam, adeoque in illo sibi placuit, ut versum subscriberet celebrem ex eo, invisurum aliquem facilius quam imitaturum*, Plin. H. N. xxxv. 63 (36). *curru* &c.] Hominem se esse etiam triumphans in illo sublimissimo curru admonetur. Suggestitur enim ei a tergo: Respice post te; hominem memento te. Et utique hoc magis gaudet tanta se gloria coruscare, ut illi admonitio conditionis suæ sit necessaria, Tert. Apol. 33:

Da nunc et volucrem sceptro quæ surgit eburno,
 Illinc cornicines, hinc præcedentia longi
 Agminis officia et niveos ad frena Quirites, 45
 Defossa in loculis quos sportula fecit amicos.
 Tum quoque materiam risus invenit ad omnes
 Occursus hominum, cujus prudentia monstrat
 Summos posse viros et magna exempla daturos

οἶον οἱ τοῖς θριαμβεύουσιν ἐφεστῶτες
 ὀπισθεν, καὶ ὑπομιμνήσκοντες ὅτι ἀν-
 θρωποὶ εἰσιν, Arrian. Epict. iii. 24
 § 85: Quum corona ex auro Etrusca,
 annulus tamen in digito ferreus erat
 æque triumphantis et servi fortasse
 coronam sustinentis, Plin. xxxiii.
 4 (1) § 11. This humiliation was
 intended to avert the φθόνος θεῶν,
 supr. vii. 112 n.

43. Σκῆπτρον ἀετὸν ἔχον ἐπὶ τῆς
 κεφαλῆς, Dionys. Hal. iii. 61 (who
 derives it from the Etruscans): id.
 v. 47: Quæque modo arantium
 boum juga rexerant, triumphalis
 currus habenas retinuerunt: nec
 fuit iis rubori eburno scipione de-
 posito agrestem stivam aratri repe-
 tere, Val. Max. iv. 4 § 5: ὁ στρα-
 τηγὸς . . . ἐφ' ἄρματος καταγεγραμ-
 μένου ποικίλως, ἔστεπται μὲν ἀπὸ
 χρυσοῦ καὶ λίθων πολυτίμων, ἔσ-
 ταλται δ' εἰς τὸν πάτριον τρόπον
 πορφύραν, ἀστέρων χρυσῶν ἐνυφαπ-
 μένων· καὶ σκῆπτρον ἐξ ἐλέφαντος
 φέρει, καὶ δάφνην, Appian, Pun. 66.
 In later times it was borne by
 consuls: Te consulem hodie designo:
 scripturus ad senatum ut tibi de-
 putet scipionem, Valerian. ap Vopisc.
 Aurelian. 13: Claud. Cons. Prob.
 205, Laud. Stil. ii. 362, Serv. ad
 Æn. xi. 238, Prudent. c. Symm. i.
 349, Perist. x. 146 sq., Ammian.
 xxix. 2 § 15. (Medals in Eckhel. vi.

114 are referred to, Becker, Röm.
 Alt. ii. 3, note 1015).

44. *corn.*] Σαλπικταὶ are men-
 tioned in triumphal processions by
 Plut. Paul. Æm. 33, Appian, Pun. 66.

45. *off.*] iii. 129: the long array
 of clients marching before his car *to*
do him honour. *niv.*] In candidis
 togis officium facientibus, Schol.:
 togati Ante pedes, vii. 142: iii. 127 n.
 καθαραῖς ἐσθῆσι κεκοσμημένοι, Plut.
 Paul. Æm. 32: Hic lauro redimita
 comas, et candida cultu Roma salu-
 tavit voce manuque ducem, Mart.
 viii. 65. 5: Vivat et urbanis albus in
 officiis, id. i. 56. 14 (Lips. Elect. i.
 13). *ad fren.*] At the head of the
 procession. *Quir.*] iii. 60 n.

46. *Def.*] The *sportula* (25 ases, i.
 95 n., 120 n.) which is eagerly sought
 and *buried* in the money-box; the
 clients have already secured their re-
 ward. (Holyday otherwise: "which
 was safe enough in their patrons'
 chests, till they were brought home
 by their clients.) *loc.*] i. 89 n.

47. *Tum*] Even in the lifetime
 of Democritus (B.C. 460—357).

48, 49. *cuj. &c.*] Democritus was
 highly esteemed by Aristotle, among
 whose works Diogenes Laertius enu-
 merates two books of Προβλήματα
 ἐκ τῶν Δημοκρίτου, (v § 26.) From
 him Epicurus borrowed his doctrine
 of atoms, Cic. N. D. i § 120.

Vervecum in patria crassoque sub aere nasci. 50
 Ridebat curas, necnon et gaudia vulgi,
 Interdum et lacrimas, quum fortunæ ipse minaci
 Mandaret laqueum mediumque ostenderet unguem.

50. *Verv.*] προβατίου βίον λέγεις
 εἰ μὴ φανεῖται διατριβή τις τῷ βίῳ,
 Aristoph. Plut. 922, Schol. ad loc.:
 τὸν ἀμαθῇ πλούσιον πρόβατον εἶπε
 χρυσόμαλλον, Diog. Laert. vi § 47:
 προβάτων ἦθος . . . εὖθες καὶ ἀνόητον,
 Aristot. Hist. An. ix. 3 § 2: Μωρότερος
 προβάτου, Proverb ap. Paroem. Gott.
 ii. p. 189 n.: Chrysippus ait quen-
 dam indignatum, quod illum aliquis
 vervecem marinum dixerat, Sen. De
 Const. Sap. 17 § 1: Itane, vervex?
 intro eas, Plaut. Merc. iii. 3. 6: Pe-
 tron. 57, Æl. V. H. xii. 56. Cf. Apud
 socordissimos Scythas Anacharsis
 sapiens natus est, apud Athenienses
 catos Meletides fatuus, Apul. De
 Mag. 24 Hild.

crass.] Bœotum in crasso jurares
 aere natum, Hor. Ep. ii. 1. 244:
 Athenis tenue cœlum, ex quo acu-
 tiores etiam putantur Attici [Eur.
 Med. 829], crassum Thebis; itaque
 pingues Thebani, Cic. De Fat. § 7:
 Ingenia hominum, sicut ubique,
 apud illos locorum quoque situs
 format, Curt. viii. 9 (31) § 20.

Abdera, the birthplace of Demo-
 critus, was proverbial for the dul-
 ness of its inhabitants. Quæ qui-
 dem omnia sunt patria Democriti,
 quam Democrito digniora, Cic. N. D.
 i § 120: Hic Abdera, non tacente
 me. Dices, tamen tu non quiescis?
 Ignosce, vix possum. Verumtamen
 quid tam ridiculum? id. ad Att. iv.
 16. c. 4: Ἀβδηρικόν, ib. vii. 7. c. 4:
 Abderitanæ pectora plebis habes,
 Mart. x. 25. 4: ὥσπερ ἐν Ἀβδηρείταις

ἡ Μαρωνείταις, Boisson. Anecd. ii.
 206: Περὶ γὰρ τῶν κατὰ τὸν Δημόκρι-
 τον συμπαθειῶν τε καὶ ἀντιπαθειῶν τί
 καὶ λέγειν ἔχομεν, ἡ τοῦθ' ὅτι κατὰ
 τὸν κοινὸν λόγον ἀβδηρολόγος ἐστὶν ὁ
 ἀπὸ τῶν Ἀβδήρων ἄνθρωπος, Tatian,
 ad Græc. 17 (28): Timæi Lex. Plat.
 s. v. αἰζωνεύεσθαι. Arnob. v. 12: πάλιν
 δ' Ἀβδήροις ἀσύνετοι πολλοί, τοιοῦ-
 τοι δ' Ἀθήνησιν ὀλίγοι, Galen. De
 Animi Mor. ad fin. ap. Hermann (K.
 F.) *Versuch einer urkundlichen Ge-
 schichte von Abdera* in his *Gesammelte
 Abhandlungen*. Göttingen, 1849, p.
 105 sq. In the Excerpta from Phlia-
 grius's φιλογέως (Boisson. Par. 1848)
 are tales of Abderites which remind
 one of the σχολαστικοὶ of Hierocles,
 e. g. No. 112 (An Abderite would
 have hung himself. The cord giving
 way, he fell and broke his head. He
 first went to the surgeon, and had
 his wound plastered, and then again
 hung himself. Herm. p. 370).

51. *necnon et*] iii. 204 n.

53. *Mand.*] Bid her go hang:
 Jamque ad extremam insaniam ve-
 cors suspendium sese et totis illis et
 ipsis legibus mandare proclamans,
 Apul. Met. ix. 36: Restim tu tibi
 cape crassam, et suspende te, Plaut.
 Pers. v. 2. 38: ἔρανον αἰτήσαντί μοι
 ὑρέξας τὸν βρόχον, Lucian, Tim. 45.

med.] Infami digito [Pers. ii. 33]
 ei turpiter insultabat, Schol.: Osten-
 dit digitum sed impudicum, Mart.
 vi. 70. 5: Rideto multum qui te,
 Sextille, cinœdum Dixerit, et digi-
 tum porrigito medium, id. ii. 28. 1:

Ergo supervacua aut vel perniciosa petuntur :

Propter quæ fas est genua incerate deorum.

55

Quosdam præcipitat subjecta potentia magnæ

Invidiæ, mergit longa atque insignis honorum.

Pagina : descendunt statuæ restemque sequuntur,

Derides quoque, fur, et impudicum
Ostendis digitum mihi minanti, Anthol. Meyer, 1671 : Diog. Laert. vi. §§ 34, 35, Dio Chrys. Orat. 33 (vol. ii. p. 18 Reiske), Arrian. Epict. iii. 2 § 11 : *καταπύγων* [or *καταπυγής*, Hesych. s. v.]. *ὁ μέσος δάκτυλος*, Phot. p. 141. 2 Pors., Pollux, ii. 184.

54, 55. The old reading (*petuntur*, . . . *incerare*) corrected by Madvig (Opusc. Alt. p. 201, who asks : "Dicere, fas esse genua deorum incerare propter ea, quæ supervacua et perniciosa sint, quæ est amentia?") is still defended by Paldamus (who takes *est* as = *habetur*) and Marquardt (who explains *propter quæ* "on account of which," i. e. to escape which). The transition is certainly very abrupt if we adopt the correction. "What we pray for then is, if not injurious, at least useless. See to it that your prayers at any rate be not impious."

55. *inc.*] Votum in alicujus statuæ femore assignasti, Apul. De Mag. 54 : Gustaverat inter Vagitus de farre molæ : saxa inlita ceris Viderat, unguentoque lares humescere nigros, Prudent. in Symm. i. 202.

56. *subj. &c.*] Quid quod iste calculi candore illo laudatus dies originem mali habuit? Quam multos accepta affligere imperia! Quam multos bona perdidere, et ultimis *mersere* suppliciis! Plin. H. N. vii. 41 : Summa petit livor, Ov. Rem. Am. 369 : Lucret. v. 1124 sq.

57. *merg.*] Nunc rerum copia mersat, Lucret. v. 1006 : *Me fata . . . his mersere malis*, Virg. Æn. vi. 511, 512 : infr. xiii. 8.

58. *Pag.*] Ænea pagina, quæ ante imaginem eorum stans omnes eorum gradus honorum inscriptos continet, quam nunc dicunt tabulam patronatus, Schol. Pallad. (vi. 11 § 3) directs that a pavement be laid with *tessellæ, tabellæ marmoreæ, or paginæ*.

desc.] viii. 18 : Illæ autem [*statuæ*] aureæ et innumerabiles strage et ruina gaudio publico litaverunt. Juvabat illidere solo superbissimos vultus, instare ferro, sævire *securibus*, ut si singulos ictus sanguis dolorque sequeretur. Nemo tam temperans gaudii seræque lætitiæ, quin instar ultionis videretur cernere laceros artus, truncata membra; postremo truces horrendasque imagines abjectas, *excoctasque flammis; ut ex illo terrore et minis in usum hominum ac voluptates ignibus mutarentur*, Plin. Pan. 52 §§ 4, 5 : Quæcunque claro marmore effigies stetit Aut ære fulgens, ora Poppææ gerens, Afflicta vulgi manibus et sævo jacet Eversa ferro; membra per partes trahunt *Deducta laqueis*; obruunt turpi diu Calcata cœno, Sen. Oct. 797 : "Hostis statuas undique, parricidæ statuas undique, gladiatoris statuas undique: gladiatoris et parricidæ statuæ detrahantur," were the frantic cries of the senate after the death of Commodus, Lamprid.

Ipsas deinde rotas bigarum impacta securis
 Cædit, et immeritis franguntur crura caballis. 60
 Jam strident ignes, jam follibus atque caminis
 Ardet adoratum populo caput et crepat ingens
 Sejanus, deinde ex facie toto orbe secunda
 Fiunt urceoli pelves sartago matellæ.
 Pone domi laurus, duc in Capitolia magnum 65

Comm. 18: for other examples see Tac. Ann. iii. 14, and Hist. passim, Lucian. Catapl. 11, Suet. Ner. 24, Spartian. Sever. 14, Lips. Excurs. ad Tac. Ann. vi. 2. *seq.*] i. 164.

59. *big.*] vii. 126 n. Triumphal statues, i. 129.

60. *imm.*] Hor. S. ii. 3. 7, Od. i. 17. 28, Prop. ii. 4. 3. On the folly of wreaking spite on senseless things see Sen. De Ir. ii. 26. *frang. crur.*] The punishment of slaves, Sen. ib. iii. 32 § 1. *cab.*] iii. 118.

62. *ador.*] Tiberius granted "quædam munera Syriacis legionibus, quod solæ nullam Sejani imaginem inter signa coluissent," Suet. 48: Sejanum res novas molientem, quamvis jam et natalem ejus publice celebrari, et imagines aureas coli passim videret, ib. 65: facili Tiberio atque ita prono, ut "socium laborum" non modo in sermonibus, sed apud Patres et populum celebraret, colique per theatra et fora effigies ejus interque principia legionum sineret, Tac. Ann. iv. 2: Dio, lvi. 2, ib. 4: ὁ δὲ Σεῖανός τοσοῦτος ἦν τῇ τε ὑπεροχῇ τοῦ φρονήματος, καὶ τῷ μεγέθει τῆς ἐξουσίας, ὥστε συνελόντι εἰπεῖν, αὐτὸν μὲν αὐτοκράτορα, τὸν δὲ Τιβέριον νησίαρχόν τινα εἶναι δοκεῖν, ib. 5: he even sacrificed to himself, ib. 7 init.: ὃν τε προσεκύουν καὶ ὡς θεῷ ἔθυσον, τοῦ-

τον θανατώσοντες ἤγον, ib. 11. *crep.*] The statue cracks in the fire.

63. *Sej.*] Sejanus was put to death, Oct. 18, A.D. 31, having been in favour sixteen years, Clint. Fast. Rom., Tac. Ann. vi. 8 (where is an account of his rise and greatness), ib. 25, Sen. De Tranq. An. 11 § 9.

sec.] Plerique principes, quos *secundos* creaverant, quasi æmulos mox timebant, Symm. Laud. in Valent. Sen. Aug. i § 5: On the *præfectura prætorii* as an office "almost rivalling the imperial power and authority" (Herodian. v. 1), see Becker, Röm. Alterth. ii. 3. n. 1278: Moxque victorem [*Titum*] præfectura prætorio extulerat. Unde etiam honos is, ingens a principio, tumidior atque *alter ab Augusto* imperio fuit, Aurel. Vict. de Cæs. ix § 11. With the expression *facies secunda*, cf. "Proxima cervix ponderis immensi" (Statius, of the *præf. urb.* S. i. 4. 6).

64. Cf. Plin. Pan. (supr. 58 n.). *urc.*] iii. 203 n. *pelv.*] iii. 277 n. *sart.*] A kettle: rosin is boiled in a *sartago* in Plin. xvi. 22 (11): Quos [*deos*] trulla, *pelvis*, cantharus, *sartagine*s, Fracta et liquata contulerunt *vascula*, Prud. Peristeph. x. 299, 300.

65. Ἐψηφίσαντο ὡς καὶ δεσποτείας τινὸς ἀπηλλαγμένοι μήτε πένθος τινὸς

Cretatumque bovem, Sejanus ducitur unco
Spectandus : gaudent omnes. “ Quæ labra, quis illi
Vultus erat ! Nunquam, si quid mihi credis, amavi
Hunc hominem. Sed quo cecidit sub crimine ? Quisnam
Delator ? Quibus indicibus, quo teste probavit ? ” 70

ἐπ’ αὐτῷ ποιήσασθαι, καὶ Ἐλευθερίας
ἄγαλμα εἰς τὴν ἀγορὰν ἀνατεθῆναι·
ἐορτὴν τε διὰ τε τῶν ἀρχόντων καὶ διὰ
τῶν ἱερέων ἀπάντων (δὲ μὴ πώποτε ἐγε-
γόνει) ἀχθῆναι καὶ τὴν ἡμέραν, ἐν ᾗ
ἐτελεύτησε, καὶ ἱππῶν ἀγῶσι καὶ θηρίων
σφαγαῖς ἐτησίοις . . . ἀγάλλεσθαι, Dio,
lviii. 12. *lauro.*] Ornentur postes
et grandi janua lauro, vi. 79 : ib. 51,
227, ix. 85, xii. 91 n. *duc &c.*] Nun-
c pro Cæsaribus superis decer-
nere grates, Albave opimorum colla
ferire boum, Ov. ex Pont. iv. 9. 49,
50 : Cretatumque bovem duci ad
Capitolia magna, Lucret. (Lucil. ?)
ap. Schol.

66. *Cret.*] If an ox perfectly white
could not be found, any dark spots
in the victim selected were rubbed
with chalk. *unco*] The hook by
which the bodies of the condemned
were drawn to the *scalæ Gemoniæ*,
or the Tiber : “ Rogamus, parricidæ
cadaver unco trahatur . . . Perroga,
perroga, omnes censemus unco tra-
hendum. Qui omnes occidit, unco
trahatur. Qui omnem ætatem occi-
dit, unco trahatur, &c.” was the cry
of the senate after the death of Com-
modus, Lamprid. Commod. 19 : Puto,
æque qui in odoribus jacet mortuus
est, quam qui rapitur unco, Sen. Ep.
82 § 2 : Unco et ignibus, Plin. Pan.
33 § 3 : Carnificisque manu, populo
plaudente, traheris ; Infixusque tuis
ossibus uncus erit, Ov. Ib. 167, 168 :
Nemo punitorum non et in Gemo-
nias abjectus uncoque tractus, Suet.

Tib. 61 : ib. 54 : Uncum et Gemo-
nias cadaveri minitarentur, ib. 75 :
Apud Gemonias minutissimis icti-
bus excarnificatus atque confectus
est, et inde unco tractus in Tiberim,
id. Vit. 17 : Lectum ejus populus
diripuit, corpus unco traxit, Jul.
Obs. 116 : Et bene quum fixum men-
to discusseris uncum, Nil erit hoc :
rostro te premet ansa suo, Prop. iv.
1. 141 : Arnob. ii. 5, Prudent. Perist.
v. 174, Dio, lx. 35.

[67. “ How pale his lips, how
downcast his look ! ” exclaims one of
the crowd.]

68. Those who had most courted
Sejanus, were the first to desert him :
Οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ ἡ βουλὴ ἡσύχαζεν, ἀλλ’
οἱ τε τὸν Σηϊανὸν τεθεραπευκότες, δει-
νῶς δέει τῆς τιμωρίας ἐταράσσοντο,
καὶ οἱ κατηγορηκότες, ἢ καὶ κατα-
μεμαρτυρηκότες τινῶν, Dio, lviii. 12 :
some accused others to screen them-
selves, but none escaped, c. 14 : infr.
81 n. *si quid mihi credis,*] Found
also in prose. Fronto, Ep. 6 ad L.
Ver. Aug. § 10, Plin. Ep. x. 11 § 2.

69. *sub*] Caderet sub judice mo-
rum, iv. 12.

70. *Del.*] iv. 48 n. *ind.*] One who
betrays his accomplices, a “ king’s
evidence ; ” their evidence was only
received in great crimes, e. g. con-
spiracy, treason, arson ; never in
cases of *repetundæ*, *ambitus*, &c. : ge-
nerally they were of the lower class,
especially slaves ; no senator could
be an *index*. *Indices* often received

“ Nil horum, verbosa et grandis epistola venit
 A Capreis.” “ Bene habet, nil plus interrogo.” Sed quid
 Turba Remi? Sequitur fortunam, ut semper, et odit
 Damnatos. Idem populus, si Nortia Tusco
 Favisset, si oppressa foret segura senectus
 Principis, hac ipsa Sejanum diceret hora
 Augustum. Jam pridem, ex quo suffragia nulli

75

large rewards, and if slaves, the freedom of the city. (Rein. in Pauly Real-Encycl. s.v., Pseudo-Ascon. in Cic. Divin. in Cæc. ii. p. 114 Orell.). Index idem et testis, Tac. Ann. iv. 28. *test.*] A slave could not be a *testis* (Rein. l. l. vol. vi. p. 1728).

71. The reply of a bystander. *verb.*] *Κὰν τοῦτο ἡ ἐπιστολὴ ἀνεγνώσθη· ἦν δὲ μακρά, καὶ οὐδὲν ἀθρόον κατὰ τοῦ Σηϊανοῦ εἶχεν, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πρῶτα ἄλλο τι, εἶτα μέμψιν κατ' αὐτοῦ βραχεῖαν· καὶ μετ' αὐτὴν ἕτερόν τι, καὶ κατ' ἐκείνου ἄλλο· καὶ ἐπὶ τελευτῆς δύο βουλευτὰς τῶν ὑφειωμένων οἱ κολασθῆναι, καὶ αὐτὸν ἐν φρουρᾷ γενέσθαι δεῖν ἔλεγεν, Dio, lviii. 10.* When the letter, which it was supposed would have bestowed on Sejanus the *trib. pot.* was being read, those who sat near him hung down their heads abashed; some changed their seats to avoid him; prætors and tribunes guarded him. He was apprehended by Regulus the consul, and Laco the *Præf. Vig.* When the reading was over, all the Senate, and not least his own friends, loaded him with abuse, *ib.* cf. Suet. c. 65.

72. *Capr.*] 93 n. *Bene habet,*] *Bene habet*: sic tene, Sen. v. Contr. 34 (*Fulv. Sparsus*): Liv. vi. 35, viii. 6, Stat. Theb. xii. 338, Prop. iv. 11. 97 (67), Val. Max. v. 10 § 2. *nil plus* &c.] Rex sum. Nil ultra

quæro plebeius, Hor. S. ii. 3. 188: cf. Juv. vi. 223.

73. *Rem.*] Remuli alumni, Sulpic. Sat. 19: Remi nepotes, Catull. 58. 5: R. regna, Prop. ii. 1. 23: id. iv. 1. 9, Pers. i. 73, Mart. xii. 3. 6, Stat. S. ii. 7. 60: *ἄστυ 'Ρέμοιο*, Diodor. Sard. jun. Ep. 6 (Brunck, Anal. ii. 186): Prud. c. Symm. ii. 946.

74. *Tusc.*] Sejanus was “genitus Vulsiniis, patre Seio Strabone, equite Romano,” Tac. Ann. iv. 1. *Nort.*] Per ipsam quoque Italiam municipali consecratione censentur. Asculanorum Ancharia, Volsinien-sium Nortia, Tertull. Apol. 24: Volsiniis . . . in templo Nortiae, Etruscae deæ, Liv. vii. 3: Quam alii Sortem asserunt, Nemesinque nonnulli Ty-chenque quamplures aut Nortiam, Martian. Cap. i § 21, so the Schol. Cf. Plin. H. N. viii. 74 (48) § 197, Dio, lviii. 7. Schwenck (Rhein. Mus. 1842. p. 446) derives the name from *ne-verto*!

75. If the aged emperor had been taken off his guard.

77 sq. On the accession of Tiberius A. D. 14, “primum e Campo comitia ad patres translata sunt. Nam ad eam diem, etsi potissima arbitrio principis, quædam tamen studiis tribuum fiebant. Neque populus amissum jus questus est, nisi inani rumore,” Tac. Ann. i. 15, Lips.

Vendimus, effudit curas; nam qui dabat olim
Imperium fasces legiones omnia, nunc se
Continet, atque duas tantum res anxius optat,
Panem et Circenses. “Perituros audio multos.” 80

in Excurs. The degenerate courtiers of the empire boasted of this loss of freedom: Et olim licet otiosæ sint tribus, pacatæque centuriæ, et nulla suffragiorum certamina, sed Pompiliani redierit securitas temporis, Ammian. xiv. 6 § 6: Consul ego, imperator Auguste, munere tuo, non passus septa, neque campum, non suffragia, non puncta, non loculos: qui non prensaverim manus, nec consalutantium confusus occursum, aut sua amicis nomina non reddiderim aut aliena imposuerim: qui nihil cum sequestre deposui, cum diribitore nil pepigi, &c., Auson. Grat. Act. p. 703 sq., ed. Toll. 1671: Mamert. Grat. Act. Jul. Aug. 16 sq.

78. *Vend.*] On the bribery which prevailed at the elections, see Cic. p. Planc., Lucan, i. 178 sq., Petron. 119. v. 39 sq. with the notes.

eff.] Has thrown off all care. Omnemque curam sui effundet, Sen. De Ir. ii. 35. Ille diu miles populus, qui præfuit orbi Qui trabeas et sceptrâ dabat, . . . Nunc inhonorus, egens . . . Obsessi discrimen habet; per singula letum Impendet momenta mihi [*Rome is speaking*], dubitandaque pauci Præscribunt alimenta dies, Claud. Bell. Gild. 96 sq.

79. *Imp. fasc.*] Dictatorships, consulships, prætorships. *leg.*] Perhaps the command of armies, or the military tribunes, two-thirds of which were assigned in the comitia, Liv. vii. 5, ix. 30. *omnia,*] In apposition, Sall. Cat. 30 § 4 Kritz.

80, 81. Ex summa civilis scientiæ ratione sumpta videntur, ne histrionum quidem ceterorumque scenæ aut Circi aut arenæ artificum indigentem principem fuisse, ut qui sciret populum Romanum duabus præcipue rebus, annona et spectaculis, teneri, imperium non minus ludicris quam seriis probari: majore damno seria, graviore invidia ludicra negligi: minus acribus stimulis congiaria, quam spectacula expeti: congiariis frumentariam modo plebem singillatim placari ac nominatim, spectaculis universum, &c., Fronto, Princip. Histor. fr. 5 § 13, pp. 249, 250 Nieb.: Prud. c. Symm. ii. 948 sq., Tac. Ann. xv. 36.

81. *Pan.*] vii. 174 n. *Circ.*] Totam hodie Romam Circus capit, xi. 195 n.: iii. 223, vi. 87, viii. 59 n., 118, ix. 144, xi. 53, xiv. 262, Suet. Aug. 43 (ap. iii. 305 n.), Mart. vii. 7. 8 sq., viii. 11. 5 sq., Ammian. xxviii. 4 §§ 28—31.

Per. &c.] His children, and Livia the widow of Drusus, were executed. Dio, lviii. 11: Τότε δὲ θόρυβος πολὺς ἐν τῇ πόλει συνηνέχθη· ὃ τε γὰρ δῆμος, εἴ ποὺ τινα τῶν μέγα παρὰ Σηϊανῶ δυνηθέντων, καὶ δι' αὐτὸν ὑβρισάντων τι, εἶδεν, ἐφόνευε. Καὶ οἱ στρατιῶται, ἀγανακτοῦντες ὅτι αὐτοὶ τε εἰς τὴν τοῦ Σηϊανοῦ εὐνοίαν ὑπωπτεύθησαν, καὶ οἱ νυκτοφύλακες σφῶν εἰς τὴν τοῦ αὐτοκράτορος πίστιν προετιμήθησαν, ἐμπρήσεις τε καὶ ἀρπαγὰς ἐποιοῦντο, c. 12: his relations, friends, and flatterers, were all condemned,

“ Nil dubium, magna est fornacula, pallidulus mi
Brutidius meus ad Martis fuit obvius aram.

Quam timeo, victus ne poenas exigit Ajax
Ut male defensus! Curramus præcipites et,
Dum jacet in ripa, calcemus Cæsaris hostem.

85

the mere fact of having been a friend of Sejanus standing in lieu of any proof of guilt, c. 14: many of the accused laid violent hands on themselves before condemnation, in order to secure their estates from confiscation: the rest, men and women, knights and senators, were cast into prison, and either there dispatched, or thrown from the Tarpeian: the bodies were then exposed in the forum, and lastly flung into the river, c. 15. Plut. De Amic. Mult. 7. p. 96, Tac. Ann. v. 6 sq.

82. *forn.*] There is a large furnace heated, ver. 62 sq.: the flames will spread to all who are near to Sejanus.

pall. &c.] “ Brutidius Niger eloquentia et declamando inclaruit imperante Tiberio (Brutidium artibus honestis copiosum, et, si rectum iter pergeret, ad clarissima quæque iturum, Tac. Ann. iii. 66: quotations from him may be seen in Sen. Suas. 7): judicium autem armorum inter Ajacem et Ulyssem sæpe materiam declamantibus præbuit: exstant Antisthenis declamationes Græcæ; apud Latinos Porcium latronem hanc causam declamasse constat (id. ii. Cont. 10), a quo Ovidius, qui ipse eam, ut ita dicam, versibus declamavit in libro xiii. Metam., multa sumpsit (Sen. l. l.). Nec aliunde petita est ridicula judicii descriptio vii. 115 (Consedere duces: surgis tu pallidus Ajax). Eandem patet Brutidium Nigrum declamasse, certe pro Ajace

dixisse. Is igitur, qui a Juvenale loquens inducitur, quum Brutidium sibi pallidum et anxium (non quum ad mortem duceretur, sed quum ruinam ad se perventuram prævideret) occurrisset dixisset, ridicule admodum de homine inimico, quem antea cum irrisione Brutidium suum appellaverat, quasi miserans, quam timeo, inquit, ne Ajax poenas exigit; mortem Brutidio impendere significat, poenam frigidæ declamatiunculæ immissam ab Ajace inepte defenso,” Madvig.

83. *ad*] Hand, Tura. i. p. 90.

Mart. ar.] Alteram [*porticum*] a porta Fontinali ad Martis aram, qua in Campum iter esset, perduxerunt, Liv. xxxv. 10: Comitibus perfectis, ut traditum antiquitus est, censores in Campo ad aram Martis sellis curulibus consederunt, Liv. xl. 45; therefore it was not far from the polling place (*ovile*, Becker, Röm. Alt. i. p. 629).

86. *rip.*] Κατά τε τῶν ἀναβασμῶν ἐρρίφη, καὶ αὐτὸν ὁ ὁμιλὸς τρισὶν ὄλαις ἡμέραις ἐλυμήνατο, καὶ μετὰ τοῦτο εἰς τὸν πόταμον ἐνέβαλε, Dio, lviii. 11: Honoribus summis functus es? Numquid aut tam magnis, aut tam insperatis, aut tam universis, quam Sejanus? Quo die illum senatus deduxerat, populus in frusta divisit: in quem quidquid congeri poterat dii hominesque contulerant, ex eo nihil superfuit, quod carnifex traheret, Sen. De Tranq. An. 11 § 9.

Sed videant servi, ne quis peget, et pavidum in jus
Cervice obstricta dominum trahat." Hi sermones
Tunc de Sejano, secreta hæc murmura vulgi.

Visne salutari sicut Sejanus, habere 90

Tantundem, atque illi summas donare curules

Illum exercitibus præponere, tutor haberi

Principis augusta Caprearum in rupe sedentis

Cum grege Chaldæo? Vis certe pila cohortes

Egregios equites et castra domestica? Quidni 95

[87. But let our slaves see us insulting the traitor's body, lest they accuse us as not having given this proof of loyalty.] The rule of Roman law [Cod. x. 11. 6 sq.] was that no slave should give evidence against his master; but Tiberius evaded this rule, by ordering that the slaves should be purchased by the *actor publicus*, Tac. Ann. ii. 30, Dio, lvii. 19, Plin. Pan. 42 § 3 sq.

in jus] Obtorto collo ad prætorum trahor, Plaut. Pæn. iii. 5. 45.

90. *sal.*] iii. 130.

91. *ill.—ill.*] ii. 93 sq., Plin. Ep. vi. 20 § 15 Schæf., Quintil. ii. 8 § 11 Spald., Bonnell. Lex. Quint. p. 398: Ille (the one) gradu propior sanguinis; ille comes, Ov. Her. 3. 28: id. Trist. i. 10. 50.

sum.] The *sella curulis* was reserved for dictators, censors, consuls, and curule ædiles.

92. *tut.*] Supr. 62 n.

93. *Capr.*] A Surrento octo milibus passuum distantes, Tiberii principis arce nobiles Capreæ, Plin. H. N. iii. 12: Augustus obtained it by exchange from the Neapolitans (Strab. vi. p. 248, Suet. Aug. 92): it was adorned by Tiberius with 12 villæ (Tac. Ann. iv. 67, esp. the Villa

Jovis, Suet. Tib. 74). It is still called *Capri*. Here Tiberius took up his abode, A.D. 27 (Tac. l. l.): Capreas se contulit: præcipue delectatus insula, quod uno parvoque litore adiretur, septa undique præruptis immensæ altitudinis rupibus, et profundo maris, Suet. Tib. c. 40: here he sacrificed all the duties of government to the grossest sensuality, c. 41—45: here "speculabundus ex altissima rupe" he watched the signals which announced to him the success of his *verbosa epistola*, c. 65.

94. *Chald.*] xiv. 248 sq. n. Tiberius had studied astrology under Thrasyllus (vi. 576) in Rhodes (Tac. Ann. vi. 20 sq.): Circa deos ac religiones negligentior, quippe addictus mathematicæ, plenusque persuasione, cuncta fato agi, Suet. c. 69. Nevertheless, he was so jealous of the influence of the *mathematici* upon others that he expelled them from the city, Suet. c. 36.

pila] You wish at least to be attended by a guard?

95. *Egr.*] The *equites egregii, insignes, illustres, primores equitum* were esteemed a distinct order from the common equites, and had special

Hæc cupias? Et qui nolunt occidere quemquam,
 Posse volunt. Sed quæ præclara et prospera tanti,
 Ut rebus lætis par sit mensura malorum?
 Hujus, qui trahitur, prætextam sumere mavis,
 An Fidenarum Gabiorumve esse potestas
 Et de mensura jus dicere, vasa minora
 Frangere pannosus vacuis ædilis Ulubris?

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privileges. Even these Sejanus had at his disposal. *cast. dom.*] A body-guard quartered in the house.

97, 98. "Hoc dicit: tantum habent pretium, ut propter ea parem quis esse velit mensuram malorum? sive: ut parem aliquis simul malorum summam suscipere velit? Cf. Non est victoria tanti, ut videar vicisse mihi, Claud. in Ruf. ii. 249: Cic. ad Att. xi. 16: neque enim Cicero putat optimates negare se salutem petisse, sed ne sibi petendam fuisse negent, veretur," Madvig, Opusc. ii. 189, who has precisely distinguished the different meanings of *tanti est*. Cf. Nulla enim studia tanti sunt, ut amicitiae officium deseratur, Plin. Ep. viii. 9 § 2: Juv. iii. 54. On the thought cf. Neminem eo fortuna provexit, ut non tantum illi minaretur, quantum permiserat, Sen. Ep. 4 § 5.

99. *Huj. &c.*] Supr. 66. *præt.*] Supr. 35.

100. *Fid. Gab.*] vi. 56, 57, Virg. *Æn.* vi. 773: Scis Lebedus quid sit, Gabiis desertior atque Fidenis, Hor. Ep. i. 11. 7. *Fid.*] Now *Castel Giubileo*, 40 stadia north-east of Rome (Dionys. ii. 53), near the confluence of the Tiber and Anio (id. iii. 55), an Etruscan town closely leagued with Veii, when it was conquered by Romulus (Liv. i. 14 sq.). After an unsuc-

cessful revolt, B.C. 437, the town was taken and destroyed (Liv. iv. 17 sq., 25). Hence Strabo speaks of it as a village (*κώμη*), whereas it had been a town (*πολίχνιον*), v. p. 230. *Gabiorum* exiguitatem tecte significat Lucan. vii. 392: testantur Prop. iv. 1. 34 (Et qui nunc nulli, maxima turba, Gabi), Cic. p. Planc. § 23 (Nisi forte te Lavicana aut Bovillana aut Gabina vicinitas adjuvabat. Quibus e municipiis vix jam qui carnem Latinis petant inveniuntur), Dionys. iv. 53 (*νῦν μὲν οὐκέτι συνοικουμένη πᾶσα, πλὴν ὅσα μέρη πανδοκεύεται κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν*), Obbar ad loc., supr. iii. 193, vii. 4. It lay half-way between Rome and Prænesta (Strab. v. 237), was originally a colony of Alba Longa, was treacherously occupied by Tarquinius Superbus (Liv. i. 53), and in later times supplied Rome with building materials.

101, 102. Sese aliquem credens, Italo quod honore supinus Fregerit heminas Arreti ædilis iniquas, Pers. i. 129, 130: the same was the duty of the Roman ædiles, Si quis mensuras conduxerit, easque magistratus frangi jusserit, siquidem iniquæ fuerint, Sabinus distinguit, utrum scit conductor, an non; si scit, esse ex locato actionem, si minus, non; quodsi æquæ sunt, ita demum eum

Ergo quid optandum foret, ignorasse fateris
 Sejanum; nam qui nimios optabat honores
 Et nimias poscebat opes, numerosa parabat
 Excelsæ turris tabulata, unde altior esset
 Casus et impulsæ præceps immane ruinæ.

Quid Crassos, quid Pompeios evertit, et illum

105

teneri, si culpa ejus id fecit ædilis, Dig. xix. 2. 13 § 8. The ædiles had authority over the markets generally, Apul. Met. i. 25: Plaut. Rud. ii. 3. 43. *min.*] False measures.

102. *pann.*] iii. 179. The position in society of country magistrates appears from Cic. p. Red. ad Quir. § 17 (where Piso is derisively called consul of Capua), Hor. S. i. 5. 34 sq. Orell., cf. *Municipalis* eques, supr. viii. 238: Dig. l. 2. 12.

vac.] iii. 2 n. *ædil.*] The ædiles municipiorum et coloniarum (Orell. Inscr. 3972 sq.) were duumviri (ib. 3433), or triumviri (ib. 3836 sq.), or quatuorviri (ΠΙΙΙVIR A[*ediliciæ*] P[*otestatis*], ib. 3669), or octoviri (ib. 3963). In some cases they were styled curule ædiles (ib. 3279, 3979). They had jurisdiction in cases which related to the public buildings, police, corn-market, and the like (Juv. h. l. Æd. juri dicundo at Cære, Orell. 3787, at Novaria, Suet. Rhet. 6).

Ul.] Hor. Ep. i. 11. 30: "What will become of the state of Ulubræ, if you [*as an Epicurean*] hold it wrong to engage in matters of state?" asks Cicero of Trebatius, the *patronus* of Ulubræ, Ep. Fam. vii. 12. c. 2: "This letter I am writing in the *ager Pomptinus*, at the seat of Metrilus Philemon: from which seat I have already heard the voices of my clients,

those, I mean, whom you secured for me. For it is well known that at Ulubræ a strong party of *frogs* have bestirred themselves to show respect to me," ib. 18. c. 3. The Ulubrenses are named amongst the Campanians by Plin. H. N. iii. 9. In Orell. Inscr. 4942, 122, 123, mention is made of an *ordo Ulubranus*, A.D. 132, and the town is identified with the modern *Cisterna*, S. of Velitræ (*Velletri*). It was a colony (oppidum a triumviris deductum; postea a Druso Cæsare irruptum: ager ejus in nominibus est assignatus, Auct. incert. de colon. p. 239, ed. Lachm., cited by Zumpt, Comm. Epigr. p. 339, 361.)

[103 sq. You allow, then, that Sejanus mistook the nature of true happiness; you must admit the same of Crassus, Cæsar, and Pompey.]

104 sq. Dio says of Sejanus: *ὁ γὰρ αὐτοὶ ταῖς τε ὑπερβολαῖς καὶ ταῖς καινότῃσι τῶν τιμῶν πρὸς τὸν ὀλεθρον προήγαγον*, lviii. 12. *numer.*] vii. 151 n.

106. *tab.*] iii. 199. *unde*, &c.] Claud. in Ruf. i. 21, Minuc. Fel. 37.

107. *præc.*] Substantive: subiti præceps juvenile pericli, Stat. S. i. 4. 51: The construction is: *et unde præceps* (the crash) *impulsæ ruinæ* (gen.) *esset immane*.

108. *Crassos*,] On the use of the plural cf. i. 109 n.: viii. 182. *ill.*] Cæsar.

Ad sua qui domitos deduxit flagra Quirites?
 Summus nempe locus nulla non arte petitus 110
 Magnaque numinibus vota exaudita malignis.
 Ad generum Cereris sine cæde et sanguine pauci
 Descendunt reges et sicca morte tyranni.

Eloquium ac famam Demosthenis aut Ciceronis
 Incipit optare et totis Quinquatribus optat, 115

109. *flagr.*] Brought under his lash: i. e. enslaved. Cicero dreamt that Jupiter presented Augustus with a *flagellum*, Suet. Aug. 94, where Casaubon remarks: "Hoc symbolo peritura libertas significatur: nam libera civitate civem Romanum virgis cædi nefas, nedum flagellis." Cf. supr. v. 173 n.

110. *nempe*] Very frequently used in replies, where it corresponds to our colloquial *why*. viii. 57 n., 180, infr. 160, 185, 326.

The same thought in Sen. Ep. 94 § 64 sq. *nulla non* &c.] Cf. Cic. de Off. iii § 82.

111. Plat. Alc. ii. p. 138 B, 141 A: πολλοὺς δ' ἂν ἔχοιμεν εἰπεῖν, ὅσοι τυραννίδος ἐπιθυμηθέντες ἤδη καὶ σπουδάζαντες τοῦθ' αὐτοῖς παραγενέσθαι, ὥς ἀγαθόν τι πράξαντες, διὰ τὴν τυραννίδα ἐπιβουλευθέντες τὸν βίον ἀφῆρέθησαν, ib. p. 141 D: Lucan. i. 510: Quam inimica nobis sunt vota nostrorum! eo quidem inimiciora, quo cessere felicius, Sen. Ep. 60 § 1.

112. *gen.*] Proserpina was daughter of Ceres.

113. *Desc.*] vi. 622. For the thought cf. Ἑσθλὸς ἐὼν νοῦσφ' τυραννίδα λείψει, Fragm. of a Sibylline verse on Vespasian, ap. Plut. De Ser. Num. Vind. p. 566 D. Thales, when asked, τί δυσκόλον εἴη τεθραμένος, Γέροντα, ἔφη, τύραννον, Diog.

Laert. i § 38 Men.: οὐ βέλδιον μὲν ἄνδρα γηρᾶσαι τύραννον, Dio Chrys. Or. vi. (vol. i. p. 212 Reiske): Cic. Off. ii § 23.

sicca] Bloodless.

[114—132. The schoolboy burns to emulate the eloquence of Demosthenes and Cicero, and yet that eloquence was their ruin.]

115. *Quinquatrus* (or *-atres*, *-atria*, *-atria*) a festival of Minerva celebrated from March 19—23 (*Quinq. Majores*, which are here meant, Suet. Aug. 71). Fiunt sacra Minervæ, Nominaque a junctis quinque diebus habent.... Pallada nunc pueri teneræque ornate puellæ, Qui bene placarit Pallada doctus erit.... Nec vos turba deam censu fraudata, magistri, Spernite: discipulos attrahit illa novos.... Mille dea est operum: certe dea carminis illa est. Si mereor, studiis adsit amica meis, Ov. Fast. iii. 809 sq. This festival was a holiday for schoolboys (Puer ut festis Quinquatribus olim Exiguo gratoque fruaris tempore raptim, Hor. Ep. ii. 2. 197, 198), and for artisans (officinam fullonis, Quinquatrus celebrantem, Plin. xxxv. 40 (11) § 143). At this time payments (hence called *Minerval*) were made to the *ludimagister* (Hoc mense [*in March*] mercedes exsolvebant magistris, quas completus annus [*March*

Quisquis adhuc uno parcam colit asse Minervam,

Quem sequitur custos angustæ vernula capsæ.

Eloquio sed uterque perit orator, utrumque

Largus et exundans leto dedit ingenii fons.

Ingenio manus est et cervix cæsa, neque unquam 120

Sanguine causidici maduerunt rostra pusilli.

was the first month in the old Roman calendar] deberi fecit, Macrob. Sat. i. 12: Quis ludimagister sine tabula septem idolorum Quinquatria tamen frequentabit? ipsam primam novi discipuli stipem Minervæ et honori et nomini consecrat. ... Quid minus est inquinamenti eo quod præstat quæstus et nominibus et honoribus idolo nuncupatus? tam Minervalia Minervæ, quam Saturnalia Saturni, Tertull. de Idol. 10). See further the Dict. Ant., and Pauly, Real-Encycl. s. v.

116. *parcam]* Qua puer parce adhuc est imbutus, Heins. *asse]* The boy brings his monthly payment: Flavi ludum ... quo pueri ... Lævo suspensi loculos tabulamque lacerto Ibant octonis referentes Idibus æra, Hor. S. i. 6. 72 sq.: supr. vii. 217 n.

117. *cust.] Capsarius*, id est qui portat libros, Dig. xl. 2. 13, where as in Suet. Ner. 36, the *capsarius* is distinguished from the *pædagogus*: παιδαγωγούς τε . . . ἀκολουθούς τε παιδας ἀχθη βιβλίων ἐν πήραις ἀνημμένους, Philostr. Sophist. ii. 27 § 7: nobis serviunt Judæi, tanquam capsarii nostri sunt, studentibus nobis codices portant, August. in Psalm. xl. 14. *caps.]* See the cut in Dict. Ant.: Dig. xxxiii. 10. 3 § 2.

118. Summos utriusque partis oratores videamus. Nonne De-

mosthenem illum oppressum veneno suo scimus? nonne Ciceronem in illis, in quibus toties placuerat, rostris poenæ suæ expositum? Quintil. Decl. 268. p. 509 Burm.: Demosthenes took poison in the island Calauria B.C. 322, two months after the battle of Cranon, to escape the vengeance of Antipater, against whom he had incited the Greeks. Cicero was murdered Dec. 7, B.C. 43, at Caieta, by command of the triumvirs, whom he had provoked by his Philippics.

perit] Perfect; a syncope not used by writers of the Augustan age, Madv. Opusc. Alt. pp. 225, 226.

119. *fons.]* 128 n.

120. *Ing.]* Genius lost hand and head: Abscidit [*Popilius*] caput, amputavit manum: effecit ut minimum in illo esset crimen, quod Ciceronem occidit, Porcius Latro, ap. Sen. iii. Cont. 17. Cæde cerices tanti viri, Albutius Silus, ib.: Proposito in rostris capite Ciceronis, Q. Haterius, ib.: Fert appensum conto caput, et defluente sanguine hunc ipsum inquinat locum, in quo pro Popilio dixerat, Capito, ib.: Necesse certe non fuit manum caputque præcidere mortuo, Latro. ib. Divisio: cf. Sen. Ep. 83 § 23.

121. *rostr.]* Exposita rostris capita cæsorum patres Videre mœsti, Sen. Oct. 512, 513.

“ O fortunatam natam me consule Romam ! ”

Antoni gladios potuit contemnere, si sic

Omnia dixisset. Ridenda poemata malo

Quam te conspicuæ, divina Philippica, famæ,

125

Volveris a prima quæ proxima. Sævus et illum

Exitus eripuit, quem mirabantur Athenæ

Torrentem et pleni moderantem frena theatri.

122. In carminibus utinam peperisset, quæ non desierunt carpere maligni, *Cedant arma togæ, concedat laurea laudi*, et, *O fortun.* &c., Quintil. xi. 1 § 24: Videndum etiam, ne syllabæ verbi prioris ultimæ sint primæ sequentis. Id ne quis præcipi miretur, Cicero in Epistolis excidit, *Res mihi invisæ visæ sunt, Brute*; et in carmine, *O fortun.* &c. id. ix. 4 § 41. The line is also quoted in Pseudo-Sall. Decl. in Cic. 3 § 12, and in a tame *Epitaphium Ciceronis* (Meyer Anthol. 1559). It belonged to a poem on Cicero's consulship, the third book of which he quotes in a letter to Atticus (ii. 3. c. 3. A.D. 60, Drumann, v. 601, 602). On the poems of Cicero, see Sen. De Ir. iii. 37 § 3 (Cicero, si derideres carmina ejus, inimicus esset), Tac. De Or. 21 (Fecerunt et carmina . . . non melius quam Cicero, at felicius, quia illos fecisse pauciores sciunt), Sen. Exc. Cont. iii. Præf. (Ciceronem eloquentia sua in carminibus destitit), Mart. ii. 89. 2, 3, Cic. Phil. ii § 20, Plut. Cic. 2, Schol. Bob. on Cic. p. Sest. c. 58, p. 306 Orell., Pseudo-Cic. in Sall. 2 § 10, Drumann, v. 221, 602, vi. 681. On the repetition of two syllables cf. plenior ore, Cic. Off. i § 61 Beier: vere severe, Lamprid. Comm. 18: Broukh. ad Tibull. i. 1. 3, Näke in Rhein. Mus. 1829.

p. 399, Diomed. ii. p. 461. 31. A single syllable often recurs. Juv. iii. 92, v. 58, vii. 162, 168, x. 1, xv. 71, 74, xiv. 30. *me cons.*] B.C. 63.

123. From the 2d Philippic (ver. 125): Contempsit Catilinæ gladios, non pertimescam tuos, § 118. “He might have braved the anger of Antony also, if his speeches had been as tame as his poems.” *Potuit* not *potuisset*, Madvig, § 348 e.

125. On Sept. 2d, 44 B.C., Cic. delivered the first Philippic in the Senate; Antony replied on the 19th, when Cicero was not present: Cicero on this wrote, but never spoke, except before his private friends, the scurrilous 2d Philippic (Drumann, i. 199 sq., vi. 344).

126. *Volv.*] Rolled up (in the scroll). *ill.*] Demosthenes.

128. *Torr.*] iii. 74, supr. 9, 119, Hor. S. i. 7. 27 Heind. Lamb., Quintil. iii. 8 § 60, x. 7 § 23. *theatri*] Where the popular assemblies were held: in theatrum, ut est consuetudo Græciæ, introducti, legationem quibus acceperant verbis peregerunt, Val. Max. ii. 5 § 5: Bernecc. ad Justin. xxii. 2 § 10, “Cic. p. Flacc. § 16, Dio Chrys. vii. 24, Plut. Marcell. 20, Dion, 38, Arat. 23, Dionys. Hal. xvii. 7, Corn. Nep. Timol. 4, Lipsa ad Tac. H. ii. 80,” Herm. Priv. Alt. § 18. 14, Acts xix. 29 Wetstein,

Dis ille adversis genitus fatoque sinistro,
 Quem pater ardentis massæ fuligine lippus. 130
 A carbone et forcipibus gladiosque parante
 Incude et luteo Vulcano ad rhetora misit.

Bellorum exuviæ, truncis affixa tropæis
 Lorica et fracta de casside buccula pendens
 Et curtum temone jugum victæque triremis 135
 Aplustre et summo tristis captivus in arcu
 Humanis majora bonis creduntur: ad hoc se
 Romanus Graiusque et barbarus induperator
 Erexit, causas discriminis atque laboris

Thuc. viii. 93, Herald. Advers. ii. 16, esp. Diodor. xvi. 84.

129. Hunc dis iratis genioque sinistro, Pers. iv. 27: Hor. S. ii. 3. 8, 7. 14, Phædr. iv. 19. 15, Plaut. Mil. Glor. ii. 3. 42, Sen. Apoc. 11 § 2.

130. Demosthenes the father was a man of substance, as appears from his son's speeches in Aphob. and adv. Onet.; he was owner of a sword factory it is true, but that was only one item in the sum of his fortune. Nor did he send his son to a rhetorician; when he died, the orator was only 7 years of age (in Aphob. p. 814. 9). Lucian (Rhet. Præc. 10, Somn. 12), Val. Max. (iii. 4. Ext. § 2), Sidon. Apoll. (Carm. ii. 186), and Martian. Cap. (v § 429) have fallen into the same error as Juvenal. A truer account is given by Liban. (Δημοσθένει τολύνην τῷ ῥήτορι πατὴρ ἦν Δημοσθένης, ἀνεπίληπτος τῷ γένει δοκῶν, ὥς καὶ Αἰσχίνης ἐχθρὸς ὦν μαρτυρεῖ [adv. Ctes. § 171, p. 78], ἐργαστήριον δὲ οἰκετῶν μαχαιροποιῶν κεκτημένος, ἐντεῦθεν τὴν τοῦ μαχαιροποιοῦ κλῆσιν ἔλαβε, Vit. Demosth. p. 2 Reiske): cf. Theopomp. Fragm. 105 Did. (ap. Plut. Dem. 4). The father

of Sophocles also "οὔτε, ὥς Ἀριστόξενός φησι, τέκτων ἢ χαλκεὺς ἦν, οὔτε, ὥς Ἰστρός, μαχαιροποιὸς τὴν ἐργασίαν, τυχόν δ' ἐκέκτητο δούλους χαλκεῖς ἢ τέκτονας," Vit. Soph. init.

132. *Vulc.*] "From dingy Vulcan," a humorous designation of a smith, supr. iv. 133 n.; others take *Vulc.* as in Hor. and Plaut. for "fire."

rhet.] Demosthenes is said to have heard Isocrates (Plut. Vit. X. Or. p. 844 B, contradicted by Plut. Dem. 5) and Isæus (Plut. Dem. 5).

133 sq. Plat. Alc. ii. p. 142 A.

134. *bucc.*] παραγναθίς, Gloss. p. 206 Valpy. From its being constantly mentioned with the helmet, from the derivation, and from this gloss, it appears clearly that the cheek-piece of the helmet is meant: but in later authors who speak of the *buccula clypei* (Du Cange s.v.) it is i. q. our word *buckle*.

135. *curt.*] With pole broken short off.

136. *Apl.*] Dict. Ant. p. 787. *arcu*] The statues of captives taken in war sculptured on a triumphal arch.

138. *indup.*] iv. 29: an archaic form, found in Lucretius, from *endo*

Inde habuit. Tanto major famæ sitis est quam 140
 Virtutis; quis enim virtutem amplectitur ipsam
 Præmia si tollas? Patriam tamen obruit olim
 Gloria paucorum et laudis titulique cupido
 Hæsuri saxis cinerum custodibus, ad quæ
 Discutienda valent sterilis mala robora fici, 145
 Quandoquidem data sunt ipsis quoque fata sepulchris.
 Expende Hannibalem, quot libras in duce summo
 Invenies? Hic est quem non capit Africa Mauro
 Percussa Oceano Niloque admota tepenti,
 Rursus ad Æthiopum populos altosque elephantos. 150
 Additur imperiis Hispania, Pyrenæum
 Transilit. Opposuit natura Alpemque nivemque,

or *indu* (i. q. *in*), a preposition also used by Lucretius.

140. *Inde*] From the trophy and triumphal arch. *sit.*] famæ sitiens, Sil. iii. 578.

141, 142. *ampl. toll.*] "Who does embrace virtue for its own sake, or would embrace it at all, if you should take away its rewards?" Madv. § 348 b.

tamen] Yet, while men will sacrifice nothing to virtue, to glory they have again and again (*olim* fere ut solet, Serv. ad Æn. viii. 391 : ut olim Amisso dubiæ rege vagantur apes, Ov. Fast. iii. 555 : Hor. S. i. 1. 25).

143. *tit.*] titulo res digna sepulchri, vi. 230.

145. The sturdy growth of the wild fig-tree, which forces its way through walls, is often alluded to by the poets : Marmora Messalæ findit caprificus, Mart. x. 2. 9 : Sit tumulus lenæ curto vetus amphora collo :
 • Urgeat hanc supra vis, caprifice, tua, Prop. iv. 5. 72 : Hor. Epod. v. 17, Pers. i. 25.

146. Monumenta fatiscunt, Mors etiam saxis nominibusque venit, Auson. Epigr. 35. 10 : cf. Cernimus exemplis oppida posse mori, Rutil. Itin. i. 414 : Prop. iii. 2. 19, 20.

147. *Exp.*] Throw into the scales the ashes of Hannibal. Cf. infr. 172.

148. *cap.*] Contains, is large enough to satisfy : Quæ civitas est in Asia, quæ . . . unius tribuni militum animos ac spiritus capere possit? Cic. De Imp. Cn. Pomp. § 66 : p. Milon. § 87 : Mützell ad Curt. iii. 11 § 12 (vol. i. p. 63). *Maur.*] The Atlantic.

149. *adm.*] Extending to. *tep.*] The same epithet of the Nile in Prop. ii. 33. 3.

150. *Rurs.*] Again, in another direction, extending, &c.

152. Excubiis Latii [*Deus*] prætexuit Apenninum : Claustraque montanis vix adeunda viis. Invidiam timuit natura, parumque putavit Arctois Alpes opposuisse nimis, Rutil. Itin. ii. 33 sq. : per Alpium juga, quibus Italiam natura vallavit, perque illa saxa, et duriores saxis

Diducit scopulos et montem rumpit aceto.

Jam tenet Italiam, tamen ultra pergere tendit.

“Actum,” inquit, “nihil est, nisi Poeno milite portas
Frangimus et media vexillum pono Suburra.”

O qualis facies et quali digna tabella,

Quum Gætula ducem portaret belua luscum!

Exitus ergo quis est? O gloria! Vincitur idem

Nempe et in exsilium præceps fugit atque ibi magnus

nivium densitatem, Mamertin. Genethl. Maxim. c. 2 fin.

153. *acet.*] This fable is not to be found in Polybius. Livy gives it thus; struem ingentem lignorum faciunt: eamque . . . succendunt, ardentiaque saxa infuso aceto putrefaciunt. Ita torridam incendio rupem ferro pandunt, xxi. 37.

156. *Frangimus—pono*] This is not (as Ramshorn asserts, p. 959) one of those cases in which a person, after speaking of himself in the plural number, suddenly turns to the singular (examples of this construction see in Kühner, Gr. Gr. § 430 d, Hildebr. ad Apul. i. p. 11: docti mala nostra poetæ, Ov. Trist. i. 5. 57): the gates are broken down by a crowd, whereas the standard may be planted (in token of occupation) by one. *Sub.*] xi. 51 n. On Hannibal's march upon Rome (B.C. 211), cf. Arnold's Rome c. 44, [p. 241 sq., Prud. c. Symm. ii. 739, Liv. xxvi. 7 sq., Polyb. ix. 4 § 7 sq., supr. vii. 162 n.

158. When Hannibal broke up from the winter quarters which he had occupied after his descent from the Alps, he proceeded to march through a swamp on the banks of the Arno. Here while men and beasts were falling dead around, “ipse Hannibal, æger oculis ex verna

primum intemperie variante calores frigoraque, elephanto, qui unus superfuerat, quo altius ab aqua exstaret, vectus; vigiliis tandem et nocturno humore palustrique coelo gravante caput, et, quia medendi nec tempus nec locus erat, altero oculo capitur,” Liv. xxii. 2: Polyb. iii. 79 § 12: Nepos (Hann. 4 § 3) gives a different account; “adeo gravi morbo afficitur oculorum ut postea nunquam dextro æque bene usus sit.”

lusc.] Cf. lusco qui possit dicere: *lusce!* Pers. i. 128: infr. 228.

159. *ergo*] Then, after all his victories. *Vinc.*] Near Croton, by the consul Sempronius, B.C. 204 (Liv. xxix. 36), near Zama, by Scipio, B.C. 202 (Liv. xxx. 29 sq., Polyb. xv. 5 sq.).

160. *Nempe*] 110 n. *exs.*] “Ὅσοι στρατηγίας ἐπιθυμήσαντες ἤδη καὶ τυχόντες αὐτῆς οἱ μὲν ἔτι καὶ νῦν φυγάδες τῆσδε τῆς πόλεως εἰσιν, οἱ δὲ τὸν βίον ἐτελεύτησαν, Plat. Alc. ii. p. 142 A. Hannibal first fled to Antiochus (B.C. 193), who however consented, after the battle of Magnesia, to give him up to the Romans (B.C. 190). On this he took refuge with Prusias, king of Bithynia, who would have delivered him up at the demand of the Romans; but Hannibal escaped his enemies by taking poison, B.C.

Mirandusque cliens sedet ad prætoria regis, 161
 Donec Bithyno libeat vigilare tyranno.
 Finem animæ, quæ res humanas miscuit olim,
 Non gladii non saxa dabunt, nec tela, sed ille
 Cannarum vindex et tanti sanguinis ultor 165
 Annulus. I demens, et sævas curre per Alpes,
 Ut pueris placeas et declamatio fias!
 Unus Pellæo juveni non sufficit orbis,

183 (Liv. xxxix. 50, 56) or 182 (Polyb. ap. Nep. Hann. 13).

161. *præt.*] Properly a general's or provincial governor's head-quarters: often "a palace," i. 75.

162. *vig.*] As a *client*, he went early in the morning to pay his respects to his patron, i. 127 n.

163. *misc.*] Which once upset the world: cf. Sat. ii. 25.

164. *non—non—nec*] Non semel, . . . neque tum primum, Cic. p. Mil. § 31: Hand, Turs. iv. 123.

165. *Can. vind.*] After the battle of Cannæ, B.C. 216 (pæne ultimum vulnus imperii Cannæ, ignobilis Apuliæ vicus, Flor. ii. 6 § 15) two (or three) *modii* of rings taken from *equites* who had fallen in the battle were sent to Carthage (Comment. ad Flor. l. l. § 18). Cannæ (*Canne*), near the Aufidus (*Ofanto*), is still called the *Campo di Sangue*.

166. *An.*] Some "sub gemmis venena cludunt, sicut Demosthenes, summus Græciæ orator, annulosque mortis gratia habent," Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 6 (1): Livy speaks of the "venenum, quod multo ante præparatum ad tales habebat casus," but does not mention a ring, xxxix. 51; but see Aurel. Vict. Vir. Ill. 42 § 6 (hausto, quod sub annuli gemma habebat, veneno absumptus est).

From Plut. Flamin. 20, it appears that there were other accounts of the death of Hannibal.

I—et] Infr. 301, vi. 306, xii. 57: "Υπαγε νῦν, καὶ Ἀλέξανδρόν . . . μοι λέγε, Marc. Aurel. ix. 29.

167. Juveni cujus mihi sexta Quaque die miserum dirus caput Hannibal implet (vii. 160, 161). Cf. i. 16 n.

168. *Pell.*] Pellæum ducem, Symmach. Laud. in Grat. Aug. § 6: P. regnator, Stat. Silv. iv. 6. 59: ductor, Luc. iii. 233: Mart. ix. 44. 7, 8; see the Lexicons. Alexander was so named from Pella (of which there are ruins near *Alaklisi*), the residence of the later kings of Macedonia, and birthplace of Philip and Alexander (Strab. xvi. p. 752). It was in Bottiæa, on the river Lydias (Strab. Exc. vii. p. 330: cf. Liv. xlv. 46, who gives the fullest account).

suff. &c.] Magnus in exemplo est cui non suffecerat orbis, Petron. Fragn. p. 870 Burm. Cf. Curt. ix. 16 § 18, Sen. De Ben. vii. 2 § 6 sq. (Non satis apparebat, inopem esse, qui extra naturæ terminos arma proferret); and the whole of Sen. Suas. 1 (iidem sunt termini et regni tui et mundi, *Pomp. Silo*: Tempus est Alexandrum cum orbe et cum sole desinere, *Oscus*: Alexander orbi

Æstuat infelix angusto limite mundi,
 Ut Gyari clausus scopulis parvaque Seripho ; 170
 Quum tamen a figulis munitam intraverit urbem,
 Sarcophago contentus erit. Mors sola fatetur,
 Quantula sint hominum corpuscula. Creditur olim
 Velificatus Athos, et quidquid Græcia mendax

magnus est, *Alexandro orbis angustus est, Albut. Sil.*: Orbis illum suus non capit, *Cestius*): Sen. Ep. 119 § 8.

169. *Æst.*] The world is too close for him ; he cannot breathe in it.

170. *Gyar.*] i. 73 n.: cui vix in Cyclada mitti Contigit et parva tandem caruisse Seripho, vi. 563, 564: *Τὰς δὲ Κυκλάδας πρότερον μὲν οἱ Μίνω παῖδες . . . κατέκρησαν ἐν αἷς τανῶν οἱ ἀνόητοι φυγάδες οἴονται κολάζεσθαι*, Plut. De Exil. 10 p. 603 B: Mallem mehercule Gyaris cum illa, quam sine illa in Palatio vivere, Antonin. ap. Fronton. Ep. 2 § 4 p. 5 Nieb. *Ser.*] Now *Serpho*, one of the Cyclades, between Cythnus and Siphnus, 12 M. P. in circumference (Plin. H. N. iv. 22 (12) § 67). The insignificance of the island appears from the answer of Themistocles to the Seriphian (Plato, Rep. i. p. 329 E, Cic. Cat. Maj. § 8); its inconvenience as a place of residence from Plut. de Exil. 7, p. 602, Cic. N. D. i § 88 (cf. Schol. Aristoph. Acharn. 542, Stob. xxxix. 29, Aristid. i. pp. 424, 548 Jebb); under the Cæsars it was a place of banishment (Tac. Ann. ii. 85, iv. 21: *deserta loca et asperrimas insulas, Sciathum et Seriphum Gyarum et Cosuram pete*, Sen. ad Helv. 6). A criminal might be *relegatus* or *deportatus in insulam*. Hæc est differentia inter deportatos et relegatos, quod in insulam relegari et ad tempus et in perpetuum quis

potest. Sive ad tempus sive in perpetuum quis fuerit relegatus, et civitatem Romanam retinet, et testamenti factionem non amittit, Dig. xlviii. 22. 7 §§ 2, 3, cf. ib. 4: *Insulæ deportatio, quæ poena adimit civitatem Romanam*, ib. 6 pr.).

171. *fig.*] Dicitur altam Coctilibus muris cinxisse Semiramis urbem, Ov. Met. iv. 57, 58: Propert. iii. 11. 21, 22, Mart. ix. 77. 2, Herodot. i. 178, 179: *fragili circumdata testa Moenia mirentur refugi Babylonia Parthi*, Lucan, vi. 49, 50. On Alexander's entrance into, and death in, Babylon (B.C. 323), see Sen. Suas. 4 (*Deliberat Alexander Magnus, an Babyloniā intret, quum denunciatum esset illi responso auguris periculum*): Plut. Alex. 73 sq., Arrian. vii. 16 § 5 sq., 17, 18, 24—28, Thirlwall, c. 55.

172. *fat.*] Sat. ii. 17. For the thought, cf. *Κὰν μυρίων γῆς κυριεύης πηχέων, Θανὼν γενήσῃ τάχα τριῶν ἢ τεσσάρων*, Menand. Fragm. inc. 176: supr. 147: Sic natum Nasamonii Tonantis Post ortus obitusque fulminatos Augusto Babylon premit sepulchro, Stat. Silv. ii. 7. 93 sq.

173. *ol.*] It has long been believed, iv. 96 n.

174. *Ath.*] Athos, or Hagion Oros, has been surveyed by Lieut. Wolfe, who says: "The canal of Xerxes is still most distinctly to be traced all the way across the isthmus, from

Audet in historia, constratum classibus iisdem 175
 Suppositumque rotis solidum mare, credimus altos
 Defecisse amnes epotaque flumina Medo
 Prandente et madidis cantat quæ Sostratus alis.
 Ille tamen qualis rediit Salamine relictæ,
 In Corum atque Eurum solitus sævire flagellis 180

the Gulf of Monte Santo to the Bay of Erso, in the Gulf of Contessa, with the exception of about 200 yards in the middle. . . . As there is no doubt of the whole canal having been excavated by Xerxes (Herod. vii. 37, 122, Thuc. iv. 109), it is probable that the central part was afterwards filled up, in order to allow a more ready passage in and out of the peninsula, &c.," Class. Mus. i. p. 84 : cf. Grote, Hist. Gr. v. p. 29. Lucian advises a rhetorician ever to harp on these themes, if he would have a hearing, ἀεὶ ὁ Ἄθως πλείσθω καὶ ὁ Ἑλλήσποντος περὶ σέβῃσθω, Rhet. Præc. 18 : Claud. in Rufin. i. 335.

mend.] Græcis historiis plerumque poeticæ similis est licentia, Quintil. ii. 4 § 19 : Sen. Nat. Qu. vii. 16, infr. xiv. 240, Liv. ix. 18, Dio Chrysa. vol. i. p. 323 Reiske, Mamert. Grat. Act. Jul. Aug. 8 : Mirum est, quo procedat Græca credulitas ! Nullum tam impudens mendacium est, ut teste careat, Plin. H. N. viii. 34 (22) : cognitis proditisque mendaciis Græcæ vanitatis, id. xxviii. 29 (8) : Græciæ fabulositas, id. xii. 5 (1) : id. iv. 1 : Græci, genus in gloriam suam effusissimum, id. iii. 6 (5) : portentosa Græciæ mendacia, id. v. 1 : Græci sua omnia in immensum tollunt, Macrobian. Sat. i. 24 : Poetæ quidem multa incredibilia scripserunt, nec minus historici Græci,

Censorin. De Die Nat. 17 § 3 : Cedo mihi, imperator, belli Iliensis historiam : probabo Græciam parva mentitam nec magnitudini servisse nec fidei, Symmach. in Valentin. Sen. Aug. ii. 17 p. 25 Nieb.

175. On the bridging of the Hellespont, see Herod. vii. 33—36, Lucret. iii. 1042 sq., Sen. Suas. 2 (montes perforat; maria contegit, *Triarius* : classibus maria surripuit, . . . terras circumscripsit, dilatavit profundum, *Senecio*) : Xerxes, quum . . . Hellesponto juncto, Athone perfosso, maria ambulavisset, terramque navigasset, Cic. Fin. ii § 112.

177. *amn.*] Herod. vii. 21 § 2, 43 § 1 (the Scamander first ἐπέλιπε τὸ ῥέεθρον), 58 § 5 (the Melas), 108 § 4 (the Lissus), 196 § 3 (the Onochonus and Epidanus) : Diodor. Fragm. Vat. Lib. xxxvii—xl. p. 112 Mai.

178. *et quæ*] And what else, cf. verses 174, 212. "*Sostr.* poeta fuit : hic Xerxis regis facta descripsit. *madidis* autem ideo, quia omnes, qui cum sollicitudine recitant, necesse est, ut tali eis sudent. Hor. Sat. i. 9. 11," *Schol.*, who takes *ala* as in xiv. 195 : others take *mad. al.*, "he cannot soar aloft, for his dank heavy wings droop and flag."

179. *Ille*] Xerxes. Cf. Manil. iv. 65.

180. *Cor.*] xiv. 268 n. Herodotus does not speak of this.

Barbarus Æolio nunquam hoc in carcere passos,
 Ipsum compedibus qui vinxerat Ennosigæum—
 Mitius id sane. Quid? Non et stigmate dignum
 Credidit? Huic quisquam vellet servire deorum?—
 Sed qualis rediit? Nempe una nave, cruentis 185
 Fluctibus ac tarda per densa cadavera prora.
 Has toties optata exegit gloria poenas!
 “Da spatium vitæ, multos da, Jupiter, annos!”

181. *Barb.*] Ironical. *Æol.*] i. 8, v. 101. Virg. *Æn.* i. 52 sq.

182. When the first bridge over the Hellespont was broken down by a storm, *Ξέρξης, δεινὰ ποιεύμενος, τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἐκέλευε τριηκοσίας ἐπικέσθαι μάλιστα πληγὰς καὶ κατεῖναι ἐς τὸ πέλαγος πεδέων ζεύγος*, Herod. vii. 35: cf. ib. c. 54, viii. 109, Arr. *Anab.* vii. 14 § 5.

comp.] As a slave, xi. 80 n.

Enn.] A Homeric title of Poseidon = *ἐνοσίχθων*, which is more frequent.

183. *sane.*] It must be allowed that the punishment was slight.

stigm.] xiv. 24 n.: *Ἦδη δὲ ἤκουσα ὥς καὶ στιγέας ἅμα τούτοις ἀπέπεμψε στίξοντας τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον ἐνετέλλετο δὴ ἂν ῥαπίζοντας, λέγειν βάρβαρά τε καὶ ἀτάσθαλα. “ὦ πικρὸν ὕδωρ, δεσπότης [cf. *serv.* ver. 184] τοι δίκην ἐπιθεῖ τήνδε,”* Herod. vii. 35.

184. “Would any god be willing to serve so hard a master?”

185. *Nempe*] 110 n. *una* &c.] When Themistocles apprised the king of the proposal to break down the bridge over the Hellespont, “ille percussus nuntio tradit ducibus milites perducendos; ipse cum paucis Abydon contendit. Ubi quum solutum pontem hibernis tempesta-

tibus offendisset, piscatoria scapha trepidus trajecit. Erat res spectaculo digna et æstimatione sortis humanæ rerum varietate mirandæ, in exiguo latentem videre navigio, quem paulo ante vix æquor omne capiebat, &c.,” Justin. ii. 13 § 8 sq. Herod. (viii. 115—117) believed that Xerxes marched to the Hellespont, which he crossed with the remnant of his troops; another account, however, (c. 118,) stated that he fled on a Phœnician ship, and that in a storm many of the passengers threw themselves overboard, to lighten the ship. Juvenal seems to say, that Xerxes fled at once from Salamis in a single ship, whose course was impeded by floating bodies.

[188 sq. All pray for long life, yet old age brings with it deformity, and decay, and dotage (240); at the best, however hale and hearty the aged may be, they must be often pained by seeing their nearest kin struck down around them. So Nestor, Peleus and Laertes, mourned for their sons (257). Happy had it been for Priam had he died before the rape of Helen; yet Priam's fate was not so hard as his widow's (272). So, too, Mithridates, Croesus, Marius, and Pompey,

Hoc recto vultu, solum hoc et pallidus optas.
 Sed quam continuis et quantis longa senectus 190
 Plena malis! Deformem et tætrum ante omnia vultum
 Dissimilemque sui, deformem pro cute pellem
 Pendentesque genas et tales aspice rugas,
 Quales, umbriferos ubi pandit Thabraca saltus,
 In vetula scalpit jam mater simia bucca. 195
 Plurima sunt juvenum discrimina, pulcrior ille
 Hoc, atque ille alio, multum hic robustior illo;
 Una senum facies, cum voce trementia membra
 Et jam leve caput madidique infantia nasi,

all proved the truth of Solon's saying, "No man is to be counted happy before death" (288).]

189. *rect.*] With a bold face, not ashamed to meet an observer's eye: *recta facie*, vi. 401: Bentr. ad Hor. Od. i. 3. 18. Cf. Pers. ii. 8 sq.

pall.] With anxious desire: Ambitione mala aut argenti pallet amore, Hor. S. ii. 3. 78: Si viso nummo palles, Pers. iv. 47: pallere precantem, Prud. c. Symm. i. 207.

190 sq. On the prayer for long life, see Sen. Ep. 101, esp. the verses of Mæcenas § 11 (Debilem facito manu, Debilem pede, coxa; Tuber adstrue gibberum, Lubricos quate dentes. Vita dum superest, bene est. Hanc mihi, vel acuta Si sedeam cruce, sustine). Senectus, quam ut adipiscantur omnes optant, eandem accusant adeptam, Cic. Cat. Maj. § 4.

192. *sui*,] Unlike its former self. *pell.*] Hide in place of skin. Fugit juvenas, et verecundus color Reliquit ossa pelle amicta lurida, Hor. Epod. xvii. 21, 22.

194. *Thab.*] Thabraca, now *Tabarca*, on the coast of Numidia (in *ora vero littoris Hippo Regius* ac

Thabraca, Martian. Cap. vi § 669), near the mouth of the river Tusca (Plin. enumerates the river and town in succession: oppidum Thabraca civium Romanorum, Tusca fluvius Numidiæ finis [*towards the East, i.e. towards Zeugitana*], H. N. v. 2 (3). Here Gildo died, Claud. Laud. Stil. i. 359 (cf. in Eutrop. ii. Prol. 71). Opacas silvas esse in Africa poeta dicit, in regione Thabracena, in quibus simiæ nascuntur, Schol. Posidon. (ap. Strab. xvii. p. 827) and Herod. (iv. 194) speak of the mountains and woods of this coast as swarming with apes.

[196 sq. Youths differ one from another in features or in strength; the old are all alike feeble and ill-favoured.]

198 sq. Τὸν ὑπέργῃρων ὀδόντας τρεῖς ἔτι λοιποὺς ἔχοντα, μόγῃς ὀρῶντα, οἰκέταις τέτταρσιν ἐπικεκυφότα, κορύζης μὲν τὴν ῥίνα, λήμης δὲ τοὺς ὀφθαλμοὺς μεστὸν ὄντα, Lucian, Dial. Mort. 6 § 2: Καὶ γέροντα μὲν, καὶ φαλακρόν, ὡς ὀρᾶς, ὄντα, καὶ λημῶντα προσέτι καὶ κορυζῶντα ὑπερήδοντο θεραπεύοντες [*i. e. the captatores*], ib. 9 § 2.

199. *inf.*] Ita nam senibus humor

Frangendus misero gingiva panis inermi. 200
 Usque adeo gravis uxori natisque sibi,
 Ut captatori moveat fastidia Cosso.
 Non eadem vini atque cibi, torpente palato,
 Gaudia. Nam coitus jam longa oblivio, vel si
 Coneris, jacet exiguus cum ramice nervus 205
 Et, quamvis tota palpetur nocte, jacebit.
 Anne aliquid sperare potest hæc inguinis ægri
 Canities? quid, quod merito suspecta libido est
 Quæ Venerem affectat sine viribus? Aspice partis
 Nunc damnum alterius: nam quæ cantante voluptas, 210
 Sit licet eximius, citharædo, sitve Seleucus
 Et quibus aurata mos est fulgere lacerna?
 Quid refert, magni sedeat qua parte theatri,

de naso, ut infantibus pendet,
 Schol.

202. Loathsome even to the fortune-hunter, who will stay by your side when wife and sons are driven away, v. 98 n., xii. 93 sq. n. *Cossus*] Unknown.

203 sq. Cf. Plat. Rep. i. p. 329, Cic. Cat. Maj. § 39 sq.

204. *Nam*] The palate, I say, is dulled; of lust I need not speak, for &c.:—humor quoque vocem aut nimius impedit, aut consumptus destituit. Nam fatigatio ut corpora non ad præsens modo tempus, sed etiam in futurum afficit, Quintil. xi. 3 § 21 Spald.: Hand, Turs. iv. 17, Cic. Tusc. iv § 71, Suet. (supr. viii. 33 n.)

205. *Coneris—jacet*] On the construction, cf. Sat. vii. 50.

ram.] From Lucil.: Quod deformi' senex, arthriticus, ac podagrosus Est, quod mancu', miserque,

exilis, ramice magno, ap. Non. s. v. Cf. Sat. vi. 326.

nerv.] ix. 34, Tert. Apol. 8, Apul. Met. ii. 16: so νεῦρον in Greek, Casaub. ad Athen. i. p. 5 D.

209. *sine vir.*] Virg. G. iii. 99.

210. *alt.*] The hearing.

211. *Sel.*] A musician, apparently a *citharædus*. Such artists were highly paid (vi. 379 sq., vii. 176 n.), and appeared on the stage gorgeously attired: luxuriam addidit arti Tibicen, traxitque vagus per pulpita vestem, Hor. A. P. 215. Ut citharædus, quum prodierit optime vestitus, palla inaurata indutus, cum chlamyde purpurea, coloribus variis intexta, et cum corona aurea &c., Auct. ad Herenn. iv § 60.

212. *lac.*] iii. 148 n.

213. *qua parte*] Whether in the orchestra (iii. 178) as a senator, or in the fourteen rows as an eques (ib. 154).

Qui vix cornicines exaudiet atque tubarum
 Conventus? clamore opus est, ut sentiat auris, 215
 Quem dicat venisse puer, quot nuntiet horas.
 Præterea minimus gelido jam in corpore sanguis
 Febre calet sola, circumscilit agmine facto
 Morborum omne genus, quorum si nomina quæras,
 Promptius expediam quot amaverit Oppia mœchos, 220
 Quot Themison ægros auctumno occiderit uno,
 Quot Basilus socios, quot circumscripserit Hirrus

214. Usque adeo non potest delectari cantilena et cithara, quem strepitus cornicinum non commovent, Schol. : magna sonabit Cornua quod vincatque tubas, Hor. S. i. 6. 43, 44. That trumpeters were employed to give the signal in the theatre, appears from Seneca : In commissionibus nostris plus cantorum est, quam in theatris olim spectatorum fuit : quum omnes vias ordo canentium implevit, et cavea æneatoribus cincta est, et ex pulpito omne tibiarum genus organorumque consonoit, Ep. 84 § 10.

216. The slave must bawl in his master's ears the name of a visitor, or the hour of the day. Sun-dials as well as *clepsydræ* were found in private houses (Cic. ad Fam. xvi. 18, Dig. xxxiii. 7. 12 § 23); more commonly however slaves watched the public dials on the temples or basilicæ, and reported the hours to their masters : Horas quinque puer nondum tibi nuntiat, Mart. viii. 67. 1 : quos quando lavari debeant, quando natare, quando cœnare alius admonet, Sen. Dē Brev. Vit. 12 § 5 : horas requirenti, pro quinta, quam metuebat, sexta ex industria nuntiata est, Suet. Dom. 16 : Trimalchio, lautis-

simus homo, horologium in triclinio et buccinatorem habet subornatum, ut subinde sciat, quantum de vita perdiderit, Petron. 26 (Becker, Galus, ii. 302 sq.)

217. Cf. Virg. *Æn.* v. 395.

218. *agm. fact.*] iii. 162.

220. *exped.*] Fut. ind.; cf. *infr.* 340. *quot &c.*] xiv. 26 sq.

221. *Them.*] Archiater illius temporis, Schol. Dr. Greenhill (Dict. Biogr.) follows the Schol. in distinguishing him from the Laodicean physician, who flourished in the first century B.C., and founded the sect of the Methodici (alia est Hippocratis secta, alia Asclepiadis, alia Themisonis, Sen. Ep. 95 § 9).

auct.] Supr. iv. 56 n.

occid.] Μόνω δ' ἰατρῷ τοῦτο καὶ συνηγόρῳ ἔξεστιν ἀποκτείνειν μὲν, ἀποθνήσκειν δὲ μή, Philem. Jun. ap. Stob. Flor. cii. 6 : Mart. i. 48, vi. 53.

222. *Bas.*] Not the pleader of Sat. vii. 145 sq., but a fraudulent member of a *societas* or partnership (Dig. xvii. 2, *Pro Socio*). How heinous a crime it was considered, owing to the sanctity of the relation, for a *socius* to embezzle common property, appears from Cic. p. Rosc. Com. (Siqua enim sunt privata judi-

Pupillos, quot longa viros exsorbeat uno
 Maura die, quot discipulos inclinet Hamillus;
 Percurram citius quot villas possideat nunc, 225
 Quo tondente gravis juveni mihi barba sonabat.
 Ille humero, hic lumbis, hic coxa debilis, ambos
 Perdidit ille oculos et luscis invidet, hujus
 Pallida labra cibum accipiunt digitis alienis,
 Ipse ad conspectum cœnæ diducere rictum 230
 Suetus hiat tantum, ceu pullus hirundinis, ad quem
 Ore volat pleno mater jejuna. Sed omni
 Membrorum damno major dementia, quæ nec
 Nomina servorum, nec vultum agnoscit amici,
 Cum quo præterita cœnavit nocte, nec illos, 235
 Quos genuit, quos eduxit. Nam codice sævo

cia summæ existimationis et pæne dicam capitis, tria hæc sunt, fiduciæ, tutelæ, societatis. Æque enim perfidiosum et nefarium est, fidem frangere, quæ continet vitam, et *pupillum fraudare*, qui in tutelam pervenit, et *socium fallere*, qui se in negotio conjunxit, § 16): § 24 sq., p. Cæcin. § 7, p. Quint. § 11 sq., Ep. Fam. ix. 25.

circ. &c.] xv. 135 n., Cic. Off. iii. § 61.

223. *exs.*] vi. 126.

224. *Maur.*] Qua sorbeat aera sana Maura Pudicitiae veterem quum præterit aram, vi. 306, 307.

incl.] iii. 112 n., Mart. xi. 43. 5.

Ham.] Magister, infantium corruptor, Schol. Cf. Sat. vii. 239 n. Hamillus in Mart. vii. 61 seems to be the son of a man of substance.

225. *vill.*] Cf. xiv. 86 sq.

226. The same verse, i. 25; cf. xii. 315 n.

227. Redit ad senes, Schol. Cf.

the verses of Mæcenas (supr. 190 n.).

228. *lusc.*] Supr. 158. "Galli dicunt: *Au Royaume des aveugles les borgnes sont Roys*," Grang.

229. *al.*] Cheragra est debilis, qui ab alio cibatur, Schol.

231. *pull.*] Ἐμὲ δὲ οἱ ἐπελπίσαντες ἐν τῇ ἀγορᾷ περιμένουσι κεχηνότες, ὥσπερ τὴν χελιδόνα προσπετομένην τετριγότες οἱ νεοττοί, Lucian, Tim. 21: Χάσκοντα λιμῶ μόσχον ὡς χελιδόνος, Achæus ap. Eustath. ad Il. ix. 322, p. 753 (655).

233. *dem.*] Τῷ νῶ δὲ παῖδες οἱ γέροντες γίγνονται, Plat. Axioch. p. 367 B.

236. *ed.*] Quod nos *educare* dicimus, antiqui *educere* dixerunt, Calpurn. ad Ter. Heaut. ii. 1. 14.

sæv.] "If a man had exheredated his own children, or passed over his parents, or brothers, or sisters, the will was in form a good will, but if there was no sufficient reason for the exheredation, the persons

Heredes vetat esse suos ; bona tota feruntur
Ad Phialen ; tantum artificis valet halitus oris,
Quod steterat multis in carcere fornicis annis.

Ut vigeant sensus animi, ducenda tamen sunt 240

Funera natorum, rogos aspiciendus amatae
Conjugis et fratris plenaeque sororibus urnae.

Haec data poena diu viventibus, ut renovata
Semper clade domus multis in luctibus inque
Perpetuo mœrore et nigra veste senescant. 245

aggrieved might have an *Inofficiosi querela*," &c., Dict. Ant. *Testamentum*, p. 1117 sq. "Testamentum . . . dicitur . . . nullius esse momenti, quum filius, qui fuit in patris potestate, præteritus est," Dig. xxviii. 3 § 1 : Instit. ii. 18.

237. *bona* &c.] Heinrich seems wrong in referring the words "the whole property is made over to Phiale" merely to the dotard's intention: it appears that, although as a *persona turpis* Phiale is not justly entitled to inherit, yet in point of fact she does inherit.

238. *Phial.*] Impuram hanc fuisse demonstrat poeta mulierem et artificem ad inquietandum senis inguinem, ex eo quoniam diu prostiterit, Schol.

239. *forn.*] vi. 121 sq., Hor. S. i. 2. 30.

240. *Ut*] Even though (viii. 272) the old man's mind should retain its vigour, still he must see his family die around him.

241. *nat.*] It was usual to pray to the gods for any one dearly loved, that he might survive the petitioner (Sat. vi. 567, Hor. Od. iii. 9. 11, 12, 15, 16): but most of all for a son or daughter, Eurip. Suppl. 174, Pors.

Non est ignotum, qualem te in personam patris tui gesseris, quem non minus quam liberos dilexisti, excepto eo, quod non optabas superstitem: nec scio an et optaveris. Permittit enim sibi quædam et contra bonum morem magna pietas, Sen. ad Marc. 1 § 2: Omnes ergo nostros, et quos superstites legem nascendi optamus, et quos præcedere justissimum ipsorum votum est, ib. 10 § 2: Ita mihi libero et vivere contingat et mori, ita oculos meos filii manus operiant, ut, &c., Mento ap. Sen. Rhet. iv. Contr. 27: qui totos dies precabantur et immolabant, ut sui sibi liberi superstites essent, superstitiosi sunt appellati, Cic. N. D. ii § 72: id. Tusc. i § 85, Hor. Epod. v. 101, Ov. Heroid. i. 101 Burm., Ruhuk., Plaut. Asin. i. 1. 1 Taubm., Virg. Catal. xiv. 7, Ter. Heaut. v. 4. 7 Calp., Stat. S. iii. 3. 25, Plin. Ep. i. 12 § 11, Vell. i. 11 § 6, Quintil. vi. Proem. § 4 sq. Tiberius, however, "felicem Priamum vocabat, quod superstes omnium suorum exstitisset," Suet. 62.

242. *urn.*] vii. 208.

245. *nigr.*] iii. 213 n. Τὸ δὲ μέλαν ἰμάτιον σωτηρίαν προσημαίνει· οὐ γὰρ οἱ ἀποθανόντες, ἀλλ' οἱ πενθοῦντες τοὺς

Rex Pylius, magno si quidquam credis Homero,
 Exemplum vitæ fuit a cornice secundæ.
 Felix nimirum, qui tot per secula mortem
 Distulit atque suos jam dextra computat annos,

ἀποθνήσκοντας τοιοῦτοις χρώνται ἱμα-
 τίοις, Artemid. ii. 3: atrata plebes,
 Tac. Ann. iii. 2: *Anthracinus*, niger,
 a Græco [ἄνθρακες] lugentium
 vestis. Varro de Vita Pop. Rom. lib.
 iii. (*Propinquæ adolescentulæ etiam
 anthracinis, proximæ amiculo nigello,
 capillo dimisso sequerentur luctum*),
 Non. s. v. *Anthr.*: Ut dum supra
 terram essent ricinis lugerent; fu-
 nere ipso, ut pullis pallis amictæ,
 Varr. ap. Non. s. v. *Pullus*: Tibull.
 iii. 2. 18, Propert. iv. 7. 28, Serv. ad
 Æn. iii. 64, Dionys. viii. 62, Val.
 Max. i. 1 § 15, Apul. Met. ii. 23.
 Under the empire, white was intro-
 duced for women's mourning, Plut.
 Qu. Rom. 26, Stat. S. iii. 3. 3, Lips.
 Excurs. M. ad Tac. Ann. ii.

246. *Pyl.*] vi. 326, xii. 128: Νέ-
 στωρ . . . λιγὺς Πυλίων ἀγορητής, . . .
 τῷ δ' ἤδη δύο μὲν γενεαὶ μερόπων ἀν-
 θρώπων ἐφθίαθ', οἳ οἱ πρόσθεν ἄμα
 τράφεν ἡδ' ἐγένοντο, ἐν Πύλῳ ἡγαθήν,
 μετὰ δὲ τριτάτοισιν ἀνασσειν, Il. i. 247
 sq.: as three γενεαὶ make a century
 (Herodot. ii. 142), Nestor would be
 seventy or eighty years old. Others,
 e. g. Ovid (vixi Annos bis centum:
 nunc tertia vivitur ætas, Met. xii.
 187, 188), understand by γενεὰ a
 century.

quidq.] A kind of cognate accusa-
 tive: *if you put any trust*, Madvig.
 § 229.

247. *a*] Ajax heros ab Achille
 secundus, Hor. S. ii. 3. 193: Hand
 Turs. i. 43.

cornice] i. e. cornicis vita, supr.

iii. 74 n. On the longevity of the
 crow (*Annosa cornix*, Hor. Od. iii.
 17. 13: ib. iv. 13. 25, Plin. H. N. vii.
 49 [48] § 153, Cic. Tusc. i § 77, iii
 § 69, Ov. Amor. ii. 6. 36, Aristoph.
 Av. 609 Schol., Mart. x. 67. 5, Auson.
 Id. xi. 11 sq., xviii. 3) see Hesiod
 (infr. xiv. 251 n.).

248. *nim.*] xiv. 54 n.

249. *dextr.*] Centesimus nume-
 rus . . . de sinistra transfertur ad
 dextram, Hieronym. adv. Jovin. i.
 init. (and from him Cassian. Collat.
 xxiv. c. 26, Bibl. Max. Patr. vol. 7):
 Amissio unius totum dissipaverat
 centenarium numerum, et totum de
 dextra redegerat ad sinistram, ut
 dispendio unius et sinistra clauderet
 omnes, et dextra nil haberet. Nona-
 gesimus et nonus numerus in sinis-
 tra latet clausus, constrictus hæ-
 ret, tenetur oppressus: qui tamen
 ubi unus [*read* unius] perceperit et
 senserit augmentum, mox dextræ
 transit ad palmam, mox centenarii
 numeri pervenit ad coronam, Petr.
 Chrysol. Serm. 168 (Bibl. Max. Patr.
 vol. vii.). Γραῖα, δι' ἣν Νέστωρ οὐκέτι
 πρεσβύτατος, ἢ φάος ἀθρήσας' ἐλάφου
 πλέον, ἢ χερὶ λαιῇ γῆρας ἀριθμεῖσθαι
 δεύτερον ἀρξαμένη, Æl. Bass. Epigr.
 2. 2 sq. (Brunck, Anal. ii. 160). The
 best account is given in Bed. De
 Computo vel Loquela Digitorum (or
 c. i. of his treatise De Temporum
 Ratione, vol. vi. p. 141 Giles): Hac-
 tenus in læva; *centum* vero in dex-
 tera quemadmodum *decem* in læva
 facies, p. 143 (he had said before:

Quique novum toties mustum bibit. Oro, parumper 250
 Attendas, quantum de legibus ipse queratur
 Fatorum et nimio de stamine, quum videt acris
 Antilochi barbam ardentem, quum quærit ab omni,
 Quisquis adest socius, cur hæc in tempora duret,
 Quod facinus dignum tam longo admiserit ævo? 255
 Hæc eadem Peleus, raptum quum luget Achillem,
 Atque alius, cui fas Ithacum lugere natantem.
 Incolumi Troja Priamus venisset ad umbras

quum dicis *decem*, unguem indicis in medio figes artu pollicis). See the table drawn up by Wüstem. (Jahn's Jahrb. Suppl. 15, p. 515, with the cuts at the end of the volume). On the method of counting on the fingers, cf. Wouwer, Polym. vii., Savaron. in Sidon. Apoll. Epist. ix. 9: Sen. Ep. 88 § 9 (Numerare me docet arithmetica, et avaritiæ commodare digitos): id. De Ir. iii. 33 § 2. Hence the word *digit*, and the denary scale of notation.

252. *stam.*] iii. 27.

253. *Ant.*] Filium suum ploravit Antilochum, quem Memnon auxilium patri ferentem occidit in Troja, Schol. From Propertius: Nam quo tam dubiæ servetur spiritus horæ, Nestoris est visus post tria seclacinis. Si tam longævæ minuissent fata senectæ Iliacis miles in aggeribus, Non ille Antilochi vidisset corpus humati, Diceret aut, O mors! cur mihi sera venis? ii. 13. 45 sq. Nestor, in the Odyssey only alludes to his son's death: *ἐνθα δ' ἐμὸς φίλος υἱός, ἅμα κρατερὸς καὶ ἀμύμων, Ἀντίλοχος* [κείται], iii. 111: cf. ib. iv. 187, 199 sq., Pind. Pyth. ii. 28 sq., Quint. Smyrn. Post-Homer. ii. 242 sq., Hor. Od. ii. 9. 13 sq.

barb.] So Philostratus describes the dead Antilochus: *ἡβάσκει μὲν ὑπὸ πύλης πρόσω, κομᾶ δ' ἐν ἡλιώσῃ κόμῃ*, Imag. ii. 7 § 4.

254. *socius*,] On the construction, cf. iii. 91 n., Ruddim. ii. 18.

256. *Pel.*] ὦ πόποι, ὥς ἄρα πάγχυ γέρων ἐν δώμασι Πηλεὺς ὀχθήσει μέγα πένθος ἀτερπέϊ γήραϊ κύρσας, &c., Quint. Smyrn. Post-Homer. iii. 450 sq.: ib. 483 sq., vii. 249, Pind. Pyth. iii. 100 (178), Il. xxiv. 534 sq.

257. *al.*] Laertes, cf. i. 10, Od. i. 189 sq.: *Λαέρτης μὲν ἔτι ζῶει, Διὶ δ' εὐχεται αἰεὶ θυμὸν ἀπὸ μελέων φθίσθαι οἷς ἐν μεγάροισιν ἐκπάγλως γὰρ παιδὸς ὀδύρεται οἰχομένοιο*, ib. xv. 353 sq.

Ith.] xiv. 287. *nat.*] Od. v. 365 sq. Totque hiemis noctes totque natasse dies, Prop. iii. 12. 32.

258 sq. From Cicero: Priamum tanta progenie orbatum, quum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus interemit. Hic si vivis filiis incolumi regno occidisset, . . . utrum tandem a bonis an a malis discessisset? Tum profecto videretur a bonis. At certe ei melius evenisset nec tam flebiliter illa canerentur: *Hæc omnia vidi inflammari, Priamo vi vitam evitari, Jovis aram sanguine turpari*. Quasi vero ista vi quidquam tum potuerit

Assaraci, magnis solennibus, Hectore funus
 Portante ac reliquis fratrum cervicibus, inter 260
 Iliadum lacrimas, ut primos edere planctus
 Cassandra inciperet scissaque Polyxena palla,
 Si foret exstinctus diverso tempore, quo non
 Coeperat audaces Paris ædificare carinas.
 Longa dies igitur quid contulit? omnia vidit 265
 Eversa et flammis Asiam ferroque cadentem.
 Tunc miles tremulus posita tulit arma tiara

ei melius accidere! Quod si ante occidisset, tamen (?) eventum omnino amisisset: hoc autem tempore sensum amisit malorum, Tusc. i § 85: non male ait Callimachus, *multo sæpius lacrimasse Priamum quam Troilum*, ib. § 93. Πριαμικαὶ τύχαι was proverbially used to denote a great reverse of fortune, Aristot. Eth. N. i. 10 § 14, cf. ib. i. 9 § 11, Plotin. Enn. i. 4 § 5, Plut. Consol. ad Apoll. 24, p. 113 A, Agesil. Apophth. 37, p. 211 A. Cf. Il. xxii. 59 sq., xxiv. 493 sq., 543 sq. Quint. Smyrn. Post-Homer. xiii. 271 sq., Suet. Tib. (supr. 241 n.).

259. *Assar.*] Electra daughter of Atlas bore to Zeus Dardanus, father of Erichthonius, father of Tros, father of Ilus, Assaracus and Ganymedes. Priam was son of Laomedon, son of Ilus. Capys, son of Assaracus, was father of Anchises (Apollod. iii. 12.).

fun.] Funus pro cadavere, Serv. ad Æn. ix. 491: Hæcine parva meum funus arena teget, Prop. i. 17. 8. It was the custom at Rome for sons to carry out their father's body: Metellum enim multi filii, filiae, nepotes, neptes, in rogum imposuerunt, Cic. Tusc. l. l. Cf. ἐξέ-

φερων θρασὺν Ἑκτορα δακρυχέοντες, Il. xxiv. 786.

260. *fr.*] πεντήκοντά μοι ἦσαν, ἕτ' ἤλυθον υἱὲς Ἀχαιῶν, says Priam, Il. xxiv. 493.

261. *prim.*] ἦρχε γόοιο, Il. xxiv. 723.

262. *Cas. Pol.*] Both Cassandra (Æsch. Ag.) and Polyxena (Eur. Hec.) survived their father: but they could not lament at his burial.

264. Cf. Ov. Heroid. v. 41, 42, 119, xvi. 105 sq.

265. *dies*] Dies longa et satietas doloris, Plin. Ep. viii. 5 § 3. *cont.*] i. 106 n.

266. Hæc finis Priami factorum: hic exitus illum Sorte tulit, Trojam incensam et prolapsa videntem Pergama; tot quondam populis terrisque superbum Regnatorem Asiæ, Virg. Æn. ii. 554 sq. Inque rogo Cræsum, Priamumque in litore truncum, Cui nec Troja rogos, Manil. iv. 64, 65.

267. Arma diu senior desueta trementibus ævo Circumdat nequidquam humeris, et inutile ferrum Cingitur, &c., Virg. ib. 509 sq.

tiar.] vi. 516. Hoc Priami gestamen erat, quum jura vocatis More daret populis; sceptrumque, sacer-

Et ruit ante aram summi Jovis, ut vetulus bos,
Qui domini cultris tenue et miserabile collum
Præbet, ab ingrato jam fastiditus aratro.

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Exitus ille utcunque hominis, sed torva canino
Latravit rictu, quæ post hunc vixerat, uxor.

que tiaras (?), *Æn.* vii. 246 sq. Dio uses the word as synonymous with diadema, xxxvi. 35.

268. *ar.*] *Æn.* ii. 514 sq., 550 sq., Heyne, Exc. xi. ad loc.

Jov.] *Ἐρκείου ποτὶ βωμόν*, Quint. Smyrn. xiii. 222: *κατασφαγέντ' ἐφ' ἔρκειφ πυρᾷ*, Eur. *Troad.* 483: *ib.* 17, *id.* *Hec.* 23, Soph. *αἰχμάλωτ.* *Fragm.* 36 Dind., Pausan. iv. 17 § 3, Lucan, ix. 979 Oud.: *Νεοπτόλεμος μὲν ἀποκτείνει Πρίαμον ἐπὶ τὸν τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Ἐρκείου βωμόν καταφυγόντα*, Arctinus of Miletus, in the analysis given by Proclus of his *Ἰλίου Πέρσις* (ap. Welcker, *Ep. Cycl.* ii. 522). Another Cyclic poet, Lescheos of Lesbos, gave a different account (Pausan. x. 27 § 1). Alexander sacrificed upon the altar of Ζεὺς Ἐρκείος at Troy, in order to expiate the sacrilege of his ancestor, Neoptolemus, Arr. *Anab.* i. 11 § 8.

bos,] In Greece it was only in exceptional cases that oxen from the plough were sacrificed (Herm. *Gottesd. Alterth.* § 26. 20, *Æl.* V. H. v. 14 Kuhn.): in the Roman times such victims were usually offered: *προσάγουσι τὰς θυσίας, βοῦν μὲν ἀροτῆρα ὁ γεωργός*, Lucian, *Sacrif.* 12. The simile is Homeric: *ὥς τις τε κατέκτανε βοῦν ἐπὶ φάτνῃ*, *Od.* iv. 535.

270. *ab*] “Aliquid *ab aliqua re* fieri dicitur, ubi res persona induitur et aliquid agere dicitur, instar hominis arbitrio agentis,” Hand,

Turs. i. 27: *Pectora trajectus Lynceo Castor ab ense*, Ov. *Fast.* v. 709.

271. *ut.*] “At any rate:” “however it may have been, he did not die the death of a dog, as Hecuba did.” Sed hoc utcunque tolerabile; gravius illud, Plin. *Ep.* v. 5 § 2, *ib.* i. 12 § 2, Tac. *Agric.* 39.

torv.] Excæcato Polymestore Hecuba quum saxis impelleretur a populo Thracum, versa in canem fertur, Schol. Vultus induito magis severos, Quam conjux Priami, Mart. ii. 41. 13: *Fecunda in ignes Hecuba, fatorum novas Experta leges, induit vultus feros: Circa ruinas rabida latravit suas, Trojæ superstes, Hectori, Priamo, sibi*, Sen. *Agam.* 705.

can.] Eurip. *Hec.* 1265—1273, Cic. *Tusc.* iii § 63, Plaut. *Men.* v. 1. 14, Hygin. *Myth.* 111 Munck., Sext. *Empir. adv. Gram.* i. 12 § 264, Ov. *Met.* xiii. 516 sq. (e.g. *rictuque* in verba parato *Latravit* conata loqui, 568). *Τὸ Κυνὸς σῆμα . . . ὃ φασιν Ἐκάβης εἶναι τάφον*, Strab. xiii. p. 595.

272. *quæ &c.*] Nescis qua ætate Hecuba servire cœperit, qua Croesus? Sen. *Ep.* 47 § 10 (and from him Macrob. *Sat.* i. 11): liberrimus quisque, urgente fortuna, servus fieri potest. Servivit Hecuba, servivit Croesus, Liban. *Epist. Lat.* 16, p. 739 a, Wolf: An felix ægræ potius subducta senectæ? Sic Hecuba flevit Penthesilea minus, Anthol. Meyer, 1246. 11, 12.

Festino ad nostros, et regem transeo Ponti,
 Et Crœsum, quem vox justi facunda Solonis
 Respicere ad longæ jussit spatia ultima vitæ. 275
 Exsilium et carcer, Minturnarumque paludes,

273. *trans.*] vii. 190 n.

Pont.] Mithridates, maximus suæ ætate regum, quem debellavit [B.C. 66] Pompeius annis LXI [*App.* 112, *says fifty-seven*], quibus regnavit, Plin. H. N. xxv. 3 (2): συναπολέσθαι τῇ βασιλείᾳ, μετὰ ἀκεραίου τοῦ φρονήματος, μᾶλλον ἢ στερηθεὶς αὐτῆς ἐν τε ταπεινότητι καὶ ἐν ἀδοξίᾳ ζῆν ἤθελεν, Dio, xxxvii. 11. On the former greatness of Mithridates see Cic. p. Mur. § 32, App. Mithr. 112, 119: on his utter desertion and death [B.C. 63], App. 111: cf. Sat. xiv. 252 n.

274. *Crœs.*] xiv. 328 n. It has been shown by Mr. Grote that the visit of Solon to Crœsus (Herodot. i. 30—32) is unhistorical.

275. The maxim Μηδένα εἶναι τῶν ζώντων ὑβριον (Herodot. i. 86) is very frequently cited: Aristot. Eth. N. i. 10, Soph. Œd. Rex, 1527 sq. Erf., Cic. Fin. ii § 87 Dav., iii § 76, Tert. Apol. 19: Rex es? Non ad Crœsum te mittam, qui rogum suum et escendit jussus, et exstingui vidit, factus non regno tantum, sed etiam morti suæ superstes, Sen. De Tranq. An. 11 § 9. Hence the proverbs, τέλος ὄρα βίου, Parœm. Gotting. i. 315 n.: τέρμα δ' ὁρᾶν βιότοις, Σόλων ἱεραῖς ἐν Ἀθήναις, ib. ii. 665. Cf. Ecclus. xi. 28.

276. *Exs.*] On his return to Rome, B.C. 87, "Marius, halting at the gates, angrily affected to have some scruples about entering; he said he was an exile, and was excluded from his

country by a law, &c." Plut. Mar. 43. Et Cimbrum in Mario, Mariumque in carcere victum: Quod consul toties, exsulque, ex exsule consul: Et jacuit Libycis compar jactura ruinis, Eque crepidinibus cepit Carthaginis urbem, Manil. iv. 44 sq.: Cic. p. Sest. § 50, p. Planc. § 26: C. Marius, quem Italia servata ab illo demersum in *Minturnensium paludibus*, Africa devicta ab eodem expulsum et naufragum vidit, id. in Pis. § 43: id. Fin. ii § 105. Tum [B.C. 88, *in consequence of the leges Sulpiciæ*] Sulla . . . duodecim auctores novarum pessimarumque rerum, inter quos Marium cum filio, urbe exturbavit ac lege lata *exsules* fecit . . . Marius, post sextum consulatum, annoque LXX., nudus, ac limo obrutus, oculis tantummodo ac naribus eminentibus, extractum arundineto circa *paludem* Maricæ, in quam se, fugiens consecretantes Sullæ equites, abdiderat, injecto in collum loro, in *carcerem Minturnensium* jussu duumviri perductus est. Ad quem interficiendum missus cum gladio servus publicus, natione Germanus, qui forte ab imperatore eo bello Cimbrico captus erat, ut agnovit Marium, magno ejulatu expromenti indignationem casus tanti viri, [*it is said that the eyes of Marius appeared to the soldier to dart a strong flame, and a loud voice issued from the gloom*, Man, do you dare to kill Caius Marius? *The barbarian immediately took to flight, and throw-*

Et mendicatus victa Carthagine panis
 Hinc causas habuere. Quid illo cive tulisset
 Natura in terris, quid Roma beatius unquam,
 Si circumducto captivorum agmine et omni
 Bellorum pompa animam exhalasset opimam,
 Quum de Teutonico vellet descendere curru?
 Provida Pompeio dederat Campania febres

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ing the sword down, rushed through the door, calling out, I cannot kill Caius Marius, Plut. 39], abjecto gladio profugit e carcere. Tum cives . . . eum . . . in navem imposuerunt. At ille, assecutus circa Ænariam filium, cursum in Africam direxit, inopemque vitam in tugurio ruinarum Carthaginensium toleravit; quum Marius aspiciens Carthaginem, illa intuens Marium, alter alteri posset 'esse solatio, Vell. ii. 19. Cf. Plut. 35—40, Lucan, ii. 69 sq.

Mint.] A town of Latium, on the Via Appia (Strab. v. p. 233): through the city flowed the Liris (Garigliano), and near it was a grove of the goddess Marica (Hor. Od. iii. 17. 7, cf. Strab. ib., Serv. ad Æn. vii. 47).

277. Quis crederet jacentem super crepidinem Marium aut fuisse consulem, aut futurum? Porc. Latr. ap. Sen. i. Contr. 1 (*Pro Adolescente*): Quid referam Marium sexto consulu Carthagine mendicantem, septimo imperantem? P. Aspren. ib.: Minturnensis palus exsulem Marium non hausit: Cimber etiam in carcere vidit imperantem: prætor iter a conspectu exsulis flexit. Qui in crepidine [*supr. v. 8 n.*] viderat Marium, in sella figuravit, Capito, ib. iii. Contr. 17.

278. *Quid &c.] Si inter miseros posueris, miserrimus; si inter felices,*

felicissimus reperietur, Val. Max. vi. 9 § 14.

280. On the triumphal procession, cf. *supr.* 37 sq.: Sævis Liburnis scilicet invidens Privata deduci superbo Non humilis mulier triumpho, Hor. Od. i. 37. 30 sq.: Prop. ii. 1. 33 Vulp.: on the victories of Marius over the Cimbri and Teutones, Sat. viii. 249 sq.

282. *Teut.] C. Marius consul [B.C. 102, for the fourth time] summa vi oppugnata a Teutonis et Ambro-nibus castra defendit: duobus deinde proeliis circa Aquas Sextias [Aix, eighteen Roman miles north of Mar-seilles] eos hostes delevit, in quibus cæsa traduntur hostium ducenta millia, capta nonaginta. Marius . . . triumphum oblatum donec et Cim-bros vinceret distulit, Liv. Epit. lxxviii. He triumphed the next year, B.C. 101. Cf. Lucan: post Teuto-nicos victor, Libycosque triumphos Exsul limosa Marius caput abdidit ulva, ii. 69, 70.*

283 sq. "After this [B.C. 50: Pompey was sole consul B.C. 52, and the civil war broke out B.C. 49] Pompey had a dangerous illness at Neapolis, from which he recovered. Upon the suggestion of Praxagoras the people of Neapolis offered sacrifices for his restoration to health. The neighbouring people followed

Optandas, sed multæ urbes et publica vota

Vicerunt: igitur fortuna ipsius et urbis

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Servatum victo caput abstulit. Hoc cruciatu

Lentulus, hac poena caruit ceciditque Cethegus

their example, and the thing thus going the round of Italy, every city small and great celebrated a festival for several days, &c.," Plut. Pomp. 57: cf. Cic. ad Att. viii. 16, ix. 5 fin., Tusc. i. (which passage Vell., Sen., and Juv. seem to have had before them: Pompeio, nostro familiari, quum graviter ægrotaret Neapoli, melius est factum: coronati Neapolitani fuerunt; nimirum etiam Puteolani; vulgo ex oppidis publice gratulabantur. Ineptum sane negotium et Græculum, sed tamen *fortunatum*. Utrum igitur si tum esset extinctus, a bonis rebus, an a malis, discessisset? Certe a miseris. Non enim cum socero bellum gessisset; non imparatus arma sumpsisset; non domum reliquisset; non ex Italia fugisset; non exercitu amisso, nudus in servorum ferrum et manus incidisset; non liberi defleti; non fortunæ omnes a victoribus possiderentur. Qui, si mortem tum obisset, in amplissimis fortunis occidisset, is propagatione vitæ quot, quantas, quam incredibiles hausit calamitates! § 86): longa vita Magnum modo Pompeium vertenti præbuit fortunæ, Liv. ix. 17: Vell. ii. 48 § 2, App. B. C. ii. 28, Dio, xli. 6: Si Cn. Pompeium, decus istius firmamentumque imperii, Neapoli valetudo abstulisset, indubitatus populi Romani princeps excesserat. At nunc exigui temporis adjectio fastigio illum suo depulit. Vidit legiones in conspectu suo cæsas Vidit Ægyptium carnificem, et sacrosanctum

victoribus corpus satelliti præstitit, Sen. ad Marc. 20 §§ 4, 5: Lucan, viii. 28 sq.

285. *fort.*] Longi poenas fortuna favoris Exigit a misero, Lucan, ib. 21, 22. The *fortune* of Pompey was no less celebrated than that of Sulla, Cic. p. Leg. Man. § 47 sq., Lucan, viii. 730: ib. 686 on the fortune of the city.

286. *Serv.*] Spared by the fever, Pompey, after his flight from Pharsalia, sought refuge in Egypt: but was put to death before he came to land, Sept. 29, B.C. 48, being 58 years of age. "They cut off the head of Pompey, and throwing the body naked out of the boat, left it for those to gaze at who felt any curiosity. Philippus [*a freedman*] ... looked about till he found the wreck of a small fishing boat, which was decayed indeed, but enough to make a funeral pile in case of need for a naked body and that not an entire corpse. Not long after Cæsar arriving in Egypt ... turned away from the man who brought him the head of Pompey, as from a murderer," Plut. 80: Lucan, viii. 667 sq., App. B. C. ii. 86. His miserable end became proverbial: ut cui modo ad victoriam terra defuerat, deesset ad sepulturam, Vell. ii. 53 § 3 Ruhnck.: Anthol. Meyer (supr. p. 24 col. 1 ad fin.): De Pompeii capite pupillus et spado tulere sententiam, Sen. Ep. 4 § 5: Mart. v. 74.

287. *Lentulus,*] This conspirator was strangled in the *Tullianum*, on

Integer, et jacuit Catilina cadavere toto.

Formam optat modico pueris, majore puellis

Murmure, quum Veneris fanum videt anxia mater, 290

Usque ad delicias votorum. "Cur tamen," inquit,

the night of the 5th of December (nonæ illæ Decembres, Cic. p. Flacc. § 102), B.C. 63, being then prætor: Plut. Cic. 22, Sall. Cat. 55 § 5, Drum. v. p. 532, n. 66. Cethegus shared his fate, ib. cf. supr. viii. 231 n. "Antonius says [Cic. Phil. ii § 17] that even the corpse of Lentulus was not given up to them until his mother begged it of the wife of Cicero. But this is manifestly false, for no one of those who were then punished by Cicero was deprived of interment," Plut. Ant. 2.

288. *Cat.*] Catiline joined battle, early in the year 62 B.C., with the troops of Antonius the proconsul. He fell on the field of battle, at Pistoria in Etruria (Sall. 57 § 1, 60 § 7). Dio's account of the treatment of his corpse does not agree with the words *cad. toto*: ὁ δ' οὖν Ἀντώνιος, τὴν τε κεφαλὴν αὐτοῦ ἐς τὸ ἄστυ, ὅπως πιστεύσαντες αὐτὸν τετελευτηκέναι μηδὲν ἔτι δεδίωσιν, ἔπεμψε, xxxvii. 40.

289 sq. Etiam nunc optas quod tibi optavit nutrix tua, aut pædagogus, aut mater? Nondum intelligis quantum mali optaverint? O quam inimica nobis sunt vota nostrorum! eo quidem inimiciora, quo cessere felicius. Jam non admiror si omnia nos a prima pueritia mala sequuntur: inter execrationes parentum crevimus. Sen. Ep. 60 § 1: ib. 32 § 4: Hunc optet generum rex et regina! puellæ Hunc raptant, &c., Pers. ii. 37 sq.: Hor. Ep. i. 4. 6.

290. *Murm.*] vi. 539, Tibull. ii. 1.

85 Broukh., Hor. Ep. i. 16. 59, 60 Obbar, Pers. ii. 6, Mart. i. 40. 6, Petron. 85 Burm.: apud Athenodorum inveni: *Tunc scito te esse omnibus cupiditatibus solutum, quum eo perveneris, ut nihil Deum roges nisi quod rogare possis palam.* Nunc enim, quanta dementia est hominum, turpissima vota diis insurrant; si quis admoverit aurem, conticescent, et quod scire hominem nolunt, Deo narrant, Sen. Ep. 10 § 5 (cf. Sic loquendum cum diis, tanquam homines audiant: . . . ne quid a diis petamus, quod velle nos indecorum sit hominibus confiteri, Macrobi. i. 7): Vota homines parcius facerent, si palam facienda essent: adeo etiam deos quibus honestissime supplicamus, tacite malumus et intra nosmetipsos precari, Sen. De Ben. ii. 1 § 4: ib. vi. 38, esp. § 5. It was a Pythagorean rule μετὰ φωνῆς εἰδέσθαι, Clem. Al. Strom. iv. 26 § 173.

291. *del.*] i. e. Usque ad hoc deliciæ hominum veniunt, ut pulcritudinem optent filiis suis, Schol.; ut pro ipsis vota deliciarum plena concipiant, Grang.; both, it would seem, resolving *ad del. vot.* into *usque ad delicata nimis vota* (Britann.), "even to a fastidious nicety in prayer" (cf. fastidium legentium deliciasque, Plin. Ep. ii. 5 § 4), or else "*usque ad ineptias*" (Heinr.), "even to a foolish fondness" (cf. Neque enim necessitatibus tantummodo nostris provisum est: usque in delicias amamur, Sen. De Ben. iv. 5 § 1).

“Corripias? Pulcra gaudet Latona Diana.”

Sed vetat optari faciem Lucretia, qualem

Ipsa habuit, cuperet Rutilæ Virginia gibbum

Accipere atque suam Rutilæ dare. Filius autem 295

Corporis egregii miseros trepidosque parentes

Semper habet. Rara est adeo concordia formæ

Atque pudicitiae. Sanctos licet horrida mores

Tradiderit domus, ac veteres imitata Sabinos,

Præterea castum ingenium vultumque modesto 300

Sanguine ferventem tribuat natura benigna

Larga manu—quid enim puero conferre potest plus

292. Yet why, she asks, should you blame me? Latona too is proud of her daughter's beauty: *οἷη δ' Ἀρτεμὶς εἰσι, . . . γέγηθε δέ τε φρένα Λητώ· πασδῶν δ' ὑπὲρ ἥ γε κάρη ἔχει ἡδὲ μέτωπα, ρεῖα τ' ἀριγνώτη πέλεται, καλαὶ δέ τε πᾶσαι*, Od. vi. 102 sq.: Latonæ tacitum pertentant gaudia pectus, *Æn.* i. 502.

293. *Lucr.*] Sex. Tarquinius mala libido Lucretiæ per vim stuprandæ capit: quum forma, tum spectata castitas incitat, Liv. i. 57 (B.C. 510).

294. *Rut.*] Unknown.

Virg.] Cf. Liv. iii. 44 sq. (e.g. ut non finis solum idem decem-viris qui regibus, sed causa etiam eadem imperii amittendi esset. Ap. Claudium virginis plebeie stuprandæ libido cepit. . . . hanc virginem adultam, forma excellentem, c. 44, B. C. 449).

gibb.] vi. 109, infr. 309.

295. *suam*] Faciem.

296. Cf. Filius decessit, eximia pulchritudine, pari verecundia, Plin. Ep. iii. 16 § 3: conspicuus forma, omnes sermones malignorum et puer et juvenis evasit ib. vii. 24 § 3:

Cic. p. Coel. § 11 sq., supr. vii. 218 n., 239 n.

297. *Rar. &c.*] Argumentum est deformitatis pudicitia, Sen. De Ben. iii. 16 § 3: Lis est cum forma magna pudicitiae, Ov. Heroid. xvi. 288: id. Amor. iii. 4. 41, 42.

298. *horr.*] vi. 10, viii. 116: cf. xi. 152 sq.

299. *Sab.*] iii. 88, 169 n., vi. 164: Aspera si visa est, rigidasque imitata Sabinas, Ov. Amor. iii. 4. 15: ib. i. 8. 39, iii. 8. 61, id. Met. xiv. 797, Hor. Od. iii. 6. 38 sq., Epod. 2. 41, Epist. ii. 1. 25, Virg. *Æn.* viii. 638 Forb., Cic. p. Ligar. § 32, Columell. i. Præf. § 19, Mart. xi. 15. 2: disciplina tetrica ac tristis veterum Sabinorum, quo genere nullum quondam incorruptius fuit, Liv. i. 18: Ἔστι καὶ παλαιότατον γένος, οἱ Σαβῖνοι καὶ αὐτόχθονες . . . τὴν δὲ ἀρχαίτητα τεκμήριον ἂν τις ποιήσαιτο ἀνδρίας καὶ τῆς ἄλλης ἀρετῆς, Strab. v. p. 228.

300. Cf. xi. 154. Diogenes the Cynic, on seeing a boy blush: “Θάρρει, ἔφη· τοιοῦτον ἐστὶ τῆς ἀρετῆς τὸ χρῶμα,” Diog. Laert. vi § 54: verecundiam, bonum in adolescente signum, Sen. Ep. 11 § 1.

Custode et cura natura potentior omni?—

Non licet esse viro : nam prodiga corruptoris

Improbilas ipsos audet tentare parentes.

305

Tanta in muneribus fiducia. Nullus ephebum

Deformem sæva castravit in arce tyrannus :

303. *Cust.*] vii. 218 n. *nat. &c.*] xiii. 129 n.

304. *vir.*] Nec pudet obicere militi, quod vir sit, Quintil. Decl. 3 § 3: Quis æqualium vestrorum, quid dicam satis ingeniosus, satis studiosus, immo quis satis vir est? Emolliti enervesque quod nati sunt inviti manent: expugnatores alienæ pudicitiae, negligentes suæ, Sen. i. Contr. Præf.: Principes, inquit, viri contra naturam divitias suas exercent: excisorum greges habent, exoletos suos ut ad longiorem patientiam impudicitiae idonei sint amputant: et quia ipsos pudet viros esse, id agunt, ut quam pauci viri sint. His nemo succurrit delicatis et formosis debilibus, Labien. ib. v. Contr. 33 (*color*): Suet. Vesp. 13, Tac. Ann. xi. 2.

305. *par.*] The parents of the youth.

306. *in*] Not, "reliance upon," (which would require the gen. or *de*), but "assurance."

307. *castr.*] vi. 368 sq. Rup.: ἐκεῖνος ἦν ὁ τοὺς τυραννουμένους ἐκκόπτων, . . . ὁ τοὺς ἐφήβους ἀνασπών, Lucian, Tyrannic. 5.

arce] Arx interdum sedes tyranni, id est regis, dicitur, Ascon. ad Cic. in Cæcil. c. 5: Hominem occidere non licet, tyrannum licet: expugnare domum fas non est, arcem expugnabit optimus quisque, Quintil. Decl. 274, p. 529 Burm.: nihil de illo timui, qui primus tyran-

nus fuit . . . occupavit tamen arcem alter, ib. 288, p. 557: ib. 267, pp. 503, 504, 271, p. 520, 282, 329, p. 669, 345, p. 728, id. Inst. vii. 4 § 22, Calpurn. Decl. 13 fin., Lucian, Tyrannic. 7 fin., 9, 16, 19, Tac. Ann. xiv. 31 Ern., xv. 69, Lucan, iv. 800 Cort. (and from him Freund, s. v.), Prudent. Cathem. v. 78 (Arcis iustitium triste tyrannicæ): Sen. De Clem. i. 19 § 5, De Ben. vii. 19 § 4 (si arx ejus [*Phalaridis*] cruore semper recenti madet): τάχα δὲ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν καὶ βασιλείον ἂν τις εἴποι καὶ τυραννεῖον, Poll. ix § 40: ἦν δὲ ὁμῶς εὐπρέπεια τις περὶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν αὐτῶν, οὐχ ὥς τυραννεῖον βδελυττόμενων, ἀλλ' ὥς ἱερὸν σεμνυνόντων τε καὶ σεβομένων, Strab. xvi. p. 761: Dio Chrys. 1 (Mercury was sent to point out to Hercules a two-peaked hill: ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ αὐτῶν ἡ μὲν βασιλῆος ἄκρα, ἱερὰ Διὸς βασιλέως, ἡ δὲ ἑτέρα τυραννική, Τυφῶνος ἐπώνυμος, p. 65 Reiske): Stob. Flor. xlix. 8. 14, Polyb. ap. Suid. ἀκρόπολις, Geopon. xi. 2. 9: Bizya, arx regum Thraciæ, Plin. H. N. iv. 18 (11) § 47: Memphis, quondam arx Ægypti regum, ib. v. 9 § 50. The word was used metaphorically: Πῶς οὖν ἀκρόπολις καταλύεται; ἂν γὰρ τὴν οἶσαν ἐν τῇ πόλει καθέλωμεν . . . μή τι καὶ τῶν καλῶν γυναικαρίων; μή τι ἀπλῶς τὴν ἐν ἡμῖν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ τοὺς ἐν ἡμῖν τυράννους ἀποβεβλήκαμεν; Epict. Diss. iv. 1 § 86.

On the importance of the citadel

Nec prætextatum rapuit Nero loripedem, nec
 Strumosum atque utero pariter gibboque tumentem.
 I nunc, et juvenis specie lætare tui, quem 310
 Majora expectant discrimina: fiet adulter
 Publicus, et poenas metuet, quascunque maritis
 Iratis debet, nec erit felicior astro
 Martis, ut in laqueos nunquam incidat. Exigit autem

to usurpers, cf. "This band [*his body-guard*], though composed of citizens, he [*the demagogue*] found it easy to attach to his interests, and with its aid made the first step to absolute power by seizing the citadel: an act which might be considered a formal assumption of the tyranny, and as declaring a resolution to maintain it by force," Thirlw. H. Gr. i. 460, new ed. Compare the attempts of Cylon (Thuc. i. 126), of Phalaris (Polyæn. Strat. v. 5 § 1), of Pisistratus (Arcem tyrannus occupat Pisistratus, Phædr. i. 2. 5), of Dionysius (Quum gravem tyrannum haberemus, carere eo cupiebam; quo interfecto, aliquanto tetrior arcem occupavit, Val. Max. vi. 2, Ext. 2: velut jure regnaret arcem occupat, solitamque sibi sævitiam exercet. Conjuges principum ad stuprum rapi jubebat, Justin. xxi. 2 § 9: Arcem Syracusis, quam munierat Dionysius ad urbem obsidendam, a fundamentis disjecit; cetera tyrannidis propugnacula demolitus est, Nep. Timol. 3 § 3: Polyæn. v. 2 §§ 3, 4), and of Clearchus, tyrant of Heracleia (adversus auctores potentiæ suæ, per quos in arce collocatus fuerat, . . . nefandissima quæque tyrannicæ crudelitatis exercuit, Justin, xvi. 4 § 11). Hence the outcry against Valerius Publicola (Regium enim fuit habitare in arcibus propter tutelam.

Denique Romæ Valerius quum in Esquilis (?) domum haberet altissimam, invidiæ causa eam complavit, Serv. ad Æn. iv. 410: Liv. ii. 7), and Manlius (id. vi. 19; after his execution, "latum ad populum est, ne quis patricius in arce aut Capitolio habitaret," ib. 20). The palaces of the emperors were *arces*, Sat. iv. 145: Magno quidem animo parens tuus hunc ante vos principes arcem *publicarum ædium* nomine inscripserat, Plin. Pan. 47 § 4: Tiberi principis arce nobiles Capreæ, Plin. H. N. iii. 12 (6) § 82.

308. *præt.*] i. 78 n.

Ner.] Dio, lxxiii. 13, Suet. 28.

lor.] Loripedem rectus derideat, ii. 23: among the fabulous inhabitants of Africa are named by Pliny, "Himantopodes loripedes quidam, quibus serpendo ingredi natura sit," H. N. v. 8 § 46.

309. *Strum.*] Cic. in Vatin. § 4 Halm.

gibb.] Supr. 294.

310. *I nunc, et*] Supr. 166 n.

juv.] xiv. 23 n.

311. *disc.*] Ubi . . . pudicius continerentur, quam sub oculis parentum? Plin. Ep. iv. 13 § 4.

312. *Publ.*] Juvenumque prodis Publica cura, Hor. Od. ii. 8. 7, 8: an Sappho publica fuerit, Sen. Ep. 88 § 32.

313. *fel.*] i.e. *Nec erit ejus astrum*

Interdum ille dolor plus, quam lex ulla dolori 315
 Concessit; necat hic ferro, secat ille cruentis
 Verberibus, quosdam mœchos et mugilis intrat.
 Sed tuus Endymion dilectæ fiet adulter
 Matronæ; mox quum dederit Servilia nummos,
 Fiet et illius, quam non amat, exuet omnem 320

felicius, &c. iii. 74 n. "Nor will he be more fortunate than Mars, whom Vulcan ensnared when in the arms of Venus," xvi. 5, Hom. Od. viii. 267 sq., Ov. A. A. ii. 561 sq., Met. iv. 171 sq. On the influence of the stars, see Sat. xvi. 1—4. There seems to be no allusion to the evil influence of the planet Mars (Cic. Somn. Scip. 4 § 2, Macrob. Comm. i. 19 § 19).

315. *dol.*] The indignation of an injured husband: hoc jus scriptum est mariti dolori, Quintil. Decl. 277. Maritum, qui uxorem deprehensam cum adultero occidit, quia hoc impatientia justī doloris admisit, lenius puniri placuit, Paul. Sent. ii. 26 § 5.

lex] By the *lex Julia de adulteriis* (prob. B.C. 17), i. "Cavetur, ut viro adulterum in uxore sua deprehensum, quem aut nolit, aut non liceat occidere, retinere horas diurnas nocturnasque continuas, non plus quam viginti, testandæ ejus rei causa, sine fraude sua jure liceat," Dig. xlvii. 5. 25 pr.: ii. "Patri datur jus occidendi adulterum cum filia, quam in potestate habet," ib. l. 20: cf. ll. 21—23, Quintil. iii. 11 § 7, v. 10 § 104: iii. "Cavetur, ut liceat viro deprehensum domi suæ . . . in adulterio uxoris occidere eum, qui leno fuerit, quive artem ludicram ante fecerit, in scenam saltandi cantandive causa prodierit, judiciove

publico damnatus, neque in integrum restitutus erit, &c., ib. Dig. ib. l. 24 pr. More irregular revenge was allowed before the Julian law (Sed eos quoque, qui in vindicanda pudicitia dolore suo pro publica lege usi sunt, strictim percurram. Sempronius Musca C. Gallium deprehensum in adulterio flagellis cecidit, &c., Val. Max. vi. 1 § 13: Hor. S. i. 2. 41 sq.), and was sometimes practised in later times (Mart. iii. 85).

317. *Verb.*] Val. Max. supr.: ille flagellis Ad mortem cæsus, Hor. S. i. 2. 41, 42: M. Varro . . . C. Sallustium, scriptorem seriæ illius et severæ orationis, in cujus historia notiones censorias fieri atque exerceri videmus, in adulterio deprehensum ab Annio Milone loris bene cæsum dicit, Gell. xvii. 18.

mug.] Piscis grandi capite postremus exilis, qui in podicem mœchorum deprehensorum solebat immitti, Schol. cf. Catull. xv. 19. On the form, see Phocas: mugil, sed Juvenalis hic mugilis nominativum dixit, ii. 5, p. 326 Lind.

318. *tu. End.*] Tuus pulcher. Endymion pastor, quem Luna adamavit, Schol. Cf. Cic. Tusc. i § 92: Hic est . . . carus Endymion, hic catamitus meus, Apul. Met. i. 12.

319. *Serv.*] Nomen cujusdam mulieris turpissimæ, Schol.

320. *ill.*] Of Servilia.

ex.] Sua ornamenta, inquit, donat

Corporis ornatum. Quid enim ulla negaverit udis
 Inguinibus? sive est hæc Oppia, sive Catulla
 Deterior: totos habet illic femina mores.
 Sed casto quid forma nocet? Quid profuit immo
 Hippolyto grave propositum? quid Bellerophonti? 325
 Erubuit nempe hæc, ceu fastidita, repulso
 Nec Sthenebœa minus quam Cressa excanduit, et se
 Concussere ambæ. Mulier sævissima tunc est,
 Quum stimulos odio pudor admovet. Elige, quidnam
 Suadendum esse putes, cui nubere Cæsaris uxor 330
 Destinat. Optimus hic et formosissimus idem

mulier, ut tantum ad suam libidinem possit inducere filium tuum, Schol.

322. *Cat.*] ii. 49, Mart. viii. 53.

323. *ill.*] Nihil aliud nisi libidinem [*ing.*] spectat, Schol.

324. "But if he be chaste," the mother asks, "what harm can beauty do him?" "Nay," I reply, "what did their resolute purity avail Bellerophon or Hippolytus?"

325. *Hipp.*] Hippolyte infelix, velles coluisse Dionen, Quum consternatis diripereris equis, Ov. Fast. v. 309, 310. How Hippolytus, son of Theseus, resisted the incestuous proposals of his step-mother Phædra (daughter of Minos king of Crete, hence *Cressa*), and how she prevailed on her husband to effect his son's death, is told by Eurip. Hippol., Sen. Hippol., Ov. Met. xv. 497 sq.

Bell.] How Bellerophon was accused by Sthenebœa (or Antea), the wife of his host Proetus, of attempting her honour, and in what manner Proetus attempted to avenge the supposed injury, is told by Homer, Il. vi. 155 sq.

Hippolytus and Bellerophon were proverbial examples of chastity: Ἰππόλυτον μιμήσομαι, ἐπὶ τῶν σωφρονεῖν βουλομένων, Parœmiogr. Gott. i. p. 257: ib. ii. p. 76 n.

326. *nemp.*] Supr. 110 n.

hæc,] Phædra; instead of the corresponding *illa* Juv. uses the name Sthenebœa.

rep.] The abl. neut. of the part. perf. pass. is sometimes used alone as an abl. absolute: certato, Tac. Ann. xi. 10: Madv. § 429. "After her offer had been rejected."

328. *Conc.*] Commovere se, et erexere ad vindictam, Britann.

330. *Cæs.*] Cf. vi. 115 sq. The marriage of Messalina with C. Silius, and their deaths, are related by Tacitus: In C. Silium, juventutis Romanæ pulcherrimum ita exarserrat, ut Juniam Silanam, nobilem feminam, matrimonio ejus exturbaret (A. D. 47) vacuoque adultero potetur: neque Silius flagitii aut periculi nescius erat; sed certo, si abnueret, exitio et nonnulla fallendi spe, simul magnis præmiis, opperiri futura et præsentibus frui pro solatio habebat. Illa non furtim, sed multo

Gentis patriciæ rapitur miser exstinguendus
 Messalinæ oculis : dudum sedet illa parato
 Flammeolo, Tyriusque palam genialis in hortis
 Sternitur, et ritu decies centena dabuntur

335

comitatu ventitare domum, &c., Ann. xi. 12. Jam (A.D. 48) Messalina ad nova flagitia profluebat, quum abrupti dissimulationem etiam Silius sive fatali vecordia, an imminentium periculorum ipsa pericula ratus, urgebat : "quippe non eo ventum, ut senectam principis opperiretur," . . . Segniter hæ voces acceptæ . . . nomen tamen matrimonii concupivit . . . omnia nuptiarum solennia celebrat, c. 26. Infr. xiv. 329 sq.

332. *patr.*] Silius was the son of a general distinguished by his victories over the Gauls and Belgæ (Tac. Ann. iii. 42 sq., 45 sq., iv. 18), but the gens was plebeian : juvenem nobilem, dignitate formæ, vi mentis ac propinquo consulatu, Tac. Ann. xi. 28.

333. *oc.*] *Rapitur oculis* as in Ov. Amor. iii. 11. 48 (Perque tuos oculos qui rapuere meos).

334. *Flam.*] Quadringenta dedit Gracchus sestertia dotem . . . Signatæ tabulæ . . . Segmenta et longos habitus et flammea sumit, Sat. ii. 117 sq. : vi. 225 Schol. : nisi paucos post dies [A.D. 64] uni ex illo contaminatorum (nomen Pythagoræ fuit) in modum solennium conjugiorum denupsisset [*Nero*]. Inditum imperatori *flammeum* ; visi *auspices*, *dos* et *genialis torus* et faces nuptiales, Tac. Ann. xv. 37 : Lutei [*coloris*] video honorem antiquissimum, in nuptialibus flammeis totum feminis concessum, Plin. H. N. xxi. 22 (8) : Non timidum nuptæ leviter tactura

pudorem Lutea demissos velarunt flammea vultus, Lucan. ii. 360, 361 : Suet. Ner. 28, Mart. xi. 78. 3, xii. 42. 3, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 285.

Tyr.] i. 27 n. *gen.*] Sat. vi. 22, Hor. Ep. i. 1. 87 : *Genialis lectus*, qui nuptiis sternitur in honorem genii, unde et appellatus, Paul. Diac. p. 70 Lind. : cf. Serv. ad Æn. vi. 603 : *lectum* illum *genialem*, quem biennio ante filiæ suæ nubenti *straverat*, in eadem domo sibi ornari et *sterni* . . . jubet. Nubit genero socrus, nullis *auspiciis*, Cic. p. Cluent. § 14 : Quum in matrimonia convenitis, toga sternitis lectulos et maritorum genios advocatis, Arnob. ii. 67. Since the bed was placed opposite to the entrance of the *atrium*, it was also called *adversus*, Prop. iv. 11. 85.

hort.] i. 75 n. From Tac. (Ann. xi. 12, 27) and Dio (τόν τε γὰρ Σίλιον . . . ἄνδρα ἐπεγράψατο, καὶ τοὺς τε γάμους πολυτελῶς εἰστίασε, καὶ οἰκίαν αὐτῷ βασιλικὴν ἐχαρίσατο, lx. 31), it would seem that the marriage was celebrated in the house of Silius. The gardens of Lucullus (Tac. c. 1, 32, 37). which were the scene of Messalina's death, need not be here meant.

335. *rit.*] Amongst other formalities a dowry too is brought *ritu antiquo* : Lips. (ad Tac. Ann. ii. 86) seems to be wrong in referring these words to the amount, although *dec. cent.* (*millia*) or 1,000,000 sesterces (8,000*l.*) was, though a large, not an

Antiquo, veniet cum signatoribus auspex.

Hæc tu secreta et paucis commissa putabas ;

Non nisi legitime vult nubere. Quid placeat, dic :

Ni parere velis, pereundum erit ante lucernas ;

Si scelus admittas, dabitur mora parvula, dum res 340

Nota urbi et populo contingat principis aures.

Dedecus ille domus sciet ultimus : interea tu

Obsequere imperio, si tanti vita dierum

unusual dowry : Sat. vi. 137 : pantomimæ decies sestertio nubunt, Sen. ad Helv. 12 § 5 : Mart. xi. 23. 3.

336. *sign.*] ix. 76. Quam [*Messalinam*] quum comperisset super cetera flagitia atque dedecora C. Silio etiam nupsisse, *dote inter auspices consignata*, Suet. Claud. 26 : illud omnem fidem excesserit, quod nuptiis, quas Messalina cum adultero Silio fecerat, *tabellas dotis et ipse consignaverit* ; inductus, quasi de industria simularentur ad avertendum transferendumque periculum, quod imminere ipsi per quædam ostenta portenderetur, ib. 29 : Haud sum ignarus fabulosum visum iri tantum ullis mortalium securitatis fuisse in civitate omnium gnara [*infr.* 340] et nihil reticente, nedum consulem designatum *cum uxore principis* [supr. 330], prædicta die, *adhibitis qui obsignarent*, velut suscipiendorum liberorum causa convenisse, atque illam audisse *auspicum* verba, subisse, sacrificasse apud deos ; discubitum inter convivas ; licentiam conjugalem, Tac. Ann. xi. 27 : ib. 30 : Quintil. v. 11 § 32.

ausp.] Nihil fere quondam majoris rei, nisi auspicato, ne privatim quidem gerebatur, quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auspices declarant, qui re omissa nomen tantum tenent, Cic.

De Divin. i § 28 : id. p. Cluent. (supr. 334 n.), Val. Max. ii. 1 § 1.

337. *tu*] Silius.

339. *velis—erit*] Supr. 205, *infr.* 365, xii. 115. Si quis legem sanciat, . . . clamitabunt, Tac. Ann. iii. 54 init. : Ov. Amor. i. 2. 38, Trist. ii. 34, v. 12. 51, Quintil. Proœm. § 25, Madv. § 348 d, Zumpt § 524. 1. So also in Greek, *Εἰ τοῦ ἡ φύσις ἀπλῆ εἴη, δὲ ἡ αὐτῇ πρᾶξις ἡδίστη ἔσται*, Aristot. Eth. vii. 14 § 8 : ib. i. 10 § 8 Zell, Xen. Mem. i. 5 § 2, Kühner § 819 b, Matth. § 524. 3, Madv. Gr. Gr. § 153. 1 b.

per.] Tac. Ann. xi. 12 (supr. 330 n.) : Aurel. Vict. Cæs. 4 § 6 sq.

luc.] Before nightfall, *περὶ λύχνων ἀφάς*, Herod. vii. 215.

341. *Ταῦτ' οὖν πρότερον μὲν καὶ ὑπὸ πάντων ἄλλων ἀκονόμενα καὶ ὁρώμενα τὸν γοῦν Κλαύδιον ἐλάνθανεν*, Dio, lx. 31 : Narcissus (Sat. xiv. 329 sq.) informed Claudius of the marriage by means of two of his mistresses : Calpurnia . . . Cæsaris genibus provoluta nupsisse Messalinam Silio exclamat . . . cieri Narcissum postulat : is . . . "An discidium," inquit, "tuum nosti ? Nam matrimonium Silii vidit populus et senatus et miles," Tac. Ann. xi. 30. On the apathy of Claudius, cf. ib. 35, 38, supr. iii. 238 n.

343. *tant.*] If it is worth while

Paucorum. Quidquid levius meliusque putaris,
 Præbenda est gladio pulcra hæc et candida cervix. 345
 Nil ergo optabunt homines? Si consilium vis,
 Permittes ipsis expendere numinibus, quid
 Conveniat nobis rebusque sit utile nostris.
 Nam pro jucundis aptissima quæque dabunt di.
 Carior est illis homo, quam sibi. Nos animorum 350
 Impulsu et cæca magnaue cupidine ducti
 Conjugium petimus partumque uxoris; at illis
 Notum, qui pueri qualisque futura sit uxor.

for a few days more of life, to commit such a crime.

345. *Præb.*] Miserum stare ad præbendas cervices immotum, Sen. iv. Contr. 25 (*Albut. Sil.*): Caius Cæsar jussit Lepidum Dextro tribuno præbere cervicem: ipse Chæreæ præstitit, Sen. Ep. 4 § 5. On the death of Silius see Tac. c. 35 (admotusque Silius tribunali, non defensionem, non moras tentavit, precatus ut mors acceleraretur).

347 sq. Σωκράτης εὐχετο πρὸς τοὺς θεοὺς ἀπλῶς τὰγαθὰ διδόναι, ὡς τοὺς θεοὺς κάλλιστα εἰδότας ὅποια ἀγαθὰ ἐστι, Xen. Mem. i. 3 § 2: Ζεῦ βασιλεῦ, τὰ μὲν ἐσθλὰ καὶ εὐξαμένοις καὶ ἀνεύκτοις Ἀμμι δίδου, τὰ δὲ δεινὰ καὶ εὐχομένοις ἀπαλέξειν, Plat. Alc. ii. p. 143 A: Τοῦτον μὲν τολύνν, ὦ Ἀλκιβιάδη, καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιοι τὸν ποιητὴν ἐξηλωκότες, εἴτε καὶ αὐτοὶ οὕτως ἐπισκεμμένοι, καὶ ἰδίᾳ καὶ δημοσίᾳ ἐκάστοτε παραπλησίαν εὐχὴν εὐχονται, τὰ καλὰ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς τοὺς θεοὺς διδόναι κελεύοντες αὐτῶν σφίσι αὐτοῖς πλείον δ' οὐδεὶς ἂν ἐκείνων εὐξαμένων ἀκούσειε, ib. p. 148 C: cf. Val. Max. vii. 2. Ext. § 1. So also Pythagoras ἔφασκε

δεῖν ἐν ταῖς εὐχαῖς ἀπλῶς εὐχεσθαι τὰγαθὰ, καὶ μὴ κατὰ μέρος ὀνομάζειν, οἷον ἐξουσίαν, κάλλος, πλοῦτον, τᾶλλα τὰ τούτοις ὅμοια· πολλάκις γὰρ τούτων ἕκαστον τοὺς κατ' ἐπιθυμίαν αὐτῶν τυχόντας τοῖς ὅλοις ἀνατρέπειν, Diodor. Exc. Vat. vii. 39 (p. 35 Dind.): cf. Diog. Laert. viii § 9. So too Diogenes ἐνεκάλει τοῖς ἀνθρώποις περὶ τῆς εὐχῆς, αἰτεῖσθαι λέγων αὐτοὺς ἀγαθὰ τὰ αὐτοῖς δοκοῦντα καὶ οὐ τὰ κατ' ἀλήθειαν, Diog. Laert. § 42: μὴ μοι γένοιθ' ἂ βούλομ' ἄλλ' ἂ συμφέρει, Menand. Sentent. Monost. 336, Didot: Gat. ad Antonin. v § 7, Max. Tyr. Diss. 11 (al. 30).

351 sq. We say "magnum gaudium nos . . . ex nuptiis aut ex partu uxoris percepisse: quæ adeo non sunt gaudia, ut sæpe initia futuræ tristitiæ sint," Sen. Ep. 59 § 1: In liberis tollendis nihil iudicio tollentium licet: tota res voti est, id. De Ben. iii. 11 § 1: Εὐρήσεις δὲ καὶ περὶ τέκνων τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον εὐξαμένους τινὰς ἤδη γενέσθαι, καὶ γενομένων εἰς ξυμφορὰς τε καὶ λύπας τὰς μεγίστας καταστάντας, Plat. l. l. p. 142 B: Euseb. ap. Stob. Flor. i. 85.

Ut tamen et poscas aliquid, voveasque sacellis
 Extæ, et candiduli divina tomacula porci, 355
 Orandum est, ut sit mens sana in corpore sano.
 Fortem posce animum, mortis terrore carentem,
 Qui spatium vitæ extremum inter munera ponat
 Naturæ, qui ferre queat quoscunque labores,
 Nesciat irasci, cupiat nihil et potiores 360
 Herculis æumnas credat sævosque labores

354. *et*] That you may not merely acquiesce in the divine appointments, but *also* prefer some petition.

355. *div.*] Sacrificial. *tom.*] Sausages: fumantia qui tomacula raucus, Circumfert tepidis coquus popinis, Mart. i. 42. 9, 10.

356. Roga bonam mentem, bonam valetudinem animi, deinde corporis, Sen. Ep. 10 § 4: Hor. Od. i. 31. 17 sq.

357 sq. Virg. G. ii. 491 sq., Sen. Ep. 4, ad Marc. 20 (O ignaros malorum suorum, quibus non mors ut optimum inventum naturæ laudatur! § 1).

359. *quosc.*] = Quoslibet. Quicunque is similarly used (without a verb), Sat. iii. 156, 230, xiii. 56, 89, xiv. 210; cf. utcunque, supr. 271.

360. Supr. 4, 5: Si nec magnam iram, nec frequentem, in animo sapientis locum habere credimus; quid est, quare non ex toto hoc affectu illum liberemus? Sen. De Ir. ii. 6 § 4: Ait [*Chrysippus*]: "sapientem nulla re indigere, et tamen multis illi rebus opus esse," id. Ep. 9 § 12. See further, on the Stoic ἀπάθεια, Cic. Fin. iii § 35, Tusc. iv § 10 sq., 34 sq., Acad. i § 38, Diog. Laert. vii § 113.

361. *Herc.*] viii. 14 n. Percuntare ipse te [*an Epicurean is ad-*

dressed], perpetuisne malis voluptatibus perfruens, in ea, quam sæpe usurpabas, tranquillitate degere omnem ætatem sine dolore; . . . an, quum de omnibus gentibus optime mererere, . . . vel Herculis pati æumnas. Sic enim majores nostri labores non fugiendos, tristissimo tamen verbo æumnas, etiam in Deo, nominaverunt, Cic. Fin. ii § 118: Plaut. Pers. i. 1. 2 sq. Hercules is often put forward as a paragon of virtue, e. g. in the famous myth related by Prodicus (Xen. Mem. ii. 1 § 21, Cic. Off. i § 118 Beier). The Cynics and Stoics in particular so esteemed him (Diog. Laert. vi § 2 Men., Auson. Epigr. 27, 28: Hercules nihil sibi vicit: orbem terrarum transivit, non concupiscendo, sed vindicando, Sen. De Ben. i. 13 § 3: Hos [*Ulyssem et Herculem*] enim Stoici nostri sapientes pronuntiaverunt, invictos laboribus, contemptores voluptatis, et victores omnium terrorum, id. De Const. Sap. 2 § 1: Lucian, Vit. Auct. 8, Epist. Socr. 9, Orig. c. Cels. iii. 66).

One of the Stoic paradoxes was, Ὅτι αὐτάρκης ἡ ἀρετὴ πρὸς εὐδαιμονίαν, Cic. Parad. ii. Hence they could say, Nec vero ego M. Regulum æurnosum nec infelicem nec mise-

Et Venere et coenis et pluma Sardanapali.

Monstro quod ipse tibi possis dare: semita certe

Tranquillæ per virtutem patet unica vitæ.

Nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia; nos te,

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rum unquam putavi, ib. § 16: id. Fin. iii § 42, v § 79 sq.

362. *plum.*] i. 159, vi. 88. Tam vigilabit [*Mæcenas*] in pluma, quam ille [*Regulus*] in cruce, Sen. De Prov. 3 § 9: Dormit et in pluma, Mart. xii. 17. 8.

Sard.] Sardanapalus, rex Assyriorum luxuriosus: de quo Tullius in tertio De Republica sic ait: "Sard. ille vitiis multo quam ipso nomine deformior," Schol. All writers agree that he was the last king of Assyria, and most, that his ruin was brought about by the united forces of the Medes and Chaldeans. (See generally for his reign, which is commonly assigned to the ninth century B.C., Dict. Biogr., Dict. Geogr. s. v. *Assyria*, Pauly, Real-Encycl.). His character as a voluptuary was proverbial: εἴ τις τὸν Σαρδανάπαλον ἐπινοήσῃ περὶ καρτερίας τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ συγκρίνεσθαι ἐπιχειροῦντα, Cleomed. Meteor. ii § 91: Mart. xi. 11. 6, Lucian, Dial. Mort. 2 § 2: Σαρδ., ἐπὶ τῶν ἀβροδιαίων, Parœm. Gott. ii. p. 207: Πάναβρος Σαρδ., ἐπὶ τῶν τρυφώντων καὶ πολυόλβων, ib. p. 600: cf. vol. i. p. 449, Epictet. Diss. iii. 22 § 30 (where he denies that Sard. could have been happy). Two inscriptions are often mentioned, one in Assyrian, seen by Alexander at Anchialus near Tarsus (Σαρδανάπαλος ὁ Ἀνακυνδάραξου παῖς Ἀγχίαλον καὶ Ταρσὸν ἐν ἡμέρᾳ μιᾷ ἐδείματο· σὺ δὲ, ὦ ξένε, ἔσθιε καὶ πῖνε καὶ παῖζε, ὥς

τάλλα τὰ ἀνθρώπινα οὐκ ὄντα τοῦτου [there was a statue of Sardanapalus close by, in the act of snapping the fingers] ἄξια, Arr. Anab. ii. 5 § 4), and the other in Chaldee, engraved upon the tomb of Sard. at Nineveh, and translated (by Choerilus, Athen. xii. 7 § 39, p. 529 F) into Greek (Ταῦτ' ἔχω ὅσσοι ἔφαγον καὶ ἐφύβρισα καὶ μετ' ἔρωτος Τέρπν' ἔπαθον, τὰ δὲ πολλὰ καὶ ὕλβια κεῖνα λείπεται, ap. Clem. Al. Strom. ii § 118: cf. the criticism of Aristot. ap. Cic. Tusc. v. § 101 Dav.)

363. *Monst.*] xiv. 256.

ipse] Bonam mentem, quam stultum est optare, quum possis a te impetrare, Sen. Ep. 41 § 1: Omnia mea mecum sunt: justitia, virtus, &c., ib. 9 § 16.

sem.] Properly a narrow track: Ego illius pro semita feci viam, Phædr. iii. Prol. 38: Mart. vii. 61. 4. On the metaphorical use of the word, see Hor. Ep. i. 18. 103 (fallentis semita vitæ): Obbar ad Hor. Ep. i. 17. 26.

365, 366. *Nullum—deam*] Repeated xiv. 315, 316 n. *hab.*] On the phrase, cf. Mens quoque numen habet; menti delubra videmus, Ov. Fast. vi. 241: Amor. iii. 9. 18; on the construction, supr. 339 n.; and on the doctrine, Οὐκ ἔστιν ἡμῖν οὐδεμία τύχη θεός, Philem. ap. Clem. Al. Strom. v. 14 § 129: Contemnite fortunam: nullum illi telum quo feriret animum, dedi, Sen. De Prov. 6

Nos facimus, Fortuna, deam cœloque locamus.

§ 5: Vincit nos fortuna, nisi tota vincatur. Nec putes istam Stoicam esse duritiam. Epicurus, quem vos patronum inertiae vestrae assumitis, . . . “Raro,” inquit, “sapienti intervenit fortuna.” Quam pæne emisit viri vocem! Vis tu fortius loqui,

et illam ex toto summovere, id. De Const. Sap. 15 §§ 2, 3: id. Ep. 98 (e. g. Valentior enim omni fortuna animus est: in utramque partem ipse res suas ducit, beatæque ac miseræ vitæ sibi causa est, § 2): infr. xiii. 18 n., 20.

SATIRE XI.

THE rich epicure is admired ; the poor, derided : our housekeeping and our whole plan of life should be in just proportion to our means (1—38). Many, it is true, neglect this golden rule ; they riot for a while at Rome, and then retire to Baïæ, to avoid their creditors (38—55).

To-day, my friend, you may judge whether I practise the frugality which I preach ; whether I live like the worthies of those good old times when heaven itself guarded our city (56—119), or, like their pampered descendants, can relish no meal but such as is served on the costliest tables, by the most expert and elegant slaves (120—161). Let richer men enliven their feasts by voluptuous songs and dances : here you may listen, if you will, to Homer or his rival Virgil (162—182).

Leave, then, all care behind you ; leave to younger men the dissipation of the Circus, and spend the festival with me in enjoyments better suited to our years (183—208).

Whether Persicus is a real or fictitious character does not appear ; it is not certain that Juvenal would have hesitated to address a living friend in such verses as 186 sq.

Cf. Hor. S. ii. 2, Epist. i. 5, Mart. v. 78, x. 48, xi. 52, Plin. Ep. i. 15 ; and, on the frugal life of the old Romans, Val. Max. iv. 4.

ATTICUS eximie si cœnat, lautus habetur,
Si Rutilus, demens. Quid enim majore cachinno
Excipitur vulgi, quam pauper Apicius? Omnis
Convictus thermæ stationes, omne theatrum

1. *Att.*] Per Atticum . . . divitem vult intelligi quemlibet, per Rutilum autem pauperem, Schol. Cf. viii. 182 n., infr. 21, 22, 176 sq.

laut.] iii. 221 n., infr. 140, xiv. 13.

2. *cach.*] iii. 153 n.

3. *Ap.*] iv. 23 n.

4. *Conv.*] Cf. i. 145. In conviciis et quotidiano sermone, Quintil. vi. 3 § 27 : Interdixit ei convictum hominum, usumque balnearum, Val. Max. ii. 7 § 9.

therm.] vii. 233.

stat.] Plerique in stationibus sedent, tempusque audiendi fabulis

De Rutilo. Nam dum valida ac juvenalia membra 5
 Sufficiunt galeæ dumque ardent sanguine, fertur
 Non cogente quidem, sed nec prohibente tribuno,
 Scripturus leges et regia verba lanistæ.
 Multos porro vides, quos sæpe elusus ad ipsum
 Creditor introitum solet expectare macelli, 10
 Et quibus in solo vivendi causa palato est.

conterunt, Plin. Ep. i. 13 § 2: ambio domos, stationesque circumeo, ib. ii. 9 § 5: ad stationem vel tabernam, Dig. xlvii. 10. 15 § 7.

5. *De Rut.*] Supply *loquuntur*, Madv. § 447 d, Sat. xiii. 181.

6. *gal.*] vii. 33.

7. *cog.*] viii. 193. The tribune (cf. vii. 228 n.) has not indeed assigned over Rutilus's estate to his creditors, and so driven him to engage himself to the *lanista* for his bread; but yet he has not interposed to save him from a degradation worse than slavery (viii. 199 n.). *Prohibeo* was the technical form of *intercessio* on behalf of a citizen, Gell. vii. 19.

sed nec] Mart. vi. 75. 4, xii. 18. 2 (infr. xii. 97 n.).

8. Those freemen who engaged themselves as gladiators (*se auctorabant*) were sworn to obedience: in verba Eumolpi sacramentum juravimus, uri, vinciri, verberari, ferroque necari, et quidquid aliud Eumolpus jussisset, tanquam legitimi gladiatores domino corpora animasque religiosissime addicimus, Petron. 117: cf. Hor. S. ii. 7. 59 Heind. The *lanistæ* are called *doctores* (ex ludo Cn. Aurelii Scauri *doctoribus gladiatorum* arcessitis, vitandi atque inferendi ictus subtiliorem rationem *legibus* ingeneravit, Val. Max. ii. 3

§ 2: Quintil. Decl. 302) or *magistri* (*magister* hic Samnitium... quotidie commentatur, Cic. De Or. iii § 86); their lessons, *dictata* (Suet. Cæs. 26: Nec tantus ego sum, ut vos alloquar; verumtamen et gladiatores perfectissimos non tantum *magistri* et præpositi sui, sed etiam idiotæ et supervacui quique adhortantur de longinquo, ut sæpe de ipso populo *dictata* suggesta profuerint, Tert. Ad Mart. 1: cf. supr. v. 122 n.). On the *lanistæ*, see iii. 158 n.: Quod contemptissimo cuique contingere ac turpissimo potest, bonum non est; opes autem et lenoni et *lanistæ* contingunt, Sen. Ep. 87 § 13: Spartian. Hadr. 18, Quintil. Decl. 9 § 22, 278.

10. *Cred.*] Cf. Omnia *conductis* coemens obsonia nummis, Hor. S. i. 2. 9.

mac.] v. 95. Ad macellum ubi avvenimus, Concurrent læti mi obviam cupedinarii omnes, Cetarii, lanii, coqui, fartores, piscatores, Quibus et re salva et perdita profueram, Ter. Eun. ii. 2. 24 sq.

11. Socrates quidem dicebat multos homines propterea velle vivere ut ederent et biberent; se bibere atque esse ut viveret, Macrobian. Sat. ii. 8 § 16 (from Gell. xix. 2, Wyttenb. ad Plut. Mor. p. 21 E). Cf. xii. 50, 51, and for the phrase *vivendi causa*, viii. 84 n.

Egregius coenat meliusque miserrimus horum

Et cito casurus jam perlucente ruina.

Interea gustus elementa per omnia quærent,

Nunquam animo pretiis obstantibus: interius si 15

Attendas, magis illa juvant, quæ pluris emuntur.

Ergo haud difficile est perituram arcessere summam

Lancibus oppositis vel matris imagine fracta,

12. *Egr.*] Inveniuntur quædam, quæ quamvis sint accidentia, id est adjectiva, et eorum significatio exigat, ut faciant comparativa, tamen non habentur in usu frequenti. Sunt autem ea plerumque, quæ vocales ante *-us* habent, ut *pius*, *arduus*, *egregius* . . . Vetusissimi tamen hujusmodi comparativis est quando sunt usi. Cato dixit: *Quod iter longius arduiusque erat a curia*. Idem ad populum de triumpho: *asperrimo atque arduissimo aditu*. Pacuvius in Medo: *Mulier egregiissima forma*. Juvenalis in quarto: *Egr. &c.* pro *egregius*, Priscian, iii. 2 § 6 sq. The reading *egregius* in Lucr. iv. 469 is uncertain. *Piissimus*, which Cicero ridicules as a barbarism in Antony (Phil. xiii § 43), is found in Tacitus, Seneca, &c. See Ruddim. i. p. 180.

mis.] "He's set On riot most, that still is most in debt And soon must fall; you may see through the rent," Holyday.

13. *perl.*] ii. 78. *Perlucet omnis regia*, Sen. Herc. F. 1001.

14. *Int.*] While ruin threatens.

gust.] *Gustus* or *promulsis* was the first course, intended to whet the appetite (Becker, Gall. iii. 180).

elem.] Through air, earth, and water. Sat. v. 94 n.

16. *Attendas—juvant,*] x. 205, 339. Here the *magis illa juvant* is stated absolutely; the proper apodosis to *si*

attendas, would be such a verbas *intelligas*. Cf. Madv. § 348 n. 3, Sat. xiii. 144.

mag. &c.] Hor. S. ii. 2. 15 sq. *Ales Phasiacis petita Colchis, Atque Afræ volucres placent palato, Quod non sunt faciles; at albus anser, Et pictis anas enotata pennis, Plebeium sapit, Petron. 93: omnia concupiscenti aut contemnenti, prout magno aut parvo emptæ sunt, fastidio est lumen gratuitum, Sen. Ep. 122 § 14 (cf. § 18): id. Qu. Nat. iv. 13 § 3 sq. O miserabiles, quorum palatum nisi ad pretiosos cibos non excitatur! pretiosos autem non eximius sapor . . . sed raritas et difficultas parandi facit . . . Omnes regiones pervagantur, maria trajiciunt, et quum famem exiguo possint sedare, magno irritant, id. Cons. Helv. 9 §§ 11, 12 (cf. § 9 sq.): infr. 120 sq., Claud. in Eutrop. ii. 329 sq.*

17. *Ergo*] Therefore, since they like expense for its own sake, they make no conscience of pawning the family plate.

per.] i. 18. To be squandered on their appetite.

18. *opp.*] So in Catullus's pun: *Furi, villula nostra non ad Austri Flatus opposita est neque ad Favoni, . . . Verum ad millia quindecim et ducentos. O ventum horribilem atque pestilentem! xxvi.*

mat.] He defaces a silver statue of his mother, and pawns it as old silver.

Et quadringentis nummis condire gulosum
 Fictile : sic veniunt ad miscellanea ludi. 20
 Refert ergo, quis hæc eadem paret : in Rutilo nam
 Luxuria est, in Ventidio laudabile nomen
 Sumit et a censu famam trahit. Illum ego jure
 Despiciam, qui scit, quanto sublimior Atlas
 Omnibus in Libya sit montibus, hic tamen idem 25
 Ignoret, quantum ferrata distet ab arca

19. *quadr.*] Four hundred sesterces, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

cond.] To load with dainties.

20. *Fict.*] His plate is in pawn, so that he must eat his delicacies off earthenware. Cf. Fictilibus cœnare pudet, iii. 168 n. : infr. 116.

sic] Quum non habeant, unde manducant, distrahent se ad ludum, Schol. *misc.*] Cibus gladiatorum, . . . ideo miscellanea, qui omnia, quæ apponuntur eis, miscent et sic manducant, Schol.

21. *ergo,*] Since so many are ruined by luxury, men give it a bad name in those of narrow means; while in the rich it is extolled as generosity. Cf. supr. 1, viii. 182.

Rut.] Supr. 2.

nam] Not found in this position in prose authors : Hand, Turs. iv. 3, Bent. ad Hor. S. ii. 6. 78, Orell. ad Hor. S. ii. 3. 20.

22. *Vent.*] Divite.

23. *Sum.*] The subject is *hæc eadem parare*, which is also the subject of *est*.

Ill.] Thus Socrates disregarded natural philosophy in comparison with self-knowledge : Plat. Apol. p. 19 B, C, Phæd. p. 96 sq., Rep. vii. p. 529, Xen. Mem. i. 1 § 11, iv. 7 § 6. Cf. Sen. Ep. 88.

24. *At.*] Maximus Atlas, Virg. Æn. iv. 481 : ib. 246 sq.

25. *Lib.*] The continent of Africa.

hic] Herm. ap. Halm. ad Cic. Vatin. § 24 is mistaken in comparing this passage with those in which, instead of repeating *qui* in the second clause of a relative sentence, a writer employs the demonstrative. The *idem* brings out the inconsistency, *in one and the same man*, of attention to unimportant, and neglect of important knowledge. The *hic* merely adds force to the contrast. Cf. Ego ipse pontifex, qui cæremonias . . . tuendas arbitror, *is* &c., Cic. N. D. i § 61. Shilleto ad Dem. De Fals. Leg. § 76. The sentence is one of those "in which two clauses are connected as coordinate, in such a way that while the two together suit the meaning of the context, one of them, taken apart from the other, will not," Madv. Lat. Gr. § 320 n., id. Gr. Gr. § 189, Zumpt § 781, Matth. § 622. 4, Cic. p. Sest. §§ 33, 45, 46, p. Sull. § 32, p. C. Rabir. § 16, p. Mur. § 6, Tusc. i. § 31, ii § 34, N. D. i § 23, ii §§ 17, 18. Here it is not for the study of African geography that the man is despicable, but for the sacrificing more necessary studies to that.

26. *Ign.*] The conj. is used because the *qui*, which is the common subject to *scit* and *ignoret*, before the

Sacculus. E cœlo descendit γνῶθι σεαυτόν,
Figendum et memori tractandum pectore, sive
Conjugium quæras vel sacri in parte Senatus

former means simply *who*, whereas before the latter it expresses the ground of the contempt. *I despise the natural philosopher for ignorance of his own means.* Cf. *infr.* 130.

arc.] i. 90, x. 25: ærata multus in arca Fiscus, xiv. 259, 260.

27. *Sacc.*] xiv. 138. Martial, complaining that he had spent his little all on a wealthy *orbis*; Excussi loculosque sacculumque, v. 39. 7: cf. *id.* xi. 3. 6. *Saccus* and *sacculus* are frequent in the Jurists (see Dirksen's *Manuale*).

E cœlo] Sat. ii. 40: Cœlone peractum Fluxit opus? Stat. S. i. 1, 2 Hand: Si lex tua erravit, puto, ab homine concepta est: neque enim de cœlo ruit, Tert. Apol. 4.

γνῶθι σ.] Τί ποτε ἦν ἄρα καὶ τίνος τὸ ἱερὸν πρόσταγμα τὸ ἐν Πυθοῖ, ὃ γνῶναι ἑαυτὸν τοῖς τοῦ θεοῦ δεησομένοις προσαγορεύει; . . . Ἄλλ' εἴτε Φημονόη ἐπὶ πάντα λυσιτελοῦν τὰ ἀνθρώπινα τοῦτο ἐθέσπισεν, δι' ἧς πρώτης ὁ Πύθιος λέγεται τὰς εἰς ἀνθρώπους διαδοῦναι χάριτας· εἴτε Φανοθέα ἢ Δελφοῦ, εἴτε καὶ Βίαντος, ἢ Θαλοῦ, ἢ Χίλωνος ἦν ἀνάθημα, ὁρμηθὲν ἀπὸ τινος θείας ἐπιπνοίας· εἴτε Κλεάρχῳ προσεκτέον μᾶλλον τοῦ μὲν Πυθίου φράζοντι εἶναι παράγγελμα, χρησθῆναι δὲ Χίλωνι, τὸ ἄριστον ἀνθρώποις μαθεῖν πυνθανομένῳ· εἴτε καὶ πρὸ Χίλωνος ἦν ἔτι ἀνάγραφτον ἐν τῷ ἰδρυθέντι νεῷ μετὰ τὸν πέτρινόν τε καὶ χαλκοῦν, καθάπερ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τοῖς περὶ φιλοσοφίας εἶρηκε· τὸ μὲν, οὗτου ἂν εἴη, Ἰάμβλιχε, ἀμφισβητήσιμον ἔστω· πάντως δὲ ὅτι ὑπὸ θεοῦ ἢ οὐκ ἄνευ θεοῦ ἐρρήθη, ἐξ αὐτοῦ φαίνοιτ' ἂν

τοῦ ἐν τοῖς Πυθίοις αὐτὸ κεῖσθαι ἀναμφήριστον, Porphyr. ap. Stob. Flor. xxi. (περὶ τοῦ γν. σ.) 26 (from a work devoted to the subject): Diog. Laert. i. § 40 Menage, Cic. Tusc. i. § 52 Dav., Fin. v. § 44 (quod præceptum, quia majus erat quam ut ab homine videretur, idcirco assignatum est Deo): Xen. Cyrop. vii. 2 § 20, Memor. iv. 2 § 24, Plat. Phileb. p. 48 C (where he distinguishes this ignorance into three kinds, πρῶτον μὲν κατὰ χρήματα, δοξάζειν εἶναι πλουσιώτερον ἢ κατὰ τὴν αὐτῶν οὐσίαν, &c.): Protag. p. 343 B Heind., Alcib. i. pp. 124 B, 129 A, 132 C, Charmid. p. 164 D, Phædr. p. 229 E, Wytt. ad Plut. Mor. 164 B, 385 D, Macrob. Sat. i. 6 § 6, *id.* Comment. i. 9 § 2 (where he quotes Juv.): Parœmiogr. Gott. i. p. 391, ii. p. 19, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 11 § 2, Tert. Apol. 48, Minuc. Oct. 5. Varro named one of his satires γνῶθι σεαυτόν (ap. Non.): fama celebrata per orbem Littera, cognosci quæ sibi quemque jubet, Ov. A. A. ii. 499, 500.

28. *Fig.*] Nostras intra te fige querelas, ix. 94.

29. *Conj.*] Siqua voles apte nubere, nube pari, Ov. Heroid. ix. 32: οὕτω καὶ σύ γ' ἰὼν τὴν κατὰ σεαυτὸν ἔλα, Callim. Epigr. i. 16: Diog. Laert. i. § 80 Menage, Plut. Moral. p. 13 F Wytt., Parœmiogr. Gott. i. 314, ii. 674: τὸ κηδεῦσαι καθ' ἑαυτὸν ἀριστεύει μακρῷ, Æsch. Prom. 916 Blomf.

in p.] Comitantes in partem agminis acciperet, Tac. Ann. xiv. 33.

Esse velis, neque enim loricam poscit Achillis 30
 Thersites, in qua se traducebat Ulixes,
 Ancipitem seu tu magno discrimine causam
 Protegere affectas, te consule, dic tibi, qui sis,
 Orator vehemens, an Curtius et Matho buccæ.
 Noscenda est mensura sui spectandaque rebus 35
 In summis minimisque, etiam quum piscis emetur,
 Ne mullum cupias, quum sit tibi gobio tantum

30. *Ach.*] For the contest between Ajax and Ulysses for the arms of Achilles cf. vii. 115, x. 84.

31. *Thers.*] Contrasted with Achilles as Sat. viii. 269, sq. Juv., like Soph. (Philoct. 445 Schol.), supposes Thersites to have survived Achilles: otherwise Arctinus (in whose *Æthiopis*, Ἀχιλλεύς Θερσίτην ἀναιρεῖ, λαιδορηθεὶς πρὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ ὀνειδισθεὶς τὸν ἐπὶ τῇ Πενθεσιλείᾳ λεγόμενον ἔρωτα, Procl. Chrestom. ad calc. Hephæst. p. 478 Gaisf.; cf. Mure, Lit. Anc. Gr. ii. p. 282), the tragedian Chæremon (in his Ἀχιλλεύς Θερσιτοκτόνος, Welcker, Griech. Trag. iii. p. 1086), Quintus Calaber (Posthom. i. 742 sq.), Tzetzes (Posthom. 205, ad Lycophr. 999) and Eustath. (ad Il. ii. 219).

trad.] viii. 17, n. Cf. Ov. Met. xiii. 103 sq.

32. *seu*] The connexion having been interrupted by the parenthesis (nec—Ul.) a new sentence follows in the ind.

33. *cons.*] Tecum habita, et noris quam sit tibi curta supellex, Pers. iv. 52.

34. *Curt. Math.*] Jactanticuli, qui tantum buccas inflant, et nihil dicunt, Schol. Omnia vis belle, Matho, dicere, dic aliquando Et

bene; dic neutrum; dic aliquando male, Mart. x. 46: Declamas in febre, Mathon. . . . Declamas æger, &c., id. iv. 81: supr. i. 32 n.

bucc.] iii. 35, Mart. i. 42. 13.

35. *mens.*] Nulla pudorem Paupertatis habet, nec se metitur ad illum Quem dedit hæc posuitque modum, vi. 358 sq.

sui] Zumpt § 424, Ramsh. pp. 532, 533. The possessive pron. seldom stands for the *objective* gen.

37. *null.*] iv. 15 n.

gob.] i. e. The price of a *gobio*: Verberarem. Asinos si forte occeperint clamare hinc ex crumena, Plaut. Asin. iii. 2. 44: id. Truc. iii. 1. 10: boves bini hic sunt in crumena, id. Pers. iii. 1. 16. How little this fish was esteemed, appears from Mart. xiii. 88 (In Venetis sint lauta licet convivia terris Principium coenæ gobius esse solet): exiguusque gobio, Colum. viii. 17 § 14: Gobio non major geminis sine pollice palmis, &c. Auson. Idyll x. (Mosella). 132: Aristippus, when taunted for his tame submission to the insolence of Dionysius, “εἶτα οἱ μὲν ἄλιεῖς, εἶπεν, ὑπομένουσι ραίνεσθαι τῇ θαλάττῃ, ἵνα κωβιδὸν θηράσωσιν· ἐγὼ δὲ μὴ ἀνάσχωμαι κράματι ρανθῆναι, ἵνα βλένον λάβω;” Diog. Laert. ii § 67. Cf. Steph. Thes. ed. Didot.

In oculis. Quis enim te, deficiente crumena
 Et crescente gula, manet exitus, ære paterno
 Ac rebus mersis in ventrem feneratoris atque 40
 Argenti gravis et pecorum agrorumque capacem?
 Talibus a dominis post cuncta novissimus exit
 Annulus, et digito mendicat Pollio nudo.
 Non præmaturi cineres, nec funus acerbum
 Luxuriæ, sed morte magis metuenda senectus. 45

38. *loc.*] i. 89 n., Mart. (supr. 27 n.).

39. *gul.*] i. 140. *ex.*] vii. 129.

40. *mers.*] Jamque fame patrias altique voragine ventris Attenuarat opes, Ov. Met. xi. 40: Hor. Ep. i. 15.31 Obbar, Phædr. iv. 5. 9. Hence *vorago*, *gorges*, *barathrum*, applied to gourmands.

41. *gr.*] Argentum grave rustici patris, sine ullo opere et nomine artificis, Sen. De Tranq. An. i § 4.

42. Such owners are stripped of everything (*ex.* it is taken out of their house for sale: Ad istum illos nummos, qui per simulationem ab isto exierant, revertisse, Cic. Verr. ii § 61): last of all of their ring, the symbol of equestrian rank (vii. 16n., 89, infr. 129). Cf. Oppigneravit Claudii modo ad mensam Vix octo nummis annulum, unde cœnaret, Mart. ii. 57. 7, 8: id. viii. 5: Apul. De Mag. 75.

nov.] vi. 356.

43. *Pollio*] Non erat hac facie miserabilior Crepereius Pollio, qui triplicem usuram præstare paratus Circumit et fatuos non invenit, ix. 6 sq.

44. "Luxury (the luxurious) must fear an old age of privation more than an early death." See the account of Apicius, iv. 23 n.

acerb.] Funere mersit acerbo, Æn. vi. 429: *ac.* immaturo: translatio a pomis est, Serv. ad l.: id. ad Æn. xi. 143. Cicero translates *θαρσύνους τ' ἀσέβους*, *Aut mortem acerbam*, Tusc. iii § 29: Mors quam matura, tam acerba, Liv. vii. 1: Tot præter domum nostram ducuntur exsequiæ; de morte non cogitamus: tot acerba funera; nos togam nostrorum infantium, nos militiam et paternæ hereditatis successionem animo agitamus, Sen. Ad Marc. 9 § 1: id. Ep. 99 § 17: Quantulum enim a funere absunt, et quidem acerbo, qui ad faces et cereos vivunt, ib. 122 § 10: Tac. Ann. xiii. 17: Mihi autem videtur acerba semper et immatura mors eorum, qui immortale aliquid parant, Plin. Ep. v. 5 § 4: O triste plane acerbumque funus! O morte ipsa mortis tempus indignius! ib. 16 § 6: unicum bonum diuturnam vitam existimantes sæpe acerba mors occupat, Curt. ix. 6 (25) § 19. Quintilian had lost his children, "quos utique immeritos mors acerba damnavit; erepta mihi prius eorundem matre, quæ nondum expleto ætatis undevicesimo anno duos enixa filios, quamvis acerbissimis rapta fatis, felix decessit," vi. Proem. § 4. The word is frequent in the epitaphs of

Hi plerumque gradus : conducta pecunia Romæ
 Et coram dominis consumitur ; inde ubi paullum
 Nescio quid superest et pallet fenoris auctor,
 Qui vertere solum, Baias et ad ostrea currunt.
 Cedere namque foro jam non est deterius, quam
 Esquilias a ferventi migrare Suburra.

50

children : Orell. 4836, Anthol. Meyer, 361. 12, 1236. 7, 1248. 2, 1254. 2, 1258. 5, 1268. 11.

46. *cond.*] Conductis . . nummis, Hor. S. i. 2. 9. So, *locare* argenti nemini nummum queo, Plaut. Most. iii. 1. 4.

47. *Et* joins *Romæ* and *coram d.* together : the spendthrift lives at Rome till the money is well-nigh spent, when he goes to Baïæ, as if for a change of air.

dom.] The owner (lender) of the money = *fenoris auctor*.

49. *vert. sol.*] Exsilium pati, Schol. Qui volunt poenam aliquam subterfugere aut calamitatem, eo solum vertunt, hoc est, sedem ac locum mutant, Cic. p. Cæc. § 100.

Bai.] iii. 4. Baïæ (*Baja*), the Brighton of Rome, lay to the south-west of the *sinus Baianus*, on the coast of Campania. It was sought for its situation, its warm springs, and its fisheries. Nullus in orbe sinus Baiis præluet amoenis, Hor. Epist. i. 1. 84 Obbar. Littus beatæ Veneris aureum Baias, Baias superbæ blanda dona naturæ, Ut mille laudem, Flacce, versibus Baias, Laudabo digne non satis tamen Baias, Mart. xi. 80. 1 sq. : id. vi. 42. 7, 43. 1 sq.

ostr.] iv. 141 n., viii. 86 n. : Ostrea Baianis . . non liventia testis, Quæ pueri domino non prohibente

vorent, Mart. x. 37. 11, 12 : id. xiii. 82.

As here the debtor, so, the criminal (i. 49) enjoys himself the more in exile.

50. *Ced.*] Tantum est illis deserere patriam suam vel forum, quantum est qui a Suburra, frequentissima regione, ad Diocletianas migret, ubi solitudo est, Schol. Quoties foro cedunt nummularii, solet primo loco ratio haberi depositariorum, hoc est eorum, qui depositas pecunias habuerunt, Dig. xvi. 3. 7 § 2 : Pecuniæ etiam male creditæ exactio est : appellare debitorem ad diem possum ; et, si foro cesserit, portionem feram, Sen. De Ben. iv. 39 § 1 : nisi C. Cæsaris summain omnes, incredibilis in hunc eadem liberalitas exstitisset, nos hunc Postumum jampridem in foro non haberemus, Cic. p. Rabir. Post. § 41 : foro mergi, Plaut. Epid. i. 2. 16. *In foro versari* is said of one who is solvent, Cic. p. Flacc. § 70 : cf. p. Leg. Manil. § 19. Cf. Sat. x. 25 n.

51. *Esq.*] iii. 71. Nunc licet Esquiliis habitare *salubribus*, Hor. S. i. 8. 14 : hence Augustus "æger in domo Mæcenatis [*on the Esq.*] cubabat," Suet. 72 : cf. id. Tiber. 15.

ferv.] The Suburra (v. 106 n., x. 156, was the *busiest* part of ancient Rome (Mart. v. 22, Juv. iii.

Ille dolor solus patriam fugientibus, illa
 Moestitia est, caruisse anno Circensibus uno.
 Sanguinis in facie non hæret gutta, morantur
 Pauci ridiculum fugientem ex urbe pudorem.

55

Experiere hodie, numquid pulcherrima dictu,
 Persice, non præstem vita vel moribus et re,
 Si laudem siliquas occultus ganeo, pultes
 Coram aliis dictem puero, sed in aure placentas.

Nam quum sis conviva mihi promissus, habebis

60

5 n., xi. 141), with many shops (Quidquid villicus Umber aut colonus, . . . Aut Tusci tibi, Tusculive mittunt, Id tota mihi nascitur Suburra, Mart. vii. 31. 9 sq. : id. x. 94. 5) and brothels (Pers. v. 32, Mart. vi. 66, xi. 61. 3, 78. 11). See Becker, Röm. Alt. i. p. 533.

52. *Ille*] Both in Greek and Latin a pronoun, when the subject of a sentence, takes (by attraction) the gender of the predicate; here for illud solum (*caruisse* sc.) we have *ille* by attraction to *dolor*, and *illa* by attraction to *moestitia*: Zumpt § 372, Madv. § 313, Matth. § 440: Dum tibi quæ vidi referam; seu corporis umbra, Seu veri species, seu fuit *ille* sopor, Ov. Ex Pont. iii. 3. 3, 4: Nec dolor erat *ille*, sed ostentatio doloris, Plin. Ep. iv. 2 § 4.

53. *Circ.*] x. 81 n. Omne hoc tempus inter pugillares ac libellos jucundissima quiete transmisi. *Quemadmodum*, inquis, *in urbe potuisti?* Circenses erant; quo genere spectaculi ne levissime quidem teneor. Nihil novum, nihil varium, nihil quod non semel spectasse sufficiat. Quo magis miror, tot millia virorum tam pueriliter identidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes cur-

ribus homines videre, &c., Plin. Ep. ix. 6.

Compare generally: Immemor illa domus et conjugis atque sororis Nil patriæ indulsit, plorantesque improba natos, Quodque magis stupeas, ludos Paridemque reliquit, Sat. vi. 85 sq.

54. *Sang.*] x. 301, xiii. 242.

55. *fug.*] vi. 19. 'Αθανάτων μετὰ φύλον ἵτον προλιπόντ' ἀνθρώπους Αἰδῶς καὶ Νέμεσις, Hes. Op et D. 199.

56 sq. Cf. Hor. S. ii. 7. 23 sq.

57. *Pers.*] The (unknown) friend whom Juv. invites to dinner.

58. *sil.*] Vivit siliquis et pane secundo, Hor. Ep. ii. 1. 23: Pers. iii. 55. *pult.*] xiv. 171 n.

59. *in aur.*] In aurem Dicere nescio quid puero, Hor. S. i. 9. 9, 10. Valck. ad Eur. Hippol. 936.

plac.] Nec mullus, nec te, delectat, Bætice, turdus: Nec lepus est unquam, nec tibi gratus aper. Nec te liba juvant, nec sectæ quadra placentæ, Mart. iii. 77. 1—3.

60. *prom.*] Ad cœnam mihi promitte, Phædr. iv. 24. 15: *Sabinus Asidius*, . . . quum hanc sententiam Leonidæ retulisset [οὕτως ἀριστᾶτε, ὥς ἐν ἄδου δειπνήσοντες], ait: Ego illi ad prandium promissam,

Evandrum, venies Tirynthius aut minor illo
Hospes et ipse tamen contingens sanguine coelum :
Alter aquis, alter flammis ad sidera missus.

Fercula nunc audi nullis ornata macellis.

De Tiburtino veniet pinguissimus agro 65

Hædulus et toto grege mollior, inscius herbæ,
Necdum ausus virgas humilis mordere salicti,
Qui plus lactis habet, quam sanguinis, et montani
Asparagi, posito quos legit villica fuso.

Grandia præterea tortoque calentia fœno 70

ad coenam renuntiassem, Sen. Suasor. 2.

61. *Ev.*] “Excipieris . . . a me hospitio paupere, ut scilicet Hercules ab Evandro aut Æneas,” Schol. Tum res inopes Evandrus habebat, Virg. *Æn.* viii. 100 : Ad tecta subibant Pauperis Evandri : . . . Hæc, inquit, limina victor Alcides subiit ; hæc illum regia cepit. Aude hospes contemnere opes, et te quoque dignum Finge deo, rebusque veni non aptus egenis, ib. 359 sq. See the account of the entertainment, ib. 180 sq.

62. *et ipse*] “Also,” *Madv.* §478. 2.

cont.] Summumque per altos Attingebat avos coelum, Sil. viii. 295.

63. *aq.*] Illic sanctus eris [*says the Sibyl to Æneas*], quum te veneranda Numici Unda deum cœlo miserit indigetem, Tibull. ii. 5. 43, 44 : Ov. *Met.* xiv. 581–608, Serv. ad *Æn.* vii. 150, 797, Tertull. ad *Nat.* ii. 9 : Indigetes illi qui flumen repunt et in alveis Numici cum ranis et pisciculis degunt . . . Flammis alter [*Hercules*] concrematus Ceteis, Arnob. i. 36.

flamm.] Soph. *Trachin.*, Sen. *Herc. Cæt.*, Arnob. i. 41, iv. 25 Hildebr. :

Hercules ut hominem exuat, Ceteis ignibus concrematur, Minuc. Oct. 21 §16 : Fulget sacratis ignibus Cete, Ingentemque animam rapiunt ad sidera flammæ, Sil. iii. 43, 44.

64. *Ferc.*] i. 94 n. *mac.*] Supr. 10, vi. 40, Mart. x. 59. 3.

65. *Tib.*] xiv. 87 n. Here Juvenal had an estate.

66. *Hæd.*] Bene erat non piscibus urbe petitis, Sed pullo atque hædo, Hor. S. ii. 2. 120, 121. Una ponetur cœnula mensa Hædus inhumani raptus ab ore lupi, Mart. x. 48. 13, 14. *insc.*] Unweaned.

67. *sal.*] Salices humilesque genistæ Aut illæ pecori frondem . . . Sufficiunt, Virg. G. ii. 434 sq. : ib. iii. 175.

69. *Asp.*] v. 82. Omnium hortensiorum lautissima cura asparagis. . . Est et aliud genus incultius asparago, mitius corruda, passim etiam *montibus* nascens, Plin. H. N. xix. 42 (8).

vill.] Seu Prænestino te villica legit in horto, Mart. ix. 61. 3 : Pinguis inæquales onerat cui villica mensas, Et sua non emptus præparat ova cinis, id. i. 56. 11, 12 : id. x. 48. 7.

70. *cal.*] Fresh eggs were carried

Ova adsunt ipsis cum matribus, et servatæ
 Parte anni, quales fuerant in vitibus, uvæ,
 Signinum Syriumque pyrum, de corbibus isdem
 Æmula Picens et odoris mala recentis,
 Nec metuenda tibi, siccatum frigore postquam 75
 Auctumnum et crudi posuere pericula succi.
 Hæc olim nostri jam luxuriosa senatus
 Coena fuit. Curius parvo quæ legerat horto,

about in hay: Tuta fœno cursor ova portabat, Mart. iii. 47. 14. Others make *fœnum* the nest.

71. *matr.*] *Raucæ* cortis aves et ova matrum, Mart. vii. 31. 1.

serv.] The various modes of keeping grapes, in an air-tight cask, in saw-dust, &c., are described by Plin. H. N. xv. 18 (17), Varr. R. R. i. 54: Pensilis uva secundas Et nux ornabat mensas, Hor. S. ii. 2. 121, 122: Venucula convenit ollis, Rectius Albanam fumo duraveris uvam, ib. 4. 71, 72.

72. *Parte*] The abl. is seldom used to denote duration: Totæ æstate [Nilus Ægyptum] obrutam oppletamque tenuit, Cic. N. D. ii § 130: Madv. § 235. 3.

73. *Sign.*] Curandum est autem, ut quam generosissimis pyris pomaria conseramus. Ea sunt . . . Signina, Tarentina, quæ Syria dicuntur, Colum. v. 10 § 18: Signina quæ alii a colore testacea appellant, Plin. H. N. xv. 16 (15) § 55: Macrobi. ii. 15 (al. iii. 19) § 6. Signia (now *Segni*, with ruins of Cyclopean walls), a town of Latium, east of the Volscian hills, was founded by Tarquinius Superbus, Liv. i. 56.

Syr.] Quæ [*pyra*] alii colore nigro donant Syriæ, Plin. H. N. xv. 16 (15) § 53: Marcentes tibi porrigentur uvæ, Et nomen pyra quæ ferunt

Syrorum, Mart. v. 78. 12, 13: Virg. G. ii. 88 Serv.

isd.] The fruit is brought in baskets, and of them there are no more than is necessary.

74. *Pic.*] Picens cedunt pomis Tiburtia succo, Hor. S. ii. 4. 70: ib. 3. 272. The pears of Picenum (iv. 40 n.) were also in repute, Plin. xv. 16 (15).

75. *frig.*] Hieme, nam sicca poma non incitant morbum humore nocivo consumpto, Schol. "Winter's cold has dried Their autumn; their raw juice they've laid aside," Holyday.

77. *jam*] Luxuriantis jam rei-publicæ fuit ista mensura, Plin. H. N. xviii. 4. Such once were the repasts of our senators, already luxurious when compared with the *olus* of Curius. With the following lines cf. vi. 286 sq., xiv. 160 sq., Prop. iv. 1, Ov. Fast. i. 197 sq., Hor. Od. ii. 15, iii. 6. 33 sq.

78. *Cur.*] ii. 3, 153. M'. Curium imperatorem, quem Samnitium legatis aurum repudiaturum afferentibus rapum torrentem in foco inventum annales nostri prodidere, Plin. H. N. xix. 26: Scilicet minus beate vivebat dictator noster, quum vilissimum cibum in foco ipse manu sua versaret, illa, qua jam sæpe hostem percussarat, &c., Sen. Cons. Helv. 10 § 2:

Ipse focus brevibus ponebat oluscula, quæ nunc
 Squalidus in magna fastidit compede fossor, 80
 Qui meminit, calidæ sapiat quid vulva popinæ.
 Sicci terga suis, rara pendentia crate,

tenuitas victus M. Curii, Cic. Parad. i § 12: cf. id. Cat. Maj. § 55, Plut. Cat. Maj. 2, Moral. p. 194 F Wytt., Val. Max. iv. 3 § 5. The same story is told by Sen. (De Prov. 3 § 6) of Fabricius. M. Curius Dentatus (incomptis Curium capillis, Hor. Od. i. 12. 41) as consul, B.C. 290, triumphed over the Samnites and Sabines. When consul a second time, B.C. 275, he triumphed over Pyrrhus, and when re-elected, B.C. 274, finally defeated the Lucanians and Samnites.

79. *ol.*] Si pranderet olus patienter, regibus uti Nollet Aristippus. Si sciret regibus uti, *Fastidiret olus* qui me notat, Hor. Ep. i. 17. 13 sq.: ib. i. 5. 2, id. S. ii. 1. 74, 2. 117, 6. 64, 7. 30.

80. *comp.*] Hæc facit ut vivat vinctus quoque compede fossor, Ov. Ex Pont. i. 6. 31: cf. id. Trist. iv. 1. 5, Tib. ii. 6. 25, Mart. ix. 23. 4 (supr. viii. 180 n., cf. Sat. vi. 151, x. 182, xiv. 24): multum interest, qualis servus sit, bonæ frugi, ordinarius, &c.; et quid, si compeditus vel male notus, vel notæ extremæ, Dig. xlvii. 10. 15 § 44: quindecim liberi homines populus est, totidem servi, familia; totidem vincti, ergastulum, Apul. De Mag. 47.

foss.] Pers. v. 122, cf. id. vi. 40, Catull. xxii. 10.

81. *cal.*] Fumantia qui tomacula raucus Circumfert tepidis coquus popinis, Mart. i. 42. 9, 10.

vulv.] Nil vulva pulchrius ampla,

Hor. Ep. i. 15. 41 Obbar: Mart. vii. 20. 11, xiii. 56, Athen. iii. p. 96 F, p. 100 C (ὕπὲρ πάτρας μὲν πᾶς τις ἀποθνήσκειν θέλει, ὑπὲρ δὲ μήτρας Καλλιμέδων ὁ Κάραβος, Alexis, Pont.) p. 101: Hinc censoriarum legum paginae interdictaque cœnis abdomina . . . vulvæ, Plin. H. N. viii. 77 (51) § 209: Vulva ejecto partu melior quam edito; ejecticia vocatur illa, hæc porcaria: primiparæ suis optima, contra effetis, id. xi. 84 (37) § 210.

pop.] "Fornix tibi et uncta popina Incutiunt urbis desiderium," says Horace to his *villicus*, Ep. i. 14. 21, 22 Obbar: Quæcunque immundis fervent allata popinis, id. S. ii. 4. 62: Ut autem homo non profundæ modo, sed intempestivæ quoque ac sordidæ gulæ, ne in sacrificio quidem unquam, aut itinere ullo temperavit, quin . . . circa . . . viarum popinas fumantia obsonia [*manderet*], Suet. Vitell. 13. They were chiefly frequented by slaves (Juv. viii. 172 sq., Cic. p. Mil. § 65, Columell. infr. 151 n., Mart. v. 70. 3), gamblers (Mart. v. 84. 4), and the like (Sen. De Vit. Beat. 7 § 1).

82. *Sicc.*] vii. 119 n. Cf. *fumosæ* cum pede pernæ, Hor. S. ii. 2. 117: suspensa focum carnaria juxta Durati sale terga suis truncique vacabant, Virg. Moret. 56, 57: Sordida terga suis, nigro pendentia tigno, Ov. Met. viii. 649.

crate.] Here the rack on which the fitch of bacon hung in the kitchen: Trimalchio served up "tomacula

Moris erat quondam festis servare diebus
 Et natalicium cognatis ponere lardum,
 Accedente nova, si quam dabat hostia, carne. 85
 Cognatorum aliquis titulo ter consulis atque
 Castrorum imperiis et dictatoris honore
 Functus ad has epulas solito maturius ibat,
 Erectum domito referens a monte ligonem.
 Quum tremere autem Fabios durumque Catonem 90
 Et Scauros et Fabricios, postremo severos

supra craticulam argenteam ferventia," Petron. 31. Cf. ib. 70, Mart. xiv. 221 (Parva tibi curva craticula sudet ofella: Spumeus in longa cuspidē fumet aper). In these passages it seems to mean a gridiron.

83. *Moris*] Madv. § 290. 2.

84. *nat.*] Reserved as a treat for a birth-day feast (cf. natalicia tandem cum sardonyche albus, Pers. i. 21). On this feast in honour of one's *genius*, cf. iv. 66 n., v. 37, ix. 51, xii. 1, Becker's Gall. i. 119, Pauly, v. p. 421. Illud etiam in hoc [*natali*] die observandum, quod genio factum neminem oportet ante gustare, quam eum qui fecerit, Censor. De Die Nat. 2 § 3.

lard.] Hor. S. ii. 6. 64, 85, Mart. v. 78. 10.

85. *host.*] A part of the victim was burnt, and the remainder was eaten by the offerer, or sold (Homer, *passim*, Wetst. ad 1 Cor. x. 28, Val. Max. ii. 2 § 8, Plut. Quæst. Rom. lx. p. 278). Of old every feast was in a sense a religious ceremony (Herm. Gottesd. Alterth. § 28. 2).

88. *mat.*] He left his work sometimes for so rare a treat.

89. *dom.*] Mart. iv. 64. 33, Sen. Ep. 86 § 4.

mont.] Populus modo victor et

illud Montanum positus audiret vulgus aratris, ii. 73, 74: vi. 5, Hor. Od. iii. 6. 37 sq., Arat. Phæn. 118 Schol. For praises of agriculture see iii. 67 n., Cic. Off. i § 151 Beier: Illi enim prædivites, qui ab aratro arcessebantur ut consules fierent, &c., Val. Max. iv. 4 § 4 (see the whole chapter). Plin. (H. N. xviii. 3) notices some families (Lentuli, Cicerones, Fabii, Pisones, Pilumni) named from their devotion to these pursuits.

90. *Fab.*] Generosior... Fabiis, ii. 146: viii. 14, 191. The most famous censor of the *Fabia gens* was Q. Fabius Maximus Rullianus, colleague of P. Decius, B.C. 304.

Cat.] Triste supercilium durique severa Catonis Frons, Mart. xi. 2. 1: Juv. ii. 40. Cato Major was censor B.C. 184 (Liv. xxxix. 39—44, Plut. Cat. Maj. 15 sq., Sen. Ep. 87 § 7 sq., Val. Max. ii. 9 § 3).

91. *Scaur.*] ii. 34, vi. 604, Hor. Od. i. 12. 37, where, as in Cicero (p. Mur. §§ 16, 36, p. Font. § 14, p. Sest. § 39, Brut. § 111, Drum. Gesch. Roms, i. p. 28) and Val. Max. (Scaurus, lumen ac decus patriæ, v. 8 § 4), this M. Æmilius Scaurus, cons. B.C. 115 (when he passed a sumptuary law: glires, quos cen-

Censoris mores etiam collega timeret,
 Nemo inter curas et seria duxit habendum,
 Qualis in Oceano fluctu testudo nataret,
 Clarum Trojugenis factura ac nobile fulcrum,

95

soriæ leges princepsque M. Scaurus in consulatu non alio modo cœnis ademere quam conchyliâ aut ex alio orbe convectas aves, Plin. H. N. viii. 82 [57] § 223), censor B.C. 109, is held up as a model of virtue. But see Sallust: Æmilius Scaurus, homo nobilis, impiger, factiosus, avidus potentiæ, honoris, divitiarum, ceterum vitia sua callide occultans, Jug. 15 § 4. On the use of the plur. cf. i. 109 n. ad fin.

Fabr.] ii. 154: argenti vascula puri, Sed quæ Fabricius censor notet, ix. 141, 142. C. Fabricius Luscinus, cons. B.C. 282 and 278, in his censorship B.C. 275 removed from the senate P. Cornelius Rufinus, for possessing ten pounds of silver plate (Liv. Epit. 14, Plut. Sull. 1, Sen. De Vit. Beat. 21 § 3: Fabricius qui bellicosos imperatores plusquam pateram et salinum habere ex argento vetabat, videret hinc dona fortium fieri aut in hæc frangi. Heu mores! Fabricii nos pudet, Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 54 (12) § 153: Gell. iv. 8 [which whole chapter treats of *Fabr.*], xvii. 21, Val. Max. ii. 9 § 4 [the chapter *De Censoria severitate*], Tert. Apol. 6).

92. *coll.*] The censors M. Livius Salinator and C. Claudius Nero, B.C. 204: Nero et citari collegam, et equum vendere jussit. . . . Salinator quoque eadem animadversione Neronem persecutus est, Val. Max. ii. 9 § 6: cf. Liv. xxix. 37, Val. Max. vii. 2 § 6.

94. *Oceano*] *Oceanum mare* is frequent; see Unger, Paradox. Theb. p. 396, cf. Zumpt § 257 n., Freund s. v. *Oc.*, infr. xv. 23 n. The tortoise-shell was brought from the *Mare Indicum*, Plin. H. N. ix. 12 (10).

test.] vi. 80, xiv. 308, Virg. G. ii. 463, Mart. ix. 60. 9: Gemmantes prima fulgent testudine lecti, id. xii. 66. 5: id. xiv. 87: Testudinum putamina secare in lamnas *lectosque* et repositoria his vestire Carvilius Pollio instituit prodigi ac sagacis ad luxuriæ instrumenta ingenii, Plin. H. N. ix. 13 (11) § 39: Nec satis: cœpere tingui animalium cornua, dentes secari: lignumque ebore distinguui, mox operiri. Placuit deinde materiam et in mari quæri. Testudo in hoc secta. Nuperque portentosis ingeniis principatu Neronis inventum, ut pigmentis perderet se, plurisque veniret imitata lignum. Sic lectis pretia quærentur, id. xvi. 84 (43): Sen. De Ben. vii. 9 § 2: κλίνη ἣν μεγάλη ἀπὸ χελώνης Ἰνδικῆς πεποιημένη, Lucian, Asin. 53, translated by Apul. Met. x. 34: Clem. Alex. Pæd. ii. 3 § 35, Varr. ap. Non. s. v. *Culcita*, Varr. L. L. ix § 47, Dig. xxxii. 100 § 4.

95. *Troj.*] i. 100 n.

fulc.] Supports decorated with sphinxes and other figures: Fulcra sunt ornamenta lectorum, dicta, quod fulcimur in his, id est, sustinemur, vel quod toros fulciant, Isidor. xix. 26. 3: Becker, Gall. ii. 249.

Sed nudo latere et parvis frons ærea lectis

Vile coronati caput ostendebat aselli,

Ad quod lascivi ludebant ruris alumni.

[Tales ergo cibi, qualis domus atque supellex.]

Tunc rudis et Graias mirari nescius artes,

100

Urbibus eversis prædarum in parte reperta

96. *parv.*] iii. 203. "The meaning is: *lectus parvus nudo latere et fronte ærea*. But *fr. ær.*, as the main point to be attended to, is made the subject." Heinr. *Frons* (lecti illius frontem Macedonicis triumphis fuisse adornatum, Val. Max. ii. 10 § 3) is the head of the couch. The sides were plain, not inlaid with ivory or tortoise-shell.

97. *Vile*] Of rude workmanship and small cost.

cor.] Ecce coronatis panis dependet asellis, Ov. Fast. vi. 311; ib. 347. The head was crowned with vine-leaves, the ass being sacred to Bacchus (and Vesta, Ov. l. l., Lydus, De Mens. iv. 59, Prop. iv. 1. 21): Antiqui autem nostri in lectis triclinaribus in fulcris capita asellorum vite alligata habuerunt, significantes suavitatem [*? asinum vitem conj.* Reines.] invenisse, Hygin. Fab. 274: τὰ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν ἐν Ναυπλίου λεγόμενα ἐς τὸν ὕνον ὥς ἐπιφαγὼν ἀμπέλου κλήμα ἀφθονώτερον ἐς τὸ μέλλον ἀπέφηνε τὸν καρπὸν, καὶ ὕνος σφίσιν ἐν πέτρᾳ πεποιημένος διὰ τοῦτό ἐστιν, ἅτε ἀμπέλων διδάξας τομήν, Pausan. ii. 38 § 3. Rein (Pauly, iv. 1402 ad fin.) compares the Etruscan superstition: Hinc caput Arcadici nudum cute fertur aselli Tyrrhenus fixisse Tages in limite ruris, Colum. x. 344, 345: Pallad. i. 35 § 16.

98. *lasc.*] Playful: cf. xiv. 168 sq. Adhibebat omni cœnæ liberos

suos cum pueris puellisque nobilibus, qui more veterum ad fulcra lectorum sedentes vescerentur, Suet. Claud. 32 Torrent.

100. *Gr. &c.*] iii. 61 sq. Roman magistrates anciently refused to reply even to Greeks except in Latin, Val. Max. ii. 2 § 2 Periz., Quintil. i. 5 § 60, Suet. Claud. 16. Here contempt of the fine arts is meant: Virg. Æn. vi. 842—854: Mummius tam rudis fuit, ut capta Corintho [B. C. 146], quum maximorum artificum perfectas manibus tabulas ac statuas in Italiam portandas locaret, juberet prædici conducentibus, si eas perdidissent, novas esse reddituros. Non tamen, puto, dubites, Vinici, quin magis pro republica fuerit, manere adhuc rudem Corinthiorum intellectum, quam in tantum ea intelligi, et quin hac prudentia illa imprudentia decori publico fuerit convenientior, Vell. i. 13 §§ 4, 5: Πολύβιος δὲ τὰ συμβάντα περὶ τὴν ἄλωσιν ἐν οἴκτου μέρει λέγων προστίθησι καὶ τὴν στρατιωτικὴν ὀλιγωρίαν τὴν περὶ τὰ τῶν τεχνῶν ἔργα καὶ τὰ ἀναθήματα. φησὶ γὰρ ἰδεῖν παρὼν ἐρριμμένους πίνακας ἐπ' ἐδάφους, πεττεύοντας δὲ τοὺς στρατιώτας ἐπὶ τούτων, Strab. viii. 6 § 23, p. 381: μεγάλῳ φρων γὰρ ὢν μᾶλλον ἢ φιλότεχνος ὁ Μόμμιος, ὥς φασι, μετεδίδου ῥαδίως τοῖς δεηθεῖσι, ib.: cf. Flor. ii. 16 §§ 6, 7, Cic. Off. i. § 35, ii. § 76 Beier, Plin. H. N.

Magnorum artificum frangebat pocula miles,
 Ut phaleris gauderet equus, cælataque cassis
 Romuleæ simulacra feræ mansuescere jussæ
 Imperii fato, geminos sub rupe Quirinos, 105
 Ac nudam effigiem clypeo venientis et hasta
 Pendentisque dei, perituro ostenderet hosti.
 [Argenti quod erat, solis fulgebat in armis.]
 Ponebant igitur Tusco farrata catino,
 Omnia tunc, quibus invid eas, si lividulus sis. 110

xxxiv. 17 (7) § 36, Paus. vii. 16 § 5 :
 ἄνθρωπος ἀπαίδευτος [*Mummius*] καὶ
 μηδενὸς τῶν καλῶν πεπειραμένος,
 Dio Chrys. xxxvii. vol. ii. p. 123
 Reiske; Thirlw. viii. pp. 453, 454,
 1st ed.

102. Cf. viii. 102 sq.

104. *Rom.*] *Fecerat* [*Vulcan on
 a shield*] et viridi fetam Mavortis
 in antro Procubuisse lupam; ge-
 minos huic ubera circum Ludere
 pendentes pueros, et lambere ma-
 trem Impavidos: illam tereti cervice
 reflexam Mulcere alternos et corpora
 fingere lingua, Virg. *Æn.* viii. 630
 sq. (a passage borrowed from En-
 nius, Serv. ad l.): Ov. *Fast.* ii. 413
 sq., Liv. i. 4, x. 23 fin., Plin. H. N.
 viii. 22 (17) § 61.

mans.] Ἡ δὲ λύκαινα οὐ μάλα
 ἀγριαίνουσα τῶν ἀνθρώπων τῇ προσόδῳ,
 ἀλλ' ὥσπερ ἂν χειροήθης, ἀποστᾶσα
 τῶν βρεφῶν ἥρεμα: . . . ἀπῆει. καὶ ἦν
 γὰρ τις οὐ πολὺν ἀπέχων ἱερὸς χώρος
 ὕλη βαθεῖα συνηρεφής, καὶ πέτρα
 κοιλὴ πηγὰς ἀνιείσα, Fab. Pict. ap.
 Dionys. i. 79.

105. *Quir.*] Romulus and Remus
 are called *gemiini Quirini* as Castor
 and Pollux are called *Castores*
 (Minuc. Oct. 21 § 16, Auson. Grat.
 Act. ad fin.) and *geminus Pollux*

(Hor. Od. iii. 29. 64), a brother and
 sister *fratres*, &c., (Bentl. ad Hor.
 S. i. 1. 100, Burm. ad Quintil. vol. i.
 p. 835, ii. p. 806, Orell. Inscr. 4583,
 Apul. Met. ii. 7, Ruddim. ii. pp. 36,
 37).

106. *nud.*] iii. 216 n.

clyp.] These abl. belong more
 to *pend.* than to *veni.*, "The image
 of Mars coming and impending
 with spear and shield." The Schol.
 (Martis ad Iliam venientis, ut con-
 cumberet) seems to be mistaken.
 The god is equipped for the fight,
 and strikes terror into the enemy.

108. Casaub. ad Suet. Cæs. 57.

109. *Pon.*] i. 141.

Tusc.] Aurum vasa Numæ Sa-
 turniaque impulit æra, Vestalesque
 urnas et Tuscum fictile mutat,
 Pers. ii. 59, 60: Arretina nimis ne
 spernas vasa, monemus; Lautus
 erat Tuscis Porsena fictilibus, Mart.
 xiv. 98: id. i. 54. 6, Plin. H. N.
 xxxv. 46 (12) § 160. Etruscan
 vases are found in every mu-
 seum.

farr.] *Puls* (xiv. 171 n.): tuni-
 catum cum sale mordens Coepe, et
 farratam pueris plaudentibus ollam,
 Pers. iv. 30, 31: id. vi. 40.

cat.] vi. 343.

Templorum quoque majestas præsentior, et vox
 Nocte fere media mediamque audita per urbem,
 Litore ab Oceani Gallis venientibus et dis
 Officium vatis peragentibus. His monuit nos,
 Hanc rebus Latiis curam præstare solebat 115
 Fictilis et nullo violatus Jupiter auro.
 Illa domi natas nostrarque ex arbore mensas

111. *præs.*] iii. 13 (18), Virg. Ecl. i. 42.

vox] M. Cædicius de plebe nuntiavit tribunis [B.C. 391] se in Nova Via, ubi nunc sacellum est, supra ædem Vestæ, *vocem noctis silentio audisse clariorem humana*, quæ magistratibus dici juberet, Gallos adventare, Liv. v. 32. After the recovery of the city "expiandæ etiam vocis nocturnæ, quæ nuntia cladis ante bellum Gallicum audita neglectaque esset, mentio illata, jussumque templum in Nova Via Aio Locutio fieri," ib. 50: ib. 52, Cic. De Divin. i § 101, ii § 69 (*audita vox est monentis &c.*): Varr. ap. Gell. xvi. 17, Plut. Cam. 14, 30.

112. *aud.*] Supply *est*.

113. *Oc.*] Invisitato atque inaudito hoste ab Oceano terrarumque ultimis oris bellum ciente, Liv. v. 37.

114. *His*] "Hac voce et hujusmodi signis," Madvig.

mon.] Neque deorum modo monita, ingruente fato, spreta, Liv. v. 32.

116. *Fict.*] Supr. 109 n., iii. 168, vi. 342: Te quoque dignum finge Deo. Finges autem non auro, non argento: non potest ex hac materia imago Dei exprimi similis, Sen. Ep. 31 § 10: quorum tecta nondum auro fulgebant: quorum templa

nondum gemmis nitebant. Itaque tunc per fictiles deos religiose jurabatur, id. Cons. Helv. 10 § 2: Ov. Fast. i. 202, Prop. iv. 1. 5 sq.: lignea potius aut fictilia deorum simulacra in delubris dicata usque ad devictam Asiam, unde luxuria, Plin. H. N. xxxiv. 16 (7) § 34: id. xxxvi. 2 § 6: Fictilem eum [sc. *Jovem a Tarquinio Prisco in Capitolio dicatum*] fuisse... Hæ enim tum effigies deorum erant laudatissimæ. Nec pœnitet nos illorum, qui tales eos coluere. Aurum enim et argentum ne Diis quidem conficiebant, ib. xxxv. 45 (12) § 157: ib. § 158: in fastigio Jovis optimi maximi, qui tum erat fictilis, Cic. de Divin. i § 16: Quietiora tempora pauperes habuimus: bella civilia aurato Capitolio gessimus, Sen. ii. Contr. 9 init.: Fictilibus fuerunt dii faciles, ib. (*Arellii patris*). Cf. Val. Max. iv. 4 fin., Tibull. i. 10. 19 sq., Sen. De Ben. i. 6 § 3.

viol.] iii. 15 (20): violaverit ostro Si quis ebur, Virg. Æn. xii. 67, 68: Pauper adhuc deus [*Jupiter Ammon*] est, nullis violata per ævum Divitiis delubra tenens; morumque priorum Numen Romano templum defendit ab auro, Lucan. ix. 519 sq.

117. *dom.*] Of home-growth, not the foreign *citrus*, i. 137 n., Mart. xii. 66. 6, xiv. 90.

Tempora viderunt, hoc lignum stabat ad usus,
Annosam si forte nucem dejecerat Eurus.

At nunc divitibus coenandi nulla voluptas, 120
Nil rhombus, nil dama sapit, putere videntur
Unguenta atque rosæ, latos nisi sustinet orbes
Grande ebur, et magno sublimis pardus hiatu,
Dentibus ex illis, quos mittit porta Syenes

Natas properly applies to the trees, but cf. *Natis* in usum lætitiæ scyphis, Hor. Od. i. 27. 1.

120. Supr. 16 n.

121. *rhomb.*] iv. 39 n.

dam.] Mart. i. 50. 23 (where it is classed with the hare and boar): iii. 58. 28, xiv. 94.

122. *Ung.*] iv. 108 n., vi. 297, 303, ix. 128, xv. 50, Hor. Od. ii. 3. 13, 7. 8 and 23, iii. 14. 17: quum furit Lyæus, Quum regnat rosa, quum madent capilli, Mart. x. 19. 19, 20: ἡ δὲ τῶν στεφάνων καὶ μύρων πρότερον εἰσόδος εἰς τὰ συμ- πόσια ἡγεῖτο τῆς δευτέρας τραπέζης, Athen. xv. 10 § 33. p. 685 C: Lucret. v. 1128.

ros.] v. 36, xv. 50, Hor. Od. i. 36. 15, 38. 3: Hic jam deposito post vina rosasque pudore, Mart. iii. 68. 5: primosque Ionas unguenti coronarumque in convivio dandarum, et secundæ mensæ ponendæ consuetudinem, haud parva luxuriæ irritamenta reperisse, Val. Max. ii. 6 § 1. See Plut. Qu. Conviv. iii. 1 (εἰ χρηστόν ἀνθινοῖς στεφάνοις παρὰ πότον), Plin. H. N. xxi. 4 (3) sq., Clem. Alex. Pæd. ii. 8 (εἰ μύροις καὶ στεφάνοις χρηστέον), Becker, Char. i. 495. Hence the proverb *Sub rosa*.

orb.] i. 137 n. Adigo cauterem ambitioni, qua M. Tullius quingentis millibus nummum orbem citri emit:

qua bis tantum Asinius Gallus pro mensa ejusdem Mauretaniæ numerat. Hem quantis facultatibus aestimavere ligneas maculas! Tert. De Pall. 5.

123. *eb.*] Tu Libycos *Indis* suspendis dentibus orbes; Fulcitur testa fagina mensa mihi, Mart. ii. 43. 9, 10: Dentibus his niveis sectos Atlantide silva Imposuere orbes, Lucan, x. 144, 145: Mart. ix. 23. 5, xiv. 91: ut, a dis nato jure luxuriæ, eodem ebore numinum ora spectarentur et mensarum pedes, Plin. H. N. xii. 2 (1) § 5: Τράπεζαι ἐλεφαντοπόδες, Athen. ii. 9 § 32, p. 49 A: Plat. Com. ib. 8 § 30, p. 48 B, Dio Cass. lxi. 10 (Seneca had 500 such tables!).

pard.] The table is supported by the figure of a leopard.

* 124. *port.*] viii. 160 n. Syene (still called *Assouan*) a frontier fortress in southern Egypt, was held by three cohorts (Strab. xvii. 1 § 12, p. 797). Hence *porta* may be strictly taken, the *gate* of the town, through which all traffic from Æthiopia must pass. Others, since the valley of the Nile is greatly narrowed below Syene, understand by *porta* the pass thus formed. The Lives of Juvenal (Nos. 1 and 2, Jahn) seem to imply that he was banished to this town (*missusque ad præfecta-*

Et Mauri celeres et Mauro obscurior Indus, 125
 Et quos deposuit Nabatæo belua saltu
 Jam nimios capitique graves. Hinc surgit orexis,
 Hinc stomacho vires: nam pes argenteus illis,
 Annulus in digito quod ferreus. Ergo superbum
 Convivam caveo, qui me sibi comparet, et res 130
 Despicit exiguas. Adeo nulla uncia nobis
 Est eboris, nec tessellæ, nec calculus ex hac

ram cohortis in extrema Ægypti parte tendentis).

125. *Maur.*] Elefantos fert Africa ultra Syrticas solitudines et in *Mauretania*, sed maximos *India*, Plin. H. N. viii. 11 § 32. Hence *Indus dens*, *Indum ebur*, &c. (Catull. lxiv. 48, Ov. Met. viii. 288, Petron. 135, Mart. supr. 123 n.)

obsc.] Eorum igitur Indorum non æque miror eboris strues, nec quod iisdem Indis ibidem sitis ad nascentem diem tamen in corpore color noctis est, Apul. Flor. i. n. 6. Lucan however says: concolor Indo Maurus, iv. 679, 680.

126. *dep.*] Has shed. The elephant changes its tusks *for larger ones* but once in its life; not then "jam *nimios*, capitique *graves*."

Nab.] Nabatæi oppidum includunt Petram nomine, Plin. H. N. vi. 32 (28) § 144. As there are no elephants in Arabia, some have sought these *Nabatæi* among the Æthiopes Troglodytæ, where a branch of the people was settled, id. xii. 44 (20) § 98. But the word is used by poets loosely for the East (Lucan, iv. 63).

127. *Hinc*] The costly table gives an edge to the appetite: *Amabat sibi pretia majora dici*

earum rerum quæ mensæ parabantur, orexin convivio hanc esse asserens, Lampr. Heliog. 29 fin.: supr. 16 n., vi. 428 (rabidam facturum orexin).

129. *ferr.*] A table with legs of silver is as vulgar and shabby, in the opinion of our voluptuaries (*illis*, i. e. divitibus, 120), as a ring of iron: *Manus et prorsus sinistrae maximam auctoritatem conciliavere auro*, non quidem Romanæ, quarum in more ferrei erant et virtutis bellicæ insigne, Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 4 (1) § 9: ib. § 11 (supr. x. 42 n.): ii quoque qui ob legationem acciperant aureos in publico tantum utebantur his, intra domos vero ferreis, quo argumento etiam nunc sponsæ muneris vice ferreus annulus mittitur, isque sine gemma, ib. § 12: ib. 6 §§ 21, 23 (worn by slaves): 7 § 30, 8 § 33.

130. *comp.*] On the change of mood cf. supr. 26 n.

131. *Ad.*] iii. 84. So utterly destitute am I of so much as an ounce, &c. (On the proverbial *nulla uncia*, cf. Mart. ix. 4. 5, 49. 11, 12).

132. *tess.*] *Dice* (κύβοι) of six sides, not to be confounded with *tali* (ἀστρογάλοι), of four: Mart. xiv. 15. Ivory *tesseræ* are men-

Materia, quin ipsa manubria cultellorum
 Ossea: non tamen his ulla unquam opsonia fiunt
 Rancidula, aut ideo peior gallina secatur. 135
 Sed nec structor erit, cui cedere debeat omnis
 Pergula, discipulus Trypheri doctoris, apud quem
 Sumine cum magno lepus atque aper et pygargus
 Et Scythicæ volucres et phoenicopterus ingens

tioned by Ovid, A. A. ii. 203, Mart. xiii. 1. 6, Prop. ii. 24. 13.

calc.] A counter, used for playing the *ludus latrunculorum* and *duodecim scriptorum*; a sort of draughts. *Calculi* were commonly of glass (*vitreo latrone*, Mart. vii. 72. 8: *vitreo peraguntur milite bella*, Ut niveus nigros, nunc et niger alliget albos, Bassi Paneg. ad Pis. 181, 182, Wernsd. P. L. Min. iii. p. 257 Lem., where is the fullest account of the game: Ov. A. A. ii. 208, Mart. xiv. 20. 2). Cf. Ov. A. A. iii. 357 sq., Trist. ii. 477 sq., Becker, Gall. iii. 261 sq., Dict. Ant. *Latrunculi*.

134. *his*] The bone-handled knives will not taint the dishes carved.

136. *struct.*] v. 120 sq. n.: *φεύγοντες γὰρ αὐτουργίαν καὶ αὐτοδιακονίαν ἐπὶ τοὺς θεράποντας καταφεύγουσιν, ὀψοποιῶν καὶ τραπεξοποιῶν καὶ τῶν ἐντέχνως εἰς μοίρας κατατεμνόντων τὰ κρέα τὸν πολλὸν συνωνούμενοι ὄχλον*, Clem. Al. Pæd. iii. 4 § 26.

137. *Perg.*] Th. *pergo*, like *regula*, *tegula*. A *balcony*, at the top of a house (*ὑπερφῶν, προβολή*, Glossar. p. 294, Valpy. Etiam creatori nostro Enniana cœnacula in ædicularum disposita sunt forma, aliis atque aliis pergulis superstructis, Tert.

adv. Valent. 7: Plin. xxi. 6 (3), Suet. Aug. infr.) Also a booth (*Vilis arundineis cohibet quem pergula tectis*, Auson. Epist. iv. 6) in which wares were offered for sale (Dig. v. 1. 19 § 2). Esp. a painter's studio (*Picturæ professores . . pergulas et officinas in locis publicis sine pensione obtineant, si tamen in his usum propriæ artis exercean*t, Cod. Theod. xiii. 4. 4: Plin. H. N. xxxv. 36 [10] § 84, Lucil. ap. Lact. i. 22) or a school (*Theogenis mathematici pergulam comite Agrippa ascenderat*, Suet. Aug. 94: *initio circa scenam versatus est, deinde in pergula docuit*, id. Gr. 18: *Romæ frequentaverat pergulas magistras*, Vopisc. Saturn. 10 fin.).

Tryph.] *Τρυφερός*, delicatus.

138. *Sum.*] Mart. ii. 37. 2, vii. 78. 3 (*Sumen, aprum, leporem, boletos, ostrea, mullos*), ix. 15. 3, xi. 52. 13, xii. 17. 4, 48. 9, xiii. 44.

ap.] v. 116 n.

pyg.] *Fera* est in specie cervi, quæ retriores partes albas habet, Schol. A species of *capra*, Plin. viii. 79 (53) § 214.

139. *Scyth.*] *Phasianus ἀπὸ τῆς Φάσιδος*, Schol. Petron. 93 (supr. 16 n.), id. 119. 36, Mart. iii. 58. 16, xiii. 72, Manil. v. 371. *Hostiæ erant phœnicopteri, pavones, . . Phasianæ*, quæ generatim per singulos dies

Et Gætulus oryx hebeti lautissima ferro 140
 Cæditur et tota sonat ulmea coena Suburra.
 Nec frustum capreæ subducere nec latus Afræ
 Novit avis noster, tirunculus ac rudis omni
 Tempore, et exiguæ furtis imbutus ofellæ.
 Plebeios calices et paucis assibus emtos 145
 Porriget incultus puer atque a frigore tutus ;

immolarentur, Suet. Cal. 22: Phasianum nunquam privato convivio comedit, aut alicui misit, Capitol. Pert. 12: Jovis epulo et Saturnalibus et hujusmodi festis diebus phasianus, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 37.

phaen.] Mart. iii. 58. 14, xiii. 71. The tongue and brain of the *flamingo* were most esteemed. See Forcell.

140. *or.*] Orygem perpetuo sitientia Africæ generant ex natura loci potu carentem, et mirabili modo ad remedia sitientium; namque *Gætuli* latrones eo durant auxilio, repertis in corpore eorum saluberrimi liquoris vesicis, Plin. H. N. x. 94 (73) § 201: a kind of *capra*, "soli quibusdam dicti contrario pilo vestiri et ad caput verso," id. viii. 79 (53) § 214: unicornes et bisulcum oryx, id. xi. 106 (46) § 255: id. ii. 40 § 107. Oppian (De Ven. ii. 445 sq., cf. Mart. xiii. 95) speaks of its ferocity.

laut.] Supr. 1 n., Mart. xii. 48. 5.

141. *ulm.*] Trypherus and other professors of the art of carving employed wooden models of the various dishes to be carved. The parts of these were slightly fastened together, so that the pupil could separate them with a blunt knife.

Sub.] Supr. 51 n.

142. *capr.*] Cf. *dama*, 121; *pygargus*, 138; *oryx*, 140.

subd.] To filch: Quædam tempora eripiuntur nobis, quædam subducuntur, quædam effluunt, Sen. Ep. 1 § 1.

Afr.] Non *Afra* avis descendat in ventrem meum Jucundior, Hor. Epod. ii. 53: Mart. xiii. 45, iii. 58. 15 (Numidicæque guttatæ): *Africana* est, quam plerique Numidicam dicunt, Meleagridi similis, nisi quod rutilam galeam et cristam capite gerit, quæ utraque sunt in Meleagride cærulea, Colum. viii. 2 § 2: Petron. (supr. 16 n.). Probably our *guinea-fowl* (Becker, Gall. i. 97).

143. *tir.*] Not like the footmen of great houses, an expert thief.

144. *imb.*] *Fleshed.* *of.*] Et, quæ non egeant ferro structoris ofellæ, Mart. x. 48. 15: xii. 48. 17, xiv. 221. "Dimin. of *offa*: the first syllable is shortened as in *mamilla* from *mamma*," Heinr.

145. *Pl.*] Non sumus audacis plebeia toreumata vitri, Mart. xiv. 94. 1: supr. v. 38 sq. n.

146. *frig.*] Wearing warm and coarse clothing (supr. iii. 170 n.), not, like a favourite page in a great house (iii. 186 sq., v. 56 sq. n., Mart. vii. 80. 9), rustling in silks. Cf. i. 93, ix. 68: quam diligenter exoletorum suorum tunicas succingant, Sen. De Brev. Vit. 12 § 4.

Non Phryx aut Lycius, non a mangone petitus
 Quisquam erit; in magno quum posces, posce Latine.
 Idem habitus cunctis, tonsi rectique capilli,
 Atque hodie tantum propter convivia pexi. 150
 Pastoris duri hic est filius, ille bubulci:
 Suspirat longo non visam tempore matrem

147. *Phryx*] Flos Asiæ, v. 56. *Ἀνδράποδ' ἐκ Φρυγίας*, Hermipp. ap. Athen. i. 21 § 49, p. 27 F: Eurip. Alcest. 675, Polyb. iv. 38 § 4, Strab. vii. p. 304, Æl. V. H. x. 14. *Φρύξ ἀνὴρ πληγὴς ἀμείνων καὶ διακονέσ-τερος. ναῦτοιοι γὰρ δοκοῦσιν οἱ Φρύγες οἰκέται*, Parœmiogr. Gott. i. 95. On the various nations from which slaves were brought, cf. i. 104 n., v. 53 sq., vii. 14 sq., Lucan, x. 127 sq.

mang.] Cf. i. 111. Mercator urbibus prodest, medicus ægris, mango venalibus; sed omnes isti, quia ad alienum commodum pro suo veniunt, nec obligant eos quibus prosunt, Sen. De Ben. iv. 13 § 3: Mangones, quidquid est quod displiceat aliquo lenocinio abscondunt: itaque eumentibus ornamenta ipsa suspecta sunt; sive crus alligatum, sive brachium aspiceres, nudari juberet et ipsum tibi corpus ostendi, id. Ep. 80 § 9: Mercis appellatione homines non contineri, Mela ait; et ob eam rem mangones non mercatores, sed venaliciarios appellari ait, et recte, Dig. l. 16. 207: ib. xxi. 1. 44 § 1: Videtur mangoni puer pretiosus: timuit ne magno æstimaretur Judicetis quam multa facere possit adversus puerum mango iratus: aut illi fortasse pretium exsecta virilitate producet: aut ob infelicis contumeliæ annos venibit in aliquod

lupanar. Res est nobis cum homine, qui non erubescit, nihil reservat, etiam periculose avarus est, Quintil. Decl. 340. Cf. Mart. ix. 60. 3—6.

148. *in magno*] *Poculo*: cf. poscunt majoribus poculis, Cic. Verr. i § 66: Hor. Epod. ix. 33 Lambin., id. Sat. ii. 8. 35. Another reading is *et magno*; this must be taken with what goes before: “quales vendunt care manciparii,” Schol.

Lat.] Non Græce, quia nescit, Schol.

149. *tons.*] Hor. Ep. i. 18. 7, Mart. ix. 37. 11.

rect.] Not curled: Transeo agmina exoletorum, per nationes coloresque descripta, ut eadem omnibus levitas sit, eadem primæ mensura lanuginis, eadem species capillorum, ne quis cui *rectior* est coma crispulis misceatur, Sen. Ep. 95 § 24: pueri calamistrati, pulchre indusiati, gemmas formatas in pocula vini vetusti frequenter offerre, Apul. Met. ii. 19: Hor. S. ii. 8. 70, Petron. 102 fin.

151. *Past.*] Socors et somniculosum genus id [*urbanum*] mancipiorum, otiiis, campo, circo, theatris, aleæ, popinæ, lupanaribus consuetum . . Eligendus est rusticis operibus ab infante duratus, Colum. i. 8 § 2.

152. *Susp.*] Mercator hinc et rus-

Et casulam, et notos tristis desiderat hædos,
 Ingenui vultus puer ingenuique pudoris,
 Quales esse decet, quos ardens purpura vestit, 155
 Nec pupillares defert in balnea raucus
 Testiculos, nec vellendas jam præbuit alas,
 Crassa nec opposito pavidus tegit inguina gutto.
 Hic tibi vina dabit diffusa in montibus illis,
 A quibus ipse venit, quorum sub vertice lusit: 160

ticus Avara suspirant lucra, Prudent.
 Cathem. ii. 43, 44.

155. *ard.*] Ignea purp. Val. Flacc.
 i. 427: Virg. *Æn.* iv. 262.

purp.] i. 78 n., x. 308. The *toga prætexta* (περιπρόφυρος), originally Etruscan (apud Etruscos originem invenit, Plin. H. N. viii. 48 [74]: Flor. i. 5 § 6, Becker, Röm. Alterth. ii. 2, note 148), was bordered with purple (liberi nostri prætextis purpura togis utentur, Liv. xxxiv. 7). When Tarquinius Priscus triumphed over the Sabines, he presented his son, then a youth of 14, who had taken part in the victory, with a *prætexta* (Macrob. Sat. i. 6 § 7 sq.), which thenceforth became the distinctive mark of free-born youths: togam prætextam ornamenta non solum fortunæ, sed etiam ingenuitatis, Cic. Verr. i. § 113: vestitus . . . is, quem illi mos et jus ingenuitatis dabat, ib. § 152: huic [*purpureo colori*] fasces securesque Romanæ viam faciunt: idemque pro majestate pueritiæ est, Plin. H. N. ix. 60 (36) § 127: ipsum illud sacrum prætextarum, quo sacerdotes velantur, quo magistratus, quo infirmitatem pueritiæ sacram facimus ac venerabilem, Quintil. Decl. 340 fin.: Quum primum pavido custos

mihi purpura cessit, Pers. v. 30:
 Hor. Epod. v. 7.

156. *pup.*] Quales habent hi, qui patres non habent, scilicet tumentes in licentia pueritiæ, Schol.

baln.] vi. 372–375, ix. 34, 35, Mart. i. 97. 11 sq., xi. 47. 1 sq., Petron. 27.

rauc.] “Ut qui non coitui indulgeat; sic enim vox raucescit: hinc cantores infibulati, vi. 73, 379,” Grang.

157. *vell.*] Alius vini minister, in muliebrem modum ornatus, cum ætate luctatur. Non potest effugere pueritiam, sed retrahitur: jamque militari habitu glaber, destrectis pilis, aut penitus avulsis, tota nocte pervigilat; quam inter ebrietatem domini ac libidinem dividit, Sen. Ep. 47 § 5: Quintil. ii. 5 § 12 Spald., Mart. iii. 63. 6 (infr. 162 n.), Dio Chrys. Orat. xxxiii. ad fin. (ii. p. 31 Reiske), Menand. *Ὀρχή*, Fragm. 1, supr. viii. 16 n., 114 n.: alipilum cogita, tenuem et stridulam vocem, quo sit notabilior, subinde exprimentem, nec unquam tacentem, nisi dum vellit alas, et alium pro se clamare cogit, Sen. Ep. 56 § 2.

al.] xiv. 195.

158. *gutto.*] iii. 263.

159. *diff.*] v. 30 n. Home-made wines, not Chian or Falernian.

Namque una atque eadem est vini patria atque ministri.
 Forsitan exspectes, ut Gaditana canoro
 Incipiant prurire choro plausuque probatæ
 Ad terram tremulo descendant clune puellæ :
 201 [Spectant hoc nuptæ juxta recubante marito, 165
 202 Quod pudeat narrasse aliquem præsentibus ipsis.]
 165 Irritamentum Veneris languentis et acres
 Divitis urticæ. Major tamen ista voluptas
 Alterius sexus ; magis ille extenditur, et mox
 Auribus atque oculis concepta urina movetur. 170
 Non capit has nugas humilis domus : audiat ille
 170 Testarum crepitus cum verbis, nudum olido stans
 Fornice mancipium quibus abstinet, ille fruatur

162. *Gad.*] De Gadibus improbus magister, Mart. i. 42. 12 : jocosæ Gades, ib. 62. 9 : qui Gaditana susurrat, Qui movet in varios brachia vulsa modos, id. iii. 63. 5, 6 : Nec de Gadibus improbis puellæ Vibrabunt sine fine prurientes Lascivos docili tremore lumbos, id. v. 78. 26 (in an invitation to a frugal meal) : id. vi. 71. 2, xiv. 203, Stat. S. i. 6. 71, Quintil. i. 2 § 8 : Audisses comœdum, vel lectorem, vel lyristen, vel, quæ mea liberalitas, omnes. At tu apud nescio quem ostrea, vulvas, echinos, Gaditanas maluisti, Plin. Ep. i. 15 § 3. Cf. Savar. ad Sidon. Ep. i. 2 fin.

164. *trem.*] Lumbis sensim vibrantibus spinam mobilem quatiens placide, decenter undabat, Apul. Met. ii. 7 : Arnob. ii. 42 Hild., Macrob. Sat. ii. 1 § 5 sq.

168. *urt.*] Unde Hæc tetigit, Gradive, tuos urtica nepotes, ii. 128 : ἄλλοτε μειδιῶν, ὅτε δ' οὐ φίλος· ἄρα μελισσέων ἐσμοῦ, καὶ κνίδης, καὶ πυρρὸς ἡψάμεθα, Artemon. Epigr. 2. 5, 6 (Brunck, Anal. ii. 79).

169. *Alt.*] *Feminei*, opposed to the *dives* : cf. vi. 254.

ext.] vi. 129.

170. Cf. vi. 63, 314 sq., Lucian, Nigrin. 15, 16, Pers. i. 20, 21.

171. *cap.*] Caule in tantum saginato, ut pauperis mensa non capiat, Plin. H. N. xix. 19 (4) : non est humilis pectoris libertatem publicam capere, Quintil. Decl. 382, p. 780 n.

172. *Test.*] *Castagnettes* : ποῦ 'στιν ἡ τοῖς ὀστράκοις αὕτη κροτούσα, Aristoph. Ran. 1305 Schol. : Δίδυμος δέ φησιν, εἰσθέναι τινὰς ἀντὶ τῆς λύρας κογχύλια καὶ ὕστρακα συγκρούοντας, ἐνρυθμον ἤχόν τινα ἀποτελεῖν τοῖς ὀρχουμένοις, Athen. xiv. 9 § 39, p. 636 D.

nud.] vi. 122, Tac. Ann. xv. 37 Lips., Petron. 7 Wouw., Dio, lxxix. 13.

ol.] Olente in fornice stantem, Hor. S. i. 2. 30 : spurcam redolenti in fornice cellam, Prud. c. Symm. ii. 836 : supr. vi. 132.

173. *Forn.*] iii. 156, x. 239.

Vocibus obscenis omnique libidinis arte,
 Qui Lacedæmonium pytismate lubricat orbem. 175
 Namque ibi fortunæ veniam damus: alea turpis,
 175 Turpe et adulterium mediocribus; hæc eadem illi
 Omnia quum faciunt, hilares nitidique vocantur.

175. *Laced.*] Cf. xiv. 89 n. Non autem omnia in lapicidinis gignuntur, sed multa et sub terra sparsa, pretiosissimi quidem generis, sicut Lacedæmonium viride cunctisque hilarius, Plin. H. N. xxxvi. 11 (7) § 55: Hic dura Laconum Saxa virent, Stat. S. i. 2. 148. The stone of mount Tænarus was much valued: Sunt et nigri [*lapides*] quorum auctoritas venit in marmora, sicut Tænarius, Plin. H. N. xxxvi. 29 (18) § 135 (see Meurs. Miscell. Lacon. ii. 18, Prudent. c. Symm. ii. 247).

pyt.] "Pytissare recte explicatur a vet. Schol. gustare et quasi cum quadam probatione expuere, dum sapor vini probatur. Quod hodieque facere solent, qui vinum probant. Est a Græcis, quibus *ὄλον πυτίζειν* [*connected with πτύω, Etym. Magn.*] est vinum ore rejicere. Hinc ap. Juv. *pytisma*, pro illo nempe vino, quod ex ore rejicitur. *Qui Lac.* &c. i. e. homo dives, qui non vulgarem orbem, sed ex marmore Laconico factum, rejiciendo isto vino, quum pytissasset, lubricum facit," Gron. ad Ter. Heaut. iii. 1. 48 (pytissando modo mihi quid vini absumpsit). Ita conviviis eorum et quod poculis et pytismatis effunditur, simul cadit siccescitque, Vitruv. vii. 4 § 5: mero Tinget pavimentum superbo, Hor. ii. 14. 26, 27: natabant pavimenta vino, madebant parietes, Cic. Phil. ii § 105: humus erat lutulenta vino,

Aquil. Rom. § 2 Ruhnk.: Petron. 38 Burm.

orb.] The wall or floor: pauper sibi videtur ac sordidus, nisi parietes magnis et pretiosis *orbibus* refulse-runt; nisi Alexandrina marmora Numidicis crustis distincta sunt, Sen. Ep. 86 § 5: Qui expuit supra marmor Lacedæmonium, quo stratum est pavimentum, Schol.

176. *ibi*] In the house of the rich, paved with Laconian marble.

al.] i. 88, viii. 10, xiv. 4, 5 n.: vetita legibus alea, Hor. Od. iii. 24. 58: in his gregibus omnes aleatores, omnes adulteri, omnes impuri impudicique, Cic. Cat. ii § 23: id. Off. i § 150 Beier, Phil. ii § 56 Abram.: Aleator, quanto in arte est melior, tanto est nequior, P. Syr. 125: Nec timet ædilem moto spectare fritillo, Mart. xiv. 1. 3: id. v. 84. 3 sq., Hor. Ep. i. 18. 21 Obbar, Ov. Trist. ii. 471, Chrysost. Hom. xii. in 1 Cor. p. 103 A: Quidam ex his licet rari aleatorum vocabulum declinantes, ideoque se cupientes appellari tesserrarios: inter quos tantum differt, quantum inter fures et latrones, &c., Ammian. xxviii. 4 § 21. See the title *De Aleatoribus* in the Dig. (xi. 5) and Cod. (iii. 43, where the bishops are charged to enforce the law).

turp.] Nam quod turpe bonis, Titio Seioque, decebat Crispinum, iv. 13, 14: supr. 1 n., ii. 63. Sacri-legia minuta puniuntur, magna in

Nostra dabunt alios hodie convivia ludos,
 Conditor Iliados cantabitur atque Maronis 180
 Altisoni dubiam facientia carmina palmam.
 180 Quid refert, tales versus qua voce legantur?
 Sed nunc dilatis averte negotia curis
 Et gratam requiem dona tibi, quando licebit
 Per totum cessare diem : non fenoris ulla 185
 Mentio, nec, prima si luce egressa reverti
 185 Nocte solet, tacito bilem tibi contrahat uxor,

triumphis feruntur, Sen. Ep. 87 § 20.

179. Cf. Plin. (supr. 162 n.)

180. *Cond. Il.*] Auson. Idyll. iv. 46. A *lector* was employed to read during meals: Illa tamen gravior, quæ quum discumbere cœpit, Laudat Virgilium, perituræ ignoscit Elissæ, Committit vates et comparat, inde Maronem Atque alia parte in trutina suspendit Homerum, vi. 434 sq.: Plin. Ep. i. 15 § 3 (supr. 162 n.), id. v. 19 § 3 (supr. vii. 82 n.): Encolpius quidem lector, ille seria nostra, ille deliciæ. . . . Quis deinde libellos meos sic leget? sic amabit? quem aures meæ sic sequentur, id. viii. 1 § 2: id. ix. 17 § 3, 34: Cœnanti mihi, si cum uxore, vel paucis, liber legitur, ib. 36 § 4: Nemo in convivio ejus aliud acroama audivit, quam anagnosten, quod nos quidem jucundissimum arbitramur. Neque unquam sine aliqua lectione apud eum cœnatum est, ut non minus animo quam ventre convivæ delectarentur, Nep. Att. 14 § 1: supr. v. 157 n.

181. vii. 225 n. So Propert. Cedite Romani scriptores: cedite Graii, Nescio quid majus nascitur Iliade, ii. 34. 65, 66: In quibusdam par pæne splendor amborum est,

Macrob. v. 12 § 1 (which book contains a comparison of Virgil's translations with the originals in Homer: see Jahn's Index s. v. Homerus, p. 656): ut apud illos Homerus, sic apud nos Virgilius auspicatissimum dederit exordium, omnium ejus generis poetarum, Græcorum nostrorumque, haud dubie proximus, Quintil. x. 1 § 85: Ov. A. A. iii. 337, 338: Rem. 396, Amor. i. 15. 25, Anthol. Lat. Meyer, 254—256, 288. For modern writers on the subject, cf. Pauly, Real-Enc. vi. p. 2655 sq.

182. Cf. the question of Pliny the elder: Super hanc [*cœnam*] liber legebatur, annotabatur, et quidem cursim. Memini quendam ex amicis, quum lector quædam perperam pronuntiasset, revocasse et repeti coegisse: huic avunculum meum dixisse, "Intellexeras nempe?" quum ille annuisset, "Cur ergo revocabas? decem amplius versus hac tua interpellatione perdidimus," Plin. Ep. iii. 5 §§ 11, 12. As Juv. here, so Pers. (i. 96 sq., cf. 30 sq.) contrasts the poems, which need a skilful reader to make them endurable, with Virgil's, which have an intrinsic merit of their own (supr. vii. 82 n.).

187. *tac.*] i. 55, vi. 206 sq., 433.

Humida suspectis referens multicia rugis
 Vexatasque comas et vultum auremque calentem.
 Protinus ante meum, quidquid dolet, exue limen, 190
 Pone domum et servos et quidquid frangitur illis
 190 Aut perit, ingratos ante omnia pone sodales.
 Interea Megalesiacæ spectacula mappæ,
 Idæum sollemne, colunt, similisque triumpho
 Præda caballorum prætor sedet ac, mihi pace 195

188. *susp.*] Ita . . . ut se prodat signis quibusdam concubuisse cum mœcho, Schol.

mult.] ii. 66, 76 sq., viii. 101 n., Sen. De Ben. vii. 9 § 5. Endromidis (iii. 103 n.) solocem aliqua multicia synthesi extrusit (*i. e.* has driven out the thick, coarse *endromis* by the light *synthesis*), Tert. De Pall. 4. *Multicia* (prob. from *multum*—*icere*), soft Coan robes.

189. *Vex.*] Si tibi forte comas vexaverit utilis ira, Postmodo mercata pace premendus erit, Prop. iv. 5. 31, 32: Feminam consularem e triclinio, viro coram, in cubiculum abductam, rursus in convivium rubentibus auriculis, incomptiore capillo reductam, Suet. Aug. 69: id. Cal. 36, Theocr. Id. ii. 140.

193. *Meg.*] vi. 69. Shortly after the *Mater magna* (μεγάλη θεός) had been brought to Rome (B.C. 204, cf. Sat. iii. 137 n.), the *Megalesia* were established in her honour (prid. Id. Apr., Liv. xxix. 14: prid. Non. April., Ov. Fast. iv. 179 sq.).

mapp.] Mappam quoque, usitatum Circo nomen, Pœni sibi vindicant, Quintil. i. 5 § 57. The consul or prætor, by dropping a napkin, gave the signal for starting: universorum se oculis in Circo maximo præbuit, aliquo liberto mittente mappam,

unde magistratus solent, Suet. Ner. 22: Cretatam prætor quum vellet mittere mappam, Mart. xii. 29. 9: Aspice populum ad spectaculum jam cum furore venientem, jam tumultuosum, jam cæcum, jam de sponsonibus concitatum. Tardus est illi prætor, semper oculi in urna ejus cum sortibus volutantur. Dehinc ad signum anxii pendent, unius dementiæ una vox est. *Misit*, dicunt, et nuntiant invicem, quod simul ab omnibus visum est. Teneo testimonium cæcitatis; non vident quid sit; mappam missam putant; sed est diaboli ab alto præcipitati figura, Tert. De Spect. 16: mappa missa, Proverb. ap. eund. adv. Valentin. 36: Novell. cv. 1, Liv. viii. 40, xxvii. 33, xlv. 1, Dio, lix. 7, Cedren. Hist. Comp. i. p. 297, Bonn, Enn. ap. Cic. De Divin. i § 107.

194. *Id.*] iii. 138.

tri.] x. 36 sq. n.

195. *Præd.*] "*Prætor caballorum præda*, qui in comparandis et instruendis ad munus equis, munere denique ipso sub vana specie honoris censum mergit. . . Διομήδης δὲ Θράξ εἰς ἵπποτροφίαν ἐξαναλωθεὶς ἐλέχθη ὑπὸ τῶν αὐτοῦ ἵππων ἀπολωλέναι, Theo Sophist. Progymn. c. 6: cf. Palæph. Hist. 4," Gron. Obs. iv. 24, pp. 525, 526 Frotsch,

Immensæ nimis licet si dicere plebis,
 195 Totam hodie Romam Circus capit, et fragor aurem
 Percutit, eventum viridis quo colligo panni.

Paronomasia levis immutatio verbi ac nominis, id est, quum syllaba aut littera mutata diversa significat, ut si dicas: *prætor* est vel potius *prædo*, Mart. Cap. v § 532: Diomed. ii. p. 441: pupillos et pupillas certissimam prædam esse prætoribus, Cic. Verr. i § 131.

pace] Cf. pace tua = bona tua venia.

197. *Circ.*] Supr. 53 n. 'Circum, in quo maximam sui partem populus ostendit, Sen. De Ir. ii. 7 § 4: Multa capax populi commoda Circus habet, Ov. A. A. i. 136.

frag.] viii. 59 n., Auson. Idyll. xvii. 10, 11: Sæpius attonitæ resonant Circensibus aures, Rutil. Itin. i. 201.

198. Quam vana sunt ipsa certamina, lites in coloribus, contentiones in cursibus, favores in honoribus, gaudere quod equus velocior fuerit, mœrere quod pigrior, Cypr. De Spect. 5.

Four chariots generally contended, the drivers being distinguished by four colours: Micant colores, Albus, vel venetus, virens, rubensque, Sidon. xxiii. 323, 324 (where is a full description of the race): Quadrigæ productæ merito et aurigas coloribus idololatriæ vestierunt. Et ab initio duo soli fuerunt, albus et russeus: albus hiemi, ob nives candidas; russeus æstati, ob solis ruborem, voti erant. Sed postea tam voluptate, quam superstitione provecta, russeum alii Marti, alii album Zephyris consecraverunt; prasinum

vero terræ matri vel veri, venetum cœlo et mari, vel autumnno, Tert. De Spect. 9: Isidor. xviii. 41, Ov. Amor. iii. 2. 78, Mart. x. 48. 53, xiv. 131, Epigr. in Aurig. Stat. (Brunck's Anal. iii. 17 sq.). The green faction (*prasina* from πράσινον, *leek*) was favoured by Caligula (Prasinæ factioni ita addictus et deditus, ut cœnaret in stabulo assidue et maneret, Suet. 55: Dio, lix. 14), Nero (Suet. 22: ἡρμήλατησε, τήν τε στολήν τὴν πράσινον ἐνδεδυμένος, καὶ τὸ κράνος τὸ ἡνιοχικὸν περικείμενος, Dio, lxiii. 6: Sæpius ad palmam prasinus post fata Neronis Pervenit, et victor præmia plura refert. I nunc, livor edax, dic te cessisse Neroni: Vicit nimirum non Nero, sed prasinus, Mart. xi. 33), Verus (Capitol. 4), Commodus (Dio, lxxii. 17, lxxiii. 4), Heliogabalus (Dio, lxxix. 14). Each party had its supporters among the spectators (Dio, lxxviii. 8), and the contests between the factions often ended in bloodshed (thus Apollonius of Tyana rebuking the Alexandrians: ὑπὲρ δ' ἵππων ἐνταῦθα γυμνὰ μὲν ὑμῖν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοις ξίφη, βολαὶ δ' ἔτοιμοι λίθων, Philostr. v. 26 § 2: the most memorable instance is the Νίκα riot at Constantinople A. D. 532, well described by Gibbon, c. 40. 2). See Chrysost. De Circo, and Orell. Inscr. 2593 sq.

pan.] Circenses erant; quo genere spectaculi ne levissime quidem teneor. . . . Quo magis miror tot millia hominum identidem cupere currentes equos, insistentes curribus

Nam si deficeret, moestam attonitamque videres
 Hanc urbem, veluti Cannarum in pulvere victis 200
 Consulibus. Spectent juvenes, quos clamor et audax
 200 Sponsio, quos cultæ decet assedissee puellæ,

homines videre. Si tamen aut velocitate equorum, aut hominum arte traherentur, esset ratio nonnulla: nunc favent panno, pannum amant: et si in ipso cursu medioque certamine hic color illuc, ille huc transferatur; studium favorque transibit, et repente agitadores illos, equos illos, quos procul noscitant, quorum clamitant nomina, relinquunt. Tanta gratia, tanta auctoritas in una vilissima tunica, Plin. Ep. ix. 6.

199. *def.*] Si vinceretur prasinus, Schol. Eisque templum et habitaculum et concio et cupitorum spes omnis Circus est maximus. . . . Inter quos hi, qui ad satietatem vixerunt, potiores auctoritate longæva, per canos et rugas clamitant sæpe, *rempublicam stare non posse, si futura concertatione, quem quisque vindicat, carceribus non exsiluerit princeps, &c.*: super quorum [curruum] *eventu* discissi votorum studiis, anxii plurimi agunt pervigiles noctes, Ammian. xxviii. 4 §§ 29—31.

200. *Cann.*] vii. 163, x. 165. Hannibal castra posuerat aversa a Vulturno vento, qui campis torridis siccitate nubes *pulveris* vehit, &c., Liv. xxii. 43 fin.: Ventus (Vulturnum incolæ regionis vocant) adversus Romanis coortus, multo *pulvere* in ipsa ora volvendo prospectum ademit, ib. 46: Sil. ix. 491 sq. On the Roman loss at Cannæ see Liv. ib. 49, 50 (pugna Cannensis, Alliensi cladi nobilitate par: . . . strage exercitus gravior foediorque): on the

panic at Rome ib. 53 (a plot was formed by some nobles to desert Italy): 54 (Nunquam, salva urbe, tantum pavoris tumultusque intra moenia Romana fuit. Itaque succumbam oneri, neque egrediar narrare, quæ edissertando minora vero fecero).

201. *Cons.*] L. Æmilius Paulus, who fell in the battle; C. Terentius Varro, who received the thanks of the senate for not having despaired of the state.

202. *Spons.*] Dominum suum [*cæpit*] sponsione provocare. Si *prasinus proximis Circensibus primam palmam*, Petron. 70 fin.: Mart. xi. 1. 15, 16, Tertull. (supr. 193 n.): Ov. A. A. i. 167, 168: even in the Il. (xxiii. 485) a wager is laid on the issue of a race. For the word *sponsio*, cf. Macrob. Sat. ii. 13 (al. iii. 17) §§ 15, 16 (Cleopatra uxor, quæ vinci a Romanis nec luxuria dignaretur, sponsione provocavit insumere se posse in unam coenam sestertium centies. Id mirum Antonio visum, nec moratus sponsione contendit, dignus sculna Munatio Planco qui tam honesti certaminis arbiter electus est).

ass.] With *decet sponsio et assedissee*, cf. Hor. Od. iv. 1. 29 sq. (Nec opes . . . Nec certare juvat).

puell.] Ov. Amor. iii. 2. 65—82, A. A. i. 135 sq. (esp. Cujus equi veniant, facito studiose requiras; Nec mora; quisquis erit, cui favet illa, fave): Trist. ii. 283, 284.

203 Nostra bibat vernum contracta cuticula solem
 Effugiatque togam. Jam nunc in balnea salva
 Fronte licet vadas, quanquam solida hora supersit 205
 Ad sextam. Facere hoc non possis quinque diebus
 Continuis, quia sunt talis quoque tædia vitæ
 Magna. Voluptates commendat rarior usus.

203. I precor, et totos avida
 cute combibe soles, Mart. x. 12. 7:
 Assiduo curata cuticula sole, Pers.
 iv. 18: At si unctus cesses, et figas
 in cute solem, ib. 33: Hor. Ep. i.
 20. 24 Obb. The Romans, esp. the
 elderly (hence *aprici senes*, Pers. v.
 179) and men of leisure (Persequi
 singulos longum est, quorum aut
 latrunculi, aut pila, aut excoquendi
 in sole corporis cura, consumpsere
 vitam, Sen. De Brev. Vit. 13 § 1),
 walked or basked in the sun after
 rubbing their bodies with oil. The
 process was called *insolatio*, *apricatio*,
ἡλίωσις, and *solaria* were appro-
 priated to this use: cf. supr. vii.
 105 n., 173 n. For *bibat* cf. *fuligo*
lucubrationum bibenda, Quintil. xi.
 3 § 23.

vern.] The April sun, supr. 193.

204. *tog.*] iii. 172 n. Lunata
 nusquam pellis, et nusquam toga,
 thus Mart. (i. 50. 31) recommends
 the life in his native Spain.

baln.] iii. 262, 263, vi. 419 sq.:
εἷτα δὴ λούονται μέλλοντες δειπνήσειν

*καὶ ἔστι νῦν τὸ βαλανεῖον οὐδὲν ἄλλο
 ἢ ὁδὸς ἐπὶ τροφήν*, Artemid. i. 64.
 The usual time of bathing was the
 eighth hour: Ubi hora balnei nun-
 tiata est,—est autem hieme nona,
 æstate octava,—in sole, si caret
 vento, ambulat nudus, Plin. Ep. iii.
 1 § 8: Ante octavam horam in
 publico neminem nisi ægrum lavari
 passus est, Spartian. Hadr. 22. The
 tenth hour is also named: Mart. iii.
 36. 5. That some bathed at the
 sixth hour appears from Mart. x.
 48. 1 sq. (Nuntiat octavam Phariæ
 sua turba juvencæ: . . . Temperat
 hæc thermas, nimios prior hora
 vapores Halat, et immodico sexta
 Nerone calet): cf. Vitruv. v. 10 § 1
 (maxime tempus lavandi a meri-
 diano ad vesperum est constitutum).
 Here Juv. proposes to bathe at once,
 though it wants a whole hour of
 noon, supr. i. 49 n., Lips. Exc. ad
 Tac. Ann. xiv. 2.

205. *Fronte*] Clamet Melicerta,
 perisse Frontem de rebus, Pers. v.
 103, 104: infr. xiii. 242.

SATIRE XII.

TO-DAY, Corvinus, I keep holy to the gods, who have delivered Catullus; nor, were my means equal to my affection, would I withhold the costliest offerings (1—16). For, after encountering all the perils of a storm, and cheerfully sacrificing his treasures to lighten the ship, he has reached in safety our new harbour (17—82). Wonder not, then, at my rejoicing, nor question its sincerity: he, for whom I raise so many altars, is no *orbis*, that a fortune-hunter should pay him court: even those who would sacrifice their own children to gain the favour of the childless rich, would think any the smallest attention thrown away upon the father of three sons (83—130).

. NATALI, Corvine, die mihi dulcior hæc lux,
Qua festus promissa deis animalia cespes
Exspectat; niveam Reginae ducimus agnam,
Par vellus dabitur pugnanti Gorgone Maura.

1. *Nat.*] xi. 84 n. Jure sollemnis mihi sanctiorque Pæne natali proprio, Hor. Od. iv. 11. 17, 18: Mart. ix. 53, Censorin. 3 § 6, Ouz. ad Minuc. 7.

Sane quum *natalis* apud majores plenum fuerit, posteritas *natalis dies* dicere cœpit: nam quum Hor. dixerit *natales* (Ep. ii. 2. 210), Juv. ait *Natali, Corvine, die*, Serv. ad Ecl. iii. 76. Cic. however (see Forcell.) uses *natalis dies*.

2. *prom.*] Infr. 15. *cesp.*] Infr. 85: Araque gramineo viridis de cespite fiat, Ov. Trist. v. 5. 9: temeraria de cespite altaria, Tert. Apol. 25 prope fin.: Hor. Od. i. 19. 13, iii. 8. 4, Stat. S. i. 4. 131.

3. *niv.*] Virg. Æn. iv. 61 (infr. 8 n.). White victims were offered to the gods of heaven.

Reg.] Temples were built in honour of *Juno Regina* by Camillus and M. Æmilius (Liv. v. 23, xxxix. 2): Cur igitur Regina vocor, Ov. Fast. v. 37: the title is frequent in inscriptions (Orell. Ind., cf. Martian. Cap. i § 40 Kopp.).

duc.] x. 65, infr. 112.

4. *Gorg.*] Abl. instr. As Pallas bore the Gorgon's head on her shield, *Gorgo* is used for the shield: Fortia dum posita Gorgone membra lavat, Prop. iv. 9. 58: Tritonia virgo Prosilit ostendens rutila cum Gorgone pectus, Claud. Gigantom. 91, 92.

Sed procul extensum petulans quatit hostia funem 5
 Tarpeio servata Jovi, frontemque coruscat :
 Quippe ferox vitulus templis maturus et aræ,
 Spargendusque mero, quem jam pudet ubera matris
 Ducere, qui vexat nascenti robora cornu.
 Si res ampla domi similisque affectibus esset, 10
 Pinguior Hispulla traheretur taurus et ipsa
 Mole piger nec finitima nutritus in herba,
 Læta sed ostendens Clitumni pascua, sanguis
 Iret et a grandi cervix ferienda ministro,

5. Cf. Serv. ad *Æn.* ii. 134.

6. *Tarp.*] To Jupiter, Juno and Minerva belonged separate *cellæ* in the Capitoline temple (*Liv.* vi. 29 fin., *Becker, Röm. Alterth.* i. p. 397): hence they are frequently invoked together: *Jovem optimum maximum, Junonemque Reginam, et Minervam precatus sum*, *Val. Max.* v. 10 § 2: *Sil.* x. 433 sq. *Drak.*, *Liv.* vi. 16, *Serv.* ad *Æn.* ii. 225, *Martian.* *Cap.* i § 39 *Kopp.*

cor.] *Movet, sicut telum*, *Schol.*

7. *vit.*] *Hor. Od.* i. 36. 2, iv. 2. 54 sq.

8. *mer.*] *Junoni. . . Ipsa tenens dextra pateram pulcherrima Dido Candentis vaccæ media inter cornua fundit*, *Æn.* iv. 59 sq.: vi. 244 *Serv.*, *Ov. Met.* vii. 594.

ub.] *Me tener solvet vitulus, relictæ Matre qui largis juvenescit herbis In mea vota*, *Hor. Od.* iv. 2. 54.

9. *rob.*] *Irasci in cornua discit Arboris obnixus trunco*, *Virg. G.* iii. 232, 233: *Hor. Od.* iii. 13. 4 sq.

10. *Hor. Od.* ii. 17. 30 sq., iii. 23. 9 sq.

11. *Hisp.*] vi. 74.

13. *Clit.*] The Clitumnus (*Clitumno*) falls near Mevania in Umbria

(*Bevagna*) into the Tinia (*Timia*), a tributary of the Tiber: *Hinc albi, Clitumne, greges, et maxima taurus Victima, sæpe tuo perfusi flumine sacro Romanos ad templa deum duxere triumphos*, *Virg. G.* ii. 146 sq. *Serv.*: *Stat. S.* i. 4. 129, *Sil.* iv. 547, viii. 453. *Plin.* (*Ep.* viii. 8) highly extols the beauty of its banks and the clearness of its waters: cf. *Suet. Cal.* 43, *Claud.* vi. *Cons. Hon.* 506 sq., *Prop.* ii. 19. 25, 26.

pasc.] *Infr.* 40.

sang.] *The blood and neck would go to the altar*, i. e. the ox chosen for his fulness of blood (cf. *Virg. G.* iii. 492) and thick neck. Cf. *ebur*, *infr.* 112.

14. *a*] Gerundives generally take a dat. of the agent: see however *Cic. Leg. Agr.* ii § 95 (*venerandos a nobis*): *id. Ep. Fam.* xii. 9 fin., 23 init., xiii. 16, xv. 4 § 2, ad *Att.* x. 4 § 1, xiii. 30 § 2 (*Ramsh.* p. 641): *id. p. Leg. Manil.* §§ 6, 20 *Halm*, esp. p. *Cæc.* § 33 *Jordan*.

grand.] vii. 210 n.

min.] i. e. popa. *Admota altaribus victima, succinctus poparum habitu, elato alte malleo, cultrarium mac-tavit*, *Suet. Calig.* 32.

Ob reditum trepidantis adhuc horrendaque passi 15
 Nuper et incolumem sese mirantis amici.
 Nam præter pelagi casus et fulminis ictus
 Evasit. Densæ coelum abscondere tenebræ
 Nube una subitusque antennas impulit ignis
 Quum se quisque illo percussum crederet et mox 20
 Attonitus nullum conferri posse putaret
 Naufragium velis ardentibus, omnia fiunt
 Talia, tam graviter, quam quando poetica surgit
 Tempestas. Genus ecce aliud discriminis : audi
 Et miserere iterum, quanquam sint cetera sortis 25
 Ejusdem pars dira quidem, sed cognita multis
 Et quam votiva testantur fana tabella
 Plurima : pictores quis nescit ab Iside pasci ?

16. *am.*] Catullus, *infr.* 29, 93 sq.

17. *et*] Also.

19. *ant.*] Fulmen impulit antennas cum velis, Schol. Navis adversa tempestate depressa, ictu fulminis deustis armamentis et *arbore* et *antenna*, Dig. xiv. 2. 6.

22. The storm realized the most terrible inventions of poetry.

24. *al.*] Beside the wind and lightning Catullus had to endure the loss of his goods.

25. "Poeta, tanquam nimis graviter *miserere iterum* dixerit, hæc, quæ additurus est, de bonorum jactura, dira illa quidem ait esse, sed tamen partem et quasi appendicem ejusdem sortis, naufragii et periculi maritimi, multis notam," Madvig.

27. *tab.*] xiv. 302 n. Me tabula sacer Votiva paries indicat uvida Suspendisse potenti Vestimenta maris deo, Hor. Od. i. 5. 13 sq.:

Votiva pateat veluti descripta tabella
 Vita senis, Id. Sat. ii. 1. 33, 34 : Tu qui deos putas humana negligere, nonne animadvertis ex tot tabulis pictis, quam multi votis vim tempestatis effugerint, in portumque salvi pervenerint, Cic. N. D. iii § 89: Virg. Æn. xii. 768, 769, Plut. Mar. 40 init. A like tablet was offered in other cases, Apul. Met. vi. 29 Hild.

28. *pict.*] Num quis, ut naufragium pingeret, hominem mersit, Sen. v. Contr. 34 init.

Is.] When Tibullus went on a voyage Delia made a vow to Isis: Quid tua nunc Isis mihi, Delia?.... Nunc, Dea, nunc succurre mihi: nam posse mederi Picta docet templis multa tabella tuis, i. 3. 23, 27, 28 Broukh. : Αἰγύπτου μεδέουσα λαμβώλου, λινόπεπλε δαῖμον. . . . Εἰ δ' ὥς ἐκ πελάγευς ἐρρύσας Δᾶμιν, ἄνασσα, κῆκ πενίης, θύσει χρυσόκερων κεμάδα, Philipp. Epigr. 10 (Brunck, Anal. ii.

Accidit et nostro similis fortuna Catullo.

Quum plenus fluctu medius foret alveus, et jam 30

Alternum puppis latus evertentibus undis

Arbori incertæ nullam prudentia cani

Rectoris quum ferret opem, decidere jactu

Cœpit cum ventis, imitatus castora, qui se

p. 214). Zeus commissions Hermes: τὴν δὲ Ἰὼ διὰ τοῦ πελάγους εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἀγαγὼν Ἰσιν ποιήσον· καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν ἔστω θεὸς τῶν ἐκεῖ καὶ τὸν Νεῖλον ἀναγέτω καὶ τοὺς ἀνέμους ἐπιπεμπέτω, καὶ σωζέτω τοὺς πλέοντας, Lucian, Deor. Dial. 3 fin. See inscriptions to Isis (sometimes *salutaris*) *ex voto*, Orell. 1871 sq., 2494. On the worship of Isis in Rome cf. vi. 489, 526 sq., ix. 22, xiii. 93.

pasc.] vii. 93.

32. *Arbori*] Lachmann's conjecture for *Arboris*. "When now, the ship pitching from side to side, the helmsman could not save the tottering mast." "Arbor, quæ stans et erecta cogitatur, non potest sic pro materia et deinde pro navi dici, ut navis jactata arbor incerta appelletur; aliter Ov. Heroid. xii. 8 *arborem* Peliada dixit, originem navis significans," Madvig. Cf. Forcell., Scheller, Plin. Ep. ix. 26 § 4.

33. *Rect.*] Gubernatoris, Schol. Virg. Æn. v. 161, Censor. De Die Nat. 11 § 3.

dec.] To bargain for his life at the price of losing his cargo: Non erit uncia tota Decidat tecum qua pater ipse deum, Mart. ix. 4. 5, 6: tutor cum plerisque creditoribus decedit, ut certam portionem acciperent, Dig. ii. 14. 44: transegisse enim cum eo et decidisse videor eo

pretio, quod ipse constituit, ib. vi. 1. 46.

jactu] Dig. xiv. 2 (*De Lege Rhodia de jactu*): Acts xxvii. 38.

34. *cast.*] Castorem bebrum [? *fibrum*, Germ. *biber*, our *beaver*] dicit, qui quum viderit se obsideri et non posse evadere, testiculos suos morsu avulsos projicit: intelligit enim ob hanc rem posse capi, Schol. Tenuitque moratas [*præda*] A cæde, ut Libycus ductor providerat, iras. Fluminei veluti deprensus gurgitis undis, Avulsa parte inguinibus causaque pericli Enatat intento prædæ fiber avius hosti, Sil. xv. 482: relicta illic uxore, ipse fuga sibi consuluit, quemadmodum castores, ut aiunt, a venatoribus redimunt se ea parte corporis, propter quam maxime expetuntur, Cic. Fragm. p. Scaur. § 7: (utinam) possem fructus excutere ipsa meos. Sic ubi detracta est a te tibi causa pericli, Quod superest tutum, Pontice castor, habes, Ov. Nux, 164 sq.: Æsop. Fab. 226 (p. 93, Lips. 1810). The fable was believed by Plin. H. N. viii. 47 (30), Serv. ad Georg. i. 58, Apul. Met. i. 9; it was rejected by Sestius ap. Plin. xxxii. 13 (3) and Dioscorid. ii. 26. H. E. Weber (*Beiträge zur Anatomie u. Physiologie des Bibers in the Berichte üb. d. Verhandl. d. kön. sächs. Gesellsch. d. Wissensch. zu Leipzig*. vol. ii. 1848, p. 185 sq.) gives an

Eunuchum ipse facit, cupiens evadere damno 35
 Testiculi: adeo medicatum intelligit inguen.
 "Fundite, quæ mea sunt," dicebat, "cuncta," Catullus,
 Præcipitare volens etiam pulcherrima, vestem
 Purpuream, teneris quoque Mæcenatibus aptam,
 Atque alias, quarum generosi graminis ipsum 40
 Infecit natura pecus, sed et egregius fons
 Viribus occultis et Bæticus adjuvat aer.
 Ille nec argentum dubitabat mittere, lances
 Parthenio factas, urnæ cratera capacem

account of his dissection of several *castores*. "There are four oval pouches situated near the anus of the beaver: two contain a species of fat; while the two larger ones include in their membranous cells a viscid fetid substance, which is the *castor* of the *Materia Medica*. It is said to be an antispasmodic," Brande's Dict. Plin. H. N. viii. 4 (3) § 7 ascribes the same practice to elephants.

36. *ad.*] So conscious is he, &c.

39. *Mæc.*] i. 66 n. Togæ, Qua non Fabricius, sed vellet Apicius uti, Vellet Mæcenas Cæsarianus eques, Mart. x. 73. 2 sq. Diserte Mæcenas ait: *Nec tumultum curo: sepelit natura relictos*. Alte cinctum putes dixisse: habuit enim ingenium et grande et virile, nisi illud secum discinxisset, Sen. Ep. 92 § 32: Comment. ad Hor. S. i. 2. 25: Quod distinctus eras, animo quoque, carpitur unum: . . . Invide, quid tandem tunicæ nocuere solutæ? Aut tibi ventosi quid nocuere sinus? Ped. Albin. in ob. Mæc. 21, 25, 26 (Wernsd. P. L. Min. ii. p. 213 Lem.).

41. *pec.*] "Other attire, dyed on the sheep's back by the nature of

the herbage." *Ipsum vestium pecus*, the very sheep that yield the cloth: The pastures spoken of are the banks of the Bætis (*Guadalquivir*). Non est lana mihi mendax, nec mutor aeno; Si placeant Tyræ, me mea tinxit ovis, Mart. xiv. 133 (*Lacernæ Bæticiæ*): id. v. 38. 7: An Tartessiacus stabuli nutritor Iberi Bætis in Hesperia te quoque lavit ove, id. viii. 28. 5, 6: Vellera nativo pallent ubi flava metallo, Et linit Hesperium bractea viva pecus, id. ix. 62. 3, 4: (Corduba) Albi quæ superas oves Galesi, Nullo murice nec cruore mendax, Sed tinctis gregibus colore vivo, id. xii. 63. 3 sq.: ib. 65. 5, 99. 1, 2, i. 97. 5, 8: nec de ovibus dico, . . . queis Tarentum vel Bætica cluit, natura colorante, Tert. De Pall. 3 Salm.: Non. s. v. *Pullus color*: quas natives [*lanas*] appellant, aliquot modis Hispania, nigri velleris præcipuas habet Pollentia, . . . jam Asia rutili, . . . item Bætica, Plin. H. N. viii. 73 (48) § 191. Cf. Virg. Ecl. iv. 42 sq.

43. *mitt.*] Vel nos in mare proximum Gemmas . . . Mittamus, Hor. Od. iii. 24. 47 sq.

44. *Parth.*] Cælatoris nomen,

Et dignum sitiente Pholo vel conjuge Fusci,
Adde et bascaudas et mille escaria, multum
Cælati, biberat quo callidus emptor Olynthi.

45

Schol. He must have been a silver-smith, as *lances* and *cratera* are in apposition to *argentum*. Parthenio is the dative, Zumpt § 419, Madv. § 250 a, rather than the abl, supr. i. 13.

urn.] 24 *sextarii*, nearly 3 gallons.

45. *Phol.*] Qualis in adversos Lapithas erexit inanem Magnanimus cratera Pholus, Stat. Theb. ii. 563, 564: signifero cratere minantem Non levioꝛe Pholum manus hæc compescuit auro, Val. Flacc. i. 337, 338: Ἀρά γε πα τοιόνδε Φόλω κατὰ λάϊνον ἄντρον Κρητῆρ' Ἡρακλῆϊ γέρων ἐστάσατο Χείρων, Theocr. vii. 149, 150 Schol.: Στησίχορος [Fragm. 7 Bergk] τὸ παρὰ Φόλω τῷ Κενταύρῳ ποτήριον σκυφεῖον δέπας καλεῖ . . . Σκυφίον δὲ λαβὼν δέπας ἔμμετρόν ὥς τριλάγυνον | πῖεν ἐπισχόμενος, τό ῥα οἱ παρέθηκε Φόλος κεράσας, Athen. xi. p. 499 A. On the cask which Pholus opened for his guest (Lucan, vi. 391) Hercules cf. Apollod. ii. 5. 4, Diod. iv. 12; on the centaur himself, Virg. G. ii. 456 Philargyr.

conj.] Ebriosa fuit, Schol. Cf. Illa venit rubicundula, totum CEnophorum sitiens, plena quod tenditur urna, vi. 425, 426. A Fuscus, iv. 112; another, xvi. 46.

46. *basca.*] Vasa, ubi calices lavabantur, vel cacabus, Schol. Rather our *basket*: Barbara de pictis veni bascauda Britannis: Sed me jam mavult dicere Roma suam, Mart. xiv. 99.

esc.] Si cui escarium argentum

legatum sit, id solum debebitur, quod ad epulandum in ministerio habuit, id est, ad esum et potum, Dig. xxxiv. 2. 19 § 12. Supply *vasa*, which is expressed in Paul. Sentent. iii. 6 §§ 61, 67, 86.

47. *Cæl.*] i. 76 n.

call.] To Philip some ascribed the saying: Δεῖ τοὺς παῖδας τοῖς ἀστραγάλοις ἐξαπατᾶν, τοὺς δὲ ἄνδρας τοῖς ὀρκοῖς, Æl. V. H. vii. 12 Periz.: Lucian, Dial. Mort. xiv. 3, Justin, ix. 8 § 7 sq., Herm. Staats-Alt. § 172. 14.

empt.] Philip of Macedon took Olynthus B.C. 348, by the aid of Lasthenes and Euthycrates, two citizens of high station, whom he had corrupted: Diodor. xvi. 53, 54, Dem. De Chers. p. 99, Phil. iii. pp. 125, 128, De Cor. p. 241, De F. L. pp. 425 sq., 451. See generally: tot civitatum strage, quas aut vicerat Philippus aut emerat, Sen. Ep. 94 § 62: Philippus omnia castella expugnari posse dicebat, in quæ modo asellus onustus auro posset ascendere, Cic. ad Att. i. 16. c. 7: Plut. Mor. 177 A, 856 B, id. Paul. Æm. 12, Hor. Od. iii. 16. 13 sq.: Ἀργυρέαις λόγχαισι μάχου, καὶ πάντα κρατήσεις, Oracle given to Philip (Parcæm. Gott. i. p. 209 n., ii. p. 99 n.). On the venality of public men at the time see Demosth. pass.; esp.—παρὰ γὰρ τοῖς Ἑλλησιν, οὐ τισὶν, ἀλλ' ἅπασιν ὁμοίως, φορὰν προδοτῶν καὶ δωροδόκων καὶ θεοῖς ἐχθρῶν ἀνθρώπων συνέβη γενέσθαι . . . οὓς συναγωνιστὰς καὶ συνεργοὺς λαβὼν

Sed quis nunc alius, qua mundi parte quis audet

Argento præferre caput rebusque salutem?

[Non propter vitam faciunt patrimonia quidam, 50

Sed vitio cæci propter patrimonia vivunt.]

Jactatur rerum utilium pars maxima, sed nec

Damna levant. Tunc, adversis urgentibus, illuc

Recidit ut malum ferro submitteret; ac se

Explicat angustum: discriminis ultima, quando 55

καὶ πρότερον κακῶς τοὺς Ἕλληνας
ἔχοντας πρὸς ἑαυτοὺς καὶ στασιαστικῶς
ἔτι χεῖρον διέθηκε, De Cor. p. 245:
ib. p. 240 fin., p. 324 (where a list
of traitors is given; cf. Herm.
Staats-Alt. § 72. 8). The mines of
Thrace (Thirlw. v. p. 269 sq.: au-
raria in Thessalia, argenti metalla
in Thracia occupat, Justin, viii. 3
§ 12: Diodor. xvi. 8: cf. regale
nomisma, Philippos, Hor. Ep. ii. 1.
234) supplied funds for these bribes,
which even the Pythia did not
refuse (ἡ Πυθία φιλιππίζει, Demosth.
ap. Æsch. c. Ctes. p. 72 § 130).

The cup would not only have an
antiquarian value (i. 76 n., viii. 104
n.: Horace speaks jestingly of plate
which had belonged to Evander and
Sisyphus, Sat. i. 3. 91, ii. 3. 21:
Lucian, Philops. 19, of a work of
Dædalus), but be prized as a me-
morial of a famous boon-companion
(Ὅτε . . . μεθύειν προηρεῖτο Φίλιππος,
τοῦτ' ἔλεγε· Χρῆ πίνειν, Ἀντίπατρος
γὰρ ἱκανός ἐστι νήφων, Caryst. ap.
Athen. x. 10 § 46. p. 435 D: cf. ib.
vi. 17 § 76 sq. p. 260: Summa apud
exteros licentiæ fuerat Philippum
regem poculo aureo pulvinis subdito
dormire solitum, Plin. H. N. xxxiii.
14 [3] § 50).

48. *qua &c.*] On double interro-
gations see Matth. § 488. 12 and obs. 2.

49 sq. Cf. viii. 83, 84, xi. 11 n.

50, 51. "Video hic in mediam
narrationem sententioles has in-
trudi, putide prorsus et perquam
inscite. Quorsum enim hic *quidam*?
quum jam dixerat, ne unum quidem
ulla mundi parte vitam patrimonio
præferre. Quale autem illud, *faciunt*
patrimonia? quæ scabies locutionis?
Quam alienum et pannosum illud
vitio cæci? quod eo tantum assuitur,
ut versiculi cento sarciatur," Benth.
ad Hor. A. P. 337.

52. *util.*] i. q. *utensilia*, Tac.
Ann. i. 70 Gron. Provisions and
furniture.

nec] Not even these sacrifices
give any relief.

54. *Rēcidit*] Recidit in solidam
longo post tempore terram, Ov.
Met. x. 180. "At last, as difficulties
thickened upon him, he (the *rector*,
33) was driven to cut down the
mast, and so makes room to turn
about in." With *explicat se* cf. si
quum vi ventorum navis impulsa
esset in funes ancorarum alterius
et nautæ funes præcidissent, si nullo
alio modo nisi præcisis funibus ex-
plicare se potuit, Dig. ix. 2. 29 § 3.

55. *ang.*] = in angusto conclu-
sum.

disc.] "Distress is desperate,
when the help makes the ship less,"

Præsidia afferimus navem factura minorem.

I nunc, et ventis animam committe, dolato

Confisus ligno, digitis a morte remotus

Quatuor aut septem, si sit latissima tæda!

Mox cum reticulis et pane et ventre lagenæ 60

Aspice sumendas in tempestate secures.

Sed postquam jacuit planum mare, tempora postquam

Prospera vectoris fatumque valentius Euro

Et pelago, postquam Parcæ meliora benigna

Pensa manu ducunt hilares et staminis albi 65

Holyday. (Ruhnk. ad Vell. ii. 111 § 2 wrongly takes *ult.* with *præs.*).

57. *I nunc, et*] x. 166 n. *an. dec.*] Animam levibus credidit auris, Dubioque secans æquora cursu, Potuit tenui fidere ligno, Inter vitæ mortisque vias Nimium gracili limite ducto, Sen. Med. 304 sq.: Hor. Od. i. 3. 10.

dol.] A smooth (not as Jacobs, *thin*) plank.

58. *dig.*] xiv. 288: (ὁ Ἀνάχαρσις) μαθὼν τέτταρας δακτύλους εἶναι τὸ πάχος τῆς νεώς, τοσοῦτον ἔφη τοῦ θανάτου τοὺς πλείοντας ἀπέχειν, Diog. Laert. i § 103: scitis, nihil esse periculosius, quam etiam instructa navigia: parva materia sejungit fato, Cest. Pius ap. Sen. iii. Contr. 16: οἱ δ' ἔτι πόρρω κλύζονται, ὀλίγον δὲ διὰ ξύλον αἰδ' ἐρύκει, Arat. Phæn. 298, 299 Schol.; which, as Longin. x § 6 remarks, is from Hom. Il. xv. 628, cf. Alciph. i. 3: οὐδὲ γὰρ πύττη τὴν ψυχὴν οὔτε σχοινίοις ἐπιτρέπουσιν, οὔτε τριδάκτυλον αὐτοὺς σώζει ξύλον πεύκινον, Dio Chrys. lxiv. (ii. p. 331 Reiske, cf. Valck. Diatr. p. 239 sq.): οἱ πλωτῆρες πλησίον ἔχοντες τὸν θάνατον πλέουσι, λεπτήν ἔχοντες εἰς

σωτηρίαν ἐλπίδα, τὰ ξύλα, Liban. Progymn. tom. i. p. 124 C (ap. Valck.): Erras, si in navigatione tantum existimas minimum esse, quo a morte vita diducitur: in omni loco æque tenue intervallum est, Sen. Ep. 46 § 11: Et prope tam letum, quam prope cernit aquam, Ov. Am. ii. 11. 26. Cf. Æsch. Sept. c. Th. 763, Virg. Æn. ix. 143.

59. *tæd.*] The fir-plank.

60. *Mox*] When on board.

ret.] Reticulum panis, Hor. S. i. 1. 47.

vent.] Cf. Montani venter, supr. iv. 107.

lag.] viii. 162.

61. *Asp.*] Let them meet your eye, and remind you of the use to which they may be put. (Others take *aspice* as *circumspice*, viii. 96).

63. *Prosp.*] *Postq. t. v.* [*erant*] *pr., f.que* [*vectoris erat*] *val. dec.*

fat.] xvi. 1 sq.

64. *Parc.*] iii. 27.

65. *alb.*] So when the Parcæ were present at the nuptials of Peleus (Catull. lxiii. 305 sq.): Ante pedes autem *candentis* mollia lanæ Vellera, 318. At Lachesis redimita

Lanificæ, modica nec multum fortior aura
 Ventus adest, inopi miserabilis arte cucurrit
 Vestibus extentis et, quod superaverat unum,
 Velo prora suo. Jam deficientibus Austris,
 Spes vitæ cum sole redit: tunc gratus Iulo, 70
 Atque novercali sedes prælata Lavinio,
 Conspicitur sublimis apex, cui candida nomen
 Scrofa dedit, lætis Phrygibus mirabile sumen,
 Et nunquam visis triginta clara mamillis.

comas, ornata capillos, Pieria crinem
 lauro frontemque coronans, *Candida*
 de *niveo* subtemina vellere sumit,
 Felici moderanda manu, Sen. De
 Mort. Claud. ix. 3 sq.: Si mihi
 lanificæ ducunt non pulla sorores
 Stamina, Mart. vi. 58. 7, 8: id. iv.
 73. 3, 4.

67. *in.*] Ill-provided.

68. *Vest.*] Tandem relabente æstu
 et secundante vento, claudæ naves
 raro remigio aut intentis vestibus..
 revertere, Tac. Ann. ii. 24: id. Hist.
 v. 23.

69. *suo.*] *Dolon* minimum velum,
 et ad proram defixum, Isidor. xix.
 3. 3: cf. Steph. Thes. ed. Didot.
 (*Artemone* solo velificaverunt, Schol.,
 who seems to be in error).

Austr.] v. 100, xiv. 268.

70. *Iul.*] viii. 42 n.

71. *nov.*] Oppidum condunt
 [*Trojani*]. Æneas ab nomine uxoris
 Lavinium appellat, Liv. i. 1: As-
 canius... abundante Lavinii mul-
 titudine, florentem jam, ut tum res
 erant, atque opulentam urbem ma-
 tri, seu novercæ, reliquit: novam
 ipse aliam sub Albano monte con-
 didit; quæ ab situ porrectæ in
 dorso urbis, Longa Alba appellata,
 ib. 3: Virg. Æn. i. 267-271: mœnia
 Teucri Constituent urbique dabit

Lavinia nomen, ib. xii. 193, 194:
 Varr. L. L. v § 144.

Lavinio,] On the rhythm cf. vi.
 82, vii. 185, xv. 27 n.

72. *ap.*] iv. 145 n.

73. *Scrofa*] Et stetit Alba potens,
 albæ suis omine nata, Prop. iv. 1.
 35: Litoreis ingens inventa sub
 ilicibus sus Triginta capitem fetus
 enixa jacebit, Alba, solo recubans,
 albi circum ubera nati: Is locus
 urbis erit, requies ea certa laborum,
 Virg. Æn.; ii. 390 sq.: ib. xii. 134
 sq., Varr. l. l.: scrofa Niobe fœcun-
 dior alba, Juv. vi. 177.

Phryg.] vii. 236.

74. *nunq.*] Never before seen by
 them (the Trojans).

mam.] Parere tot oportet porcos,
 quot mammas habeat: . . . si plures
 pariat, esse portentum. In quo
 illud antiquissimum fuisse scribitur,
 quod sus Æneæ Lavinii xxx porcos
 pepererit albos. Itaque quod por-
 tenderit, factum xxx annis, ut
 Lavinenses condiderint, oppidum
 Albam. Hujus suis ac porcorum
 etiam nunc vestigia apparent La-
 vinii: quod et simulacra eorum
 ahenea etiam nunc in publico posita,
 et corpus matris ab sacerdotibus,
 quod in salsura fuerit, demonstra-
 tur, Varr. R. R. ii. 4 § 17 sq.

Tandem intrat positas inclusa per æquora moles 75

Tyrrhenamque Pharon porrectaque brachia rursum,

Quæ pelago occurrunt medio longeque relinquunt

Italiam—non sic igitur mirabere portus,

Quos natura dedit,—sed trunca puppe magister

Interiora petit Baianæ pervia cymbæ 80

75. *per æq.*] Portum Augusti dicit sive Trajani; quia Trajanus portum Augusti restauravit in melius et interius tutiorem sui nominis fecit, Schol. Ostia lay on the left bank of the left (i. e. the broader southern) arm of the Tiber. Claudius founded a safer harbour on the right arm (*Fiumicino*), which was known as *Portus Romanus* or *Portus Augusti* (Apul. Met. xi. 26, Coin of Nero, ap. Vaillant, Dio, lxxv. 16, cf. lx. 11). It was of this *Portus* that Hippolytus was bishop (see Bunsen's Hippol. vol. i. p. 205 sq.): and here were those magazines of corn, by seizing which Alaric (A.D. 409) compelled Rome to surrender (Gibbon, c. 31 n. 86 sq., Tillem. *Honore*, Art. 36): καταλαμβάνει τὸν Πόρτον· μέγιστον δέ ἐστι νεώριον Ῥώμης, λιμέσι τρισὶ περιγραφόμενος, καὶ εἰς πόλεως μακρᾶς παρατεινόμενος μέγεθος. ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ὁ δημόσιος ἅπας σῖτος . . . ἐταμιεύετο, Philostorg. xii. 3. Portum Ostiæ exstruxit, *circumducto dextra sinistraque brachio*, et ad introitum profundo jam sale *mole* objecta, quam quo stabilius fundaret, navem ante demersit, qua magnus obeliscus ex Ægypto fuerat advectus, congestisque pilis superposuit *altissimam turrim in exemplum Alexandrinæ Phari*, ut ad nocturnos ignes cursum navigia dirigerent, Suet. Claud. 20. Dio,

after stating the causes which made a new harbour necessary, viz. the dependence of Rome on foreign corn for support, and the danger (cf. Strab. v. p. 231 sq.) of entering Ostia in winter, goes on to say: τοῦτο μὲν γάρ, ἐξορύξας τῆς ἡπείρου χωρίον οὐ σμικρόν, τὸ πέριξ πᾶν ἐκρηπιδώσε, καὶ τὴν θάλασσαν ἐς αὐτὸ ἐσεδέξατο· τοῦτο δέ, ἐν αὐτῷ τῷ πελάγει χώματα ἐκατέρωθεν αὐτοῦ μέγαλα χώσας, θάλασσαν ἐνταῦθα πολλὴν περιέβαλε· καὶ νῆσον ἐπ' αὐτῇ πύργον τε ἐπ' ἐκείνῃ φρουρωρίαν ἔχοντα κατεστήσατο, lx. 11. Cf. Plin. ix. 5 (6) § 14, xvi. 76 (40), xxxvi. 14 (9) § 70, Prudent. Perist. xi. 48, Höck, Röm. Gesch. i. 3. pp. 278, 279. Julius Cæsar had contemplated the work, but abandoned it as too arduous, Suet. ib.

mol.] "Moles carried out amidst enclosed seas."

76. *Phar.*] Suet., Dio, Plin. l. 1.: Non ita Tyrrhenus stupet Ioniusque magister, Qui portus, Tyberine, tuos, claramque serena Arce Pharon præceps subiit, Val. Flacc. vii. 83 sq.

rurs.] Breakwaters stretching far into the sea, and then bending again towards the land.

78. *non sic*] iii. 194 n.

79. *mag.*] Magistrum navis accipere debemus, cui totius navis cura mandata est, Dig. xiv. l. 1 § 1.

80. *Baian.*] Such as ply about

Tuti stagna sinus : gaudent ibi vertice raso
Garrula securi narrare pericula nautæ.

Ite igitur, pueri, linguis animisque faventes,
Sertaque delubris et farra imponite cultris,
Ac molles ornate focos glebamque virentem.

85

Jam sequar et, sacro, quod præstat, rite peracto,
Inde domum repetam, graciles ubi parva coronas

in the harbour of Baiæ (supr. iii. 4, xi. 49).

81. *gaud.*] Quod acerbum fuit, retulisse jucundum est: naturale est mali sui fine gaudere, Sen. Ep. 78 § 13: Macrob. Sat. vii. 2 § 9 sq., who cites the line: ὥς ἡδύ τοι σωθέντα μεμνήσθαι πόνων, Eur. Andromed. Fragm. 15 Dind.: Aristot. Rhet. i. 11 § 8.

raso] Οὐ παρέργως οὖν οὐδὲ ἀμελῶς ἐπήκουον αὐτῶν καθάπερ ναυαγίαν τινα καὶ σωτηρίαν αὐτῶν παράλογον διηγούμενων, οἳ εἰσιν οἱ πρὸς τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἐξυρημένοι τὰς κεφαλὰς, συνάμα πολλοὶ τὰς τρικυμίας καὶ ζάλας καὶ ἀκρωτήρια καὶ ἐκβολὰς καὶ ἰστοῦ κλάσεις καὶ πηδαλίων ἀποκαυλίσσεις διεξιόντες, &c., Lucian, De Merc. Cond. 1: id. Hermitim. 86: notavit sibi ad lunam tonsorem intempestivo inhærentem ministerio, exsecratusque omen, quod imitaretur naufragorum ultimum votum, Petron. 103: id. 104: Πλέουσι δὲ [τὸ ξυρᾶσθαι δοκεῖν τὴν κεφαλὴν] διαρρήδην ναυάγιον σημαίνει . . . ναυαγήσαντες μὲν γὰρ ἢ ἐκ μεγάλης σωθέντες νόσου ξυρῶνται οἱ ἄνθρωποι, Artemidor. i. 22: Quiliberi fiebant, ea causa *calvi* erant, quod tempestatem servitutis videbantur effugere, ut naufragio liberati solent, Non. s. v. *Calvi*: Γλαύκω, καὶ Νηρηΐ, καὶ Ἰνώφ Μελικέρτῃ, καὶ Βυθίφ Κρονίδῃ, καὶ Σαμόθραξι θεοῖς, σωθεῖς ἐκ πελά-

γους Λουκίλλιος ὧδε κέκαρμαι τὰς τρίχας ἐκ κεφαλῆς· ἄλλο γὰρ οὐδὲν ἔχω, Lucian, Epigr. 15 (Brunck, Anal. ii. p. 311).

83. *ling.*] Εὐφημεῖτε: Prospera lux oritur: linguisque animisque favete, Nunc dicenda bono sunt bona verba die, Ov. F. i. 71, 72: Quoties mentio sacra literarum intervenierit, favete linguis! Hoc verbum non, ut plerique existimant, a favore [i.e. *applause*] trahitur: sed imperatur silentium, ut rite peragi possit sacrum, nulla voce mala obstrepete, Sen. De Vit. Beat. 26 § 7: Tibull. ii. 2. 1, 2 Broukh., Hor. Od. iii. 1. 2, Virg. Æn. v. 71 Serv., Brisson. De Form. i. 11 sq.

84. *Serta*] Nos delubra deum . . festa velamus fronde per urbem, Virg. Æn. i. 248, 249: id. iv. 457 sq. Cf. infr. 91.

cultr.] Jam fundere Bacchum Cœperat, obliquoque molas inducere cultro, Lucan, i. 609, 610 Cort.: *Sal* et *far*, quod dicitur *mola salsa*, qua et frons victimæ, et foci aspergebantur, et cultri, Serv. ad Æn. ii. 133: Sen. Thyest. 688.

85. *foc.*] The turf-altars, supr. 2: cf. Virg. Ecl. viii. 64.

86. *præst.*] The nobler offerings, supr. 3 sq.

87. *cor.*] O parvi nostrique Lares, quos ture minuto Aut farre et tenui

Accipiunt fragili simulacra nitentia cera.

Hic nostrum placabo Jovem Laribusque paternis

Thura dabo atque omnes violæ jactabo colores. 90

Cuncta nitent, longos erexit janua ramos

Et matutinis operatur festa lucernis.

soleo exorare corona, ix. 137, 138 : Hor. Od. iii. 23. 15, 16, Plaut. Aul. ii. 8. 15 sq., Tibull. ii. 1. 59, 60, Minuc. Fel. 3 § 1, Plin. H. N. xxi. 8 (3).

88. *cer.*] Saxa illita ceris Viderat unguentoque Lares humescere nigros, Prudent. c. Symm. i. 203, 204 : renidentes Lares, Hor. Epod. ii. 66 : Illito [*minio*] solis atque lunæ contactus inimicus ; remedium, ut pariete siccato cera Punica cum oleo liquefacta candens setis inducatur iterumque admotis gallæ carbonibus inuratur ad sudorem usque, postea candelis subigatur ac deinde linteis puris, sicut et *marmora nitescunt*, Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 40 (7) § 122 : Vitruv. vii. 9 § 3. The wax then, thus prepared, was used as a varnish. "Incerata signa deorum," Schol. *Fragili*, however, seems not to suit this explanation.

89. *nostr.*] The Jupiter of my house (as Cicero had a household god, Minerva).

pat.] Familiaribus.

90. *viol.*] Violis honos proximus [*to lilies*]. Earumque plura genera. Purpureæ, luteæ, albæ, Plin. H. N. xxi. 14 (6).

91. *ram.*] x. 65 n. Festa dies pridemque meos dignata penates, Poste coronato vota secunda colat. Exornent virides communia gaudia rami, Rutil. It. i. 423 sq. : domus tota lauris obsita, tædis lucida constrepebat hymenæum, Apul. Met. iv.

26 Hild. : Cur die læto non laureis postes obumbramus, nec lucernis diem infringimus? Tert. Apol. 35 : Sed *Luceant*, inquit (Matt. v. 16), *opera vestra*. At nunc lucent tabernæ et januæ nostræ : plures jam invenies ethnicorum fores sine lucernis et laureis quam Christianorum Ergo, inquis, honor Dei est, lucernæ pro foribus et laurus in postibus? . . Accendant igitur quotidie lucernas, quibus lux nulla est, affigant postibus lauros postmodum arsuras, quibus ignes imminet . . . Si templis renuntiasti, ne feceris templum januam tuam. Minus dixi : si lupanaribus renuntiasti, ne indueris domi tuæ faciem novi lupanaris, id. De Idol. 15 : *στέφανος ἀφ' ὧν τὰς πόλεις κοσμοῦσιν*, Socrat. H. E. iii. 1 ante med. : Ov. Met. iv. 759, Lucan, ii. 354 Cort., Stat. S. i. 2. 231, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 208, Rapt. Pros. ii. 320, Prudent. c. Symm. ii. 726.

92. *oper.*] "Sacrificat : 'lætis operatus in herbis,' Virg. G. i. 339," Schol.

luc.] Tert. supr. : Quam recentissimis et ramosissimis laureis postes præstruebant : quam elatissimis et clarissimis lucernis vestibula enubilabant, id. Apol. 35 : Quis enim philosophum sacrificare, aut dejerare, aut lucernas meridie vanas prostituere compellit, ib. 46 : *τέκνον ἀνσωθῆς, ἄψω λύχνους ταῦτ' ἔσται τὰ τοῦ φιλοστόργου. Μέγα σοι ἀγαθόν*

Nec suspecta tibi sint hæc, Corvine : Catullus,
 Pro cujus reditu tot pono altaria, parvos
 Tres habet heredes. Libet exspectare, quis ægram 95
 Et claudentem oculos gallinam impendat amico
 Tam sterili—verum hæc nimia est impensa, coturnix
 Nulla unquam pro patre cadet. Sentire calorem
 Si cœpit locuples Gallita et Paccius orbi,

ἔσται σωθέντι τοιούτῳ καὶ λύχνον
 ἄπτειν ἄξιον, Arrian, Epict. ii. 17
 §§ 37, 38 : Tac. Ann. iii. 9 Lips.,
 Plut. Cic. 22, Mart. x. 6. 4, Stat.
 S. iii. 5. 62 and 70, Arrian, Epict. i.
 19 § 24, Dio, lxiii. 4, 20, lxxiv. 1,
 Apul. Met. xi. 9, Pacat. Paneg. Theod.
 37 (Becker, Gall. i. 121) : cf. Greg.
 Naz. Orat. 2 in Jul. prope fin. (ap.
 Cas. ad Pers. v. 189).

93. *susp.*] x. 202 n. Even Pliny
 could urge, as a reason for refusing
 a request, “non esse satis honestum
 dare et locupleti et orbo,” Ep. v. 1
 § 3 : Laudas . . . Nonium tuum, quod
 sit liberalis in quosdam : et ipse
 laudo, si tamen non in hos solos.
 Volo enim eum, qui sit vere liberalis
 tribuere . . . amicis, sed amicis dico
 pauperibus : non ut isti, qui iis
 potissimum donant, qui donare
 maxime possunt. Hos ego viscatis
 hamatisque muneribus non sua pro-
 mere puto, sed aliena corripere, ib.
 ix. 30 §§ 1, 2 : supr. v. 98 n., x. 202,
 infr. 99 n., xvi. 54.

96. *gall.*] Laribus cristam pro-
 mittere galli, xiii. 233 : ὁ δὲ ἐκκαίδεκα
 θεοὺς ἐστιῶν ἀλεκτρύονα μόνον κατέ-
 θυσε, γέροντα κἀκείνουν ἤδη καὶ κορυ-
 ζῶντα, Lucian, Jup. Trag. 15 : Arnob.
 vii. 16.

97. *ster.*] vii. 49, 203 : Non vocat
 ad cœnam Marius, nec munera
 mittit, Nec spondet, nec vult cre-

dere ; sed nec habet. Turba tamen
 non deest, sterilem quæ curet ami-
 cum. Eheu, quam fatuæ sunt tibi,
 Roma, togæ ! Mart. x. 18.

ver.] A hen, did I say ? No, &c.
cot.] Coturnices immani numero,
 Varr. R. R. iii. 5 § 7 : Coturnicibus
 veneni semen gratissimus cibus,
 quam ob causam eas damnavere
 mensæ simulque comitiales propter
 morbum despui suetum (?), quem
 solæ animalium sentiunt præter
 hominem, Plin. H. N. x. 33 (23) § 69.

98. *pat.*] For one who has children
 living : v. 137 sq. n. : quum Domi-
 tius Tullus longe melior apparuerit
 morte, quam vita. Nam quum
 se captandum præbuisset, reliquit
 filiam heredem . . . Ergo varii tota
 civitate sermones : alii fictum, in-
 gratum, immemorem loquuntur, se-
 que ipsos, dum insectantur illum,
 turpissimis confessionibus produnt,
 ut qui de *patre*, avo, proavo, quasi
 de orbo querantur, Plin. Ep. viii.
 18 § 1 sq. : Lucian, Dial. Mort. 6 § 3.

cad.] Si tener pleno cadit hædus
 anno, Hor. Od. iii. 18. 5.

cal.] Febris proprietatem Varro
 Andabatis aperiendam putat ; idque
 alterum appellamus a calendo ca-
 lorem, alterum a fervore febrim,
 Non. *Febris* (cf. Lips. Epist. Quæst.
 ii. 6) : Tibull. iv. 11. 2.

99. *cœpit*] Observe the singular

Legitime fixis vestitur tota libellis 100
 Porticus, existunt qui promittant hecatomben,
 Quatenus hic non sunt nec venales elephantī,
 Nec Latio aut usquam sub nostro sidere talis
 Bellua concipitur, sed furva gente petita

verb and plural *orbi*; so Cæs. Bell. Civ. i. 2 § 7 (Intercedit M. Antonius, Q. Cassius, tribuni plebis): Plat. Theag. p. 129 B.

orb.] iii. 129 n., v. 98 n., Sen. De Ben. i. 14 § 3, Stat. S. iv. 7. 33 sq., Ammian. xxx. 4 § 9, Obbar ad Hor. Ep. i. 1. 78, Arrian, Epict. iv. 1 § 145 sq., Lucian, Dial. Mort. 9.

100. *fix.*] If votive offerings fell from the walls it was an evil omen, Lucan, i. 557, Stat. Th. i. 257, iv. 332.

lib.] Cf. x. 55, supr. 27. Ut vero in adversam valetudinem incidit, pernoctantibus cunctis circa Palatium, non defuerunt, qui pugnaturos se armis pro salute ægri, quique capita sua titulo proposito voverent, Suet. Cal. 14. Caligula, on his recovery, enforced the fulfilment of these vows, ib. 27.

101. *Port.*] That of Gallita or of Paccius.

exist.] Some come forward to promise a hecatomb.

hec.] Tantum sane lætitiæ fuit in Balbino qui plus timebat, ut hecatomben faceret, statim ut Maximini caput allatum est. Hecatombe autem tale sacrificium est: centum aræ uno in loco cespitiæ exstruuntur, et ad eas centum sues, centum oves mactantur. Nam si imperatorium sacrificium sit, centum leones, centum aquilæ, et cetera hujusmodi animalia centena feriuntur. Quod quidem etiam Græci quondam fecisse dicuntur quum pestilentia labora-

rent; et a multis imperatoribus id celebratum constat, Capitolin. Max: et Balbin. 11: Κόνων δὲ τῇ περὶ Κνίδον ναυμαχίᾳ νικήσας Λακεδαιμονίους, καὶ τειχίσας τὸν Πειραιᾶ, ἑκατόμβην τῷ ὄντι θύσας, καὶ οὐ ψευδωνύμως, πάντα Ἰθνηναίους εἰστίλασεν, Athen. i. 3 § 5, p. 3 D: Marius vowed a hecatomb to Jupiter, if he would grant him victory over the Cimbri, Plut. 26: Stat. S. ii. 7. 16, 17.

102. *Quat.*] They vow a hecatomb, not indeed of elephants, *since* &c.: quatenus nobis denegatur diu vivere, relinquamus aliquid, quo nos vixisse testemur, Plin. Ep. iii. 7 § 14. In this sense the word is used by Hor. (Sat. i. 1. 64 Heind.), Ov., Flor. (Freinsh. Ind.), Quintil., Suet. Claud. 26 Oud., Tac. &c. Arnob. (vii. 16) also intimates that elephants were not sacrificed.

nec] Either i. q. *ne—quidem* (Hand, Turs. iv. 105 sq.), or (Heinr.) *nec—nec* are partitively used, after the general negative *non* (Hand, iv. 131, Zumpt § 754, Liv. Præf. ad fin., i. 26, 36, ii. 49: nihil iste nec ausus, Nec potuit, Virg. Æn. ix. 428). We should have expected *nec venales*, *nec concepti*, but the construction is varied: cf. ἅμα μὲν ὑπ' ἀγνωμοσύνης, ἅμα δὲ πυρσοῖσι διὰ νήσων ἐδόκεε (where δοκοῦντι would have been the regular construction), Herod. ix. 3 § 1: Matth. § 631. 4.

103. *sid.*] Climate.

104. *conc.*] Otherwise Colum.: India perhibetur molibus ferarum

Arboribus Rutulis et Turni pascitur agro,
 Cæsaris armentum, nulli servire paratum
 Privato, siquidem Tyrio parere solebant
 Hannibali et nostris ducibus regique Molosso
 Horum maiores ac dorso ferre cohortes,

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mirabilis: pari tamen in hac terra
 vastitate beluas progenerari quis
 neget? quum intra mœnia nostra
 natos animadvertamus elephantos,
 Colum. iii. 8 § 3.

furv.] xi. 124 sq.

105. *Rut.*] i. 162, vi. 607: Turnus
 was king of Ardea among the Rutuli.
 Here then were stables for the ele-
 phants which the emperors kept for
 exhibition in the theatre and amphi-
 theatre. As the poets (Mart. iv. 62,
 vii. 13, viii. 28. 12, Prop. iv. 7. 82 :
 Quale micat semperque novum est,
 quod Tiburis aura *Pascit* ebur, Sil.
 xii. 229, 230) state that faded ivory
 regained its whiteness by exposure
 to the air at Tibur, Vales. infers,
 perhaps hastily, that elephants were
 kept there also.

106. *Cæs.*] Οὐκέτι πυργωθεὶς [infr.
 109, 110] ὁ φαλαγγομάχας ἐπὶ δῆριν
 ἄσχετος ὀρμαίνει μυριόδους ἐλέφας,
 ἀλλὰ φόβῳ στείλας βαθὺν αὐχένα, πρὸς
 ζυγοδέσμους, ἄντυγα διφρουλκεῖ Καί-
 σαρὸς οὐρανίου. ἔγνω δ' εἰρήνης καὶ
 θῆρ χάριν ὕργανα ῥίψας Ἀρεὸς εὐνομίας
 ἀντανάγει πατέρα, Philipp. Epigr. 29
 (Brunck, Anal. ii. 220, where the
 former and present employments of
 the animal are seriously, as here
 satirically, contrasted): Cornuficius,
 whenever he dined abroad, returned
 home on an elephant, Dio, xlix. 7
 fin. (where it is not *expressly* stated
 that this was a special privilege
 conferred on him by Augustus):
 Suet. Claud. 11, Capitol. Maximin.

duo, 25, Gord. tert. 27. Elephants
 frequently are seen on imperial coins.

107. *Priv.*] vi. 114, xiii. 41.

Tyr. Carthage being a colony of
 Tyre.

108. *Hann.*] x. 158 n.

nost.] Romæ juncti primum sub-
 iere currum Pompei magni Africo
 triumpho, Plin. H. N. viii. 2 § 4 :
 more than a hundred were led in
 triumph by Metellus, B.C. 252, ib. 6
 § 16: in Cæsar's Gallic triumph
 elephants bearing torches were led,
 Suet. 37. In Cæsar's African cam-
 paign (B.C. 46) the soldiers of the
 fifth legion demanded to be led
 against the elephants in L. Scipio's
 army, which had at first caused great
 alarm: from their success in the
 battle that legion afterwards bore
 the figure of an elephant on their
 standards, App. B. Civ. ii. 96. The
 Romans first employed elephants in
 battle in the war against Philip, B.C.
 200, Liv. xxxi. 36.

Mol.] xiv. 162: Elefantos Italia
 primum vidit Pyrrhi regis bello et
 boves Lucas appellavit in Lucanis
 visos anno urbis quadringentesimo
 septuagesimo secundo, Plin. H. N.
 viii. 6 § 16: Liv. Epit. 13, Veget. iii.
 24, Æl. N. A. i. 38, (Nieb. R. H. iii. 505,
 520, cf. ib. 572, 590, 597 sq.). How
 Pyrrhus endeavoured to frighten
 Fabricius by suddenly exposing to
 his view an elephant, has often been
 told (Plut. Pyrrh. 20).

109. *coh.*] i. Macc. i. 6. 35 sq.,

Partem aliquam belli et euntem in proelia turrim. 110

Nulla igitur mora per Novium, mora nulla per Istrum
Pacuvium, quin illud ebur ducatur ad aras

Et cadat ante Lares Gallitæ victima, sola
Tantis digna deis et captatoribus horum.

Alter enim, si concedas mactare, vovebit 115

De grege servorum magna et pulcherrima quæque
Corpora, vel pueris et frontibus ancillarum

Imponet vittas, et, si qua est nubilis illi

Iphigenia domi, dabit hanc altaribus, etsi

Non sperat tragicæ furtiva piacula cervæ. 120

where each elephant carries thirty-two soldiers in a tower, beside the Indian driver!

110. *turr.*] Veget. l. l.

111. Hence, as elephants are not procurable in Italy, it is no fault of Novius's if these victims are not at once offered for the health of Gallita.

mor. dec.] vi. 333.

Nov. Ist.] Fortune-hunters: Ister is spoken of Sat. ii. 58.

112. *eb.*] i. e. The elephant; cf. *vellus*, supr. 4, *sanguis*, 13.

113. *Gall.*] To be taken with *Lares*.

114. *deis*] The Lares.

hor.] Either the Lares, or the rich *orbi*.

115. *Alt.*] Pacuvius, infr. 125.

concedas] On the construction cf. x. 339, 340 n.

116. It was a common belief, as we see from the legend of Alcestis, that the sacrifice of one life might redeem another.

118. *vitt.*] Stans victima ad aras
Lanea dum nivea circumdatur infula
vitta, Virg. G. iii. 486, 487: Æn. ii.

133, 156, Ov. Ibis, 103 sq., Ex Pont. iii. 2. 75.

nub.] As Iphigenia was led to the altar, *nubendi tempore in ipso*, Lucret. i. 99: Eur. Iph. Aul. 100, 123.

119. *Iph.*] Τὸ δεύτερον ἡθροισμένου τοῦ στόλου ἐν Αὐλίδι Ἀγαμέμνων ἐπὶ θήραν [?] βαλὼν ἔλαφον, ὑπερβάλλειν ἔφησε καὶ τὴν Ἀρτεμιν μνηίσασα δὲ ἡ θεὸς ἐπέσχευ αὐτοὺς τοῦ πλοῦ, χειμῶνας ἐπιπέμπουσα. Κάλχαντος δὲ εἰπόντος τὴν τῆς θεοῦ μῆνιν, καὶ Ἰφιγένειαν κελεύσαντος θύειν τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι, ὡς ἐπὶ γάμον αὐτὴν Ἀχιλλεῖ μεταπεμψάμενοι, θύειν ἐπιχειροῦσιν. Ἀρτεμὶς δὲ αὐτὴν ἐξυρπάσασα εἰς Ταύρους μετακομίζει, καὶ ἀθάνατον ποιεῖ· ἔλαφον δὲ ἀντὶ τῆς κόρης παρίστησι τῷ βωμῷ, Procl. Epit. Cypr. p. 475 Gaisf. Hegesias (or Stasinus) is followed by Eurip. Iph. Aul. 1587, Iph. Taur. 28, 783, Ov. Met. xii. 34 Heins., Trist. iv. 4. 67, Mart. iii. 91. 11, Prop. iii. 22. 34, Hygin. 98 Munck., 261, Serv. ad Æn. ii. 116. See other legends in Tzetz. ad Lycophr. 183.

120. Pacuvius will devote his daughter, though he cannot hope

Laudo meum civem, nec comparo testamento
 Mille rates; nam si Libitinam evaserit æger,
 Delebit tabulas, inclusus carcere nassæ,
 Post meritum sane mirandum, atque omnia soli
 Forsan Pacuvio breviter dabit, ille superbus

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that a stag will be suddenly substituted for her, as for Iphigenia in Euripides.

121. *Laud.*] Agamemnon sacrificed his daughter to release the fleet; but how unworthy an end is that, in comparison of a rich inheritance!

122. *Mille*] Si, inquam, numerus non est, ut sit ad amussim, ut non est, quum dicimus, mille naves iisse ad Trojam, Varr. R. R. ii. 1 § 26. The number of ships in the Homeric Catalogue (Il. ii.) is 1186, but the poets (Æsch. Ag. 44 Blomf., Virg. Æn. ii. 198 Heyne, Prop. ii. 26. 38, Sil. iii. 229 Drak.) generally speak of a thousand only.

Lib.] iii. 32 n. Non omnis moriar, multaque pars mei Vitabit Libitinam, Hor. Od. iii. 30. 6, 7: id. S. ii. 6. 19 Heind. Τὴν προσαγορευομένην Λιβίτιναν, ἐπίσκοπον τῶν περὶ τοὺς θνήσκοντας ὁρίων θεὸν οἶσαν, εἴτε Περσεφόνην, εἴτε μᾶλλον, ὡς οἱ λογιώτατοι Ῥωμαίων ὑπολαμβάνουσιν, Ἀφροδίτην, Plut. Num. 12: id. Qu. Rom. 23: Servius Tullius appointed that for every death a sum of money should be paid into the treasury of Venus Libitina in the grove, Piso ap. Dionys. iv. 15: lucus Veneris Lubentinae, Varr. ap. Non. *Prolubium*: the temple is supposed to have been on the Esquiline (Becker, Röm. Alt. i. p. 537).

123. *tab.*] If the patient recovers he will ascribe all to the vow of

Pacuvius, and revoke in his favour his former will: cf. i. 68, ii. 58, iv. 19, xiv. 55.

nass.] Vitreas sollers piscator ad undas, Ore levem patulo texens de vimine nassam, Cautius interiora ligat, mediamque per alvum Sensim fastigans compressa cacumina nectit, Ac fraude arctati remeare foraminis arcet Introitu facilem, quem traxit ab æquore, piscem, Sil. v. 47 sq. "A weel." Used met. also in Plaut. Mil. Glor. ii. 6. 100, Cic. ad Att. xv. 20: so κύρτος in Lucian, Hermot. 59.

Cf. Hor. S. ii. 5. 24, 44, Ep. i. 1. 79 Obbar, Mart. iv. 56. 5, vi. 63. 5, Plin. Ep. ix. 30 (supr. 93 n.): Ingratum voco qui ægro assidet, quia testamentum facturum est, cui de hereditate aut legato vacat cogitare: faciat licet omnia, quæ facere bonus amicus et memor officii debet, si animo ejus obversatur spes, si lucri captator est, et hamum jacet, Sen. De Ben. iv. 20 §§ 2, 3: καὶ νῦν Ἑρμόλαος ἔχει τὰμὰ, ὥσπερ τις λάβραξ καὶ τὸ ἄγκιστρον τῷ δελέατι συγκατασπάσας, says a *captator*, who had died before his victim: the answer is: "Οὐ μόνον ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτόν σε τὸν ἀλιέα," Lucian, Dial. Mort. 8: ὁ δέ, τοσοῦτόν μοι δέλεαρ καταπιών, ἐφειστήκει θαπτομένῳ πρώην ἐπιγελῶν, ib. 6 § 4: id. Tim. 22 (infr.).

124. *soli*] ii. 58, vi. 601, Hor. S. ii. 5. 54.

125. *brev.*] i. 68 n.

Incedet victis rivalibus. Ergo vides, quam
Grande operæ pretium faciat jugulata Mycenis.
Vivat Pacuvius, quæso, vel Nestora totum ;
Possideat, quantum rapuit Nero, montibus aurum

126. *Inc.*] Denotes a stately consequential movement: *divom incedo regina*, Virg. *Æn.* i. 46 (*incedere*, proprie est nobilium personarum; hoc est, cum aliqua dignitate ambulare, Serv.): Sall. Jug. 31 § 10, Liv. ii. 6.

vict.] Ἐκεῖνος μὲν [the successful captator], ὅστις ἂν ᾗ ποτέ, ἀρπασάμενός με αὐτῇ δέλτῳ θεῷ φέρων ἀντὶ τοῦ τέως Πυρρίου ἢ Δρόμωνος ἢ Τιβίου Μεγακλῆς ἢ Μεγάβαζος ἢ Πρώταρχος μετονομασθεῖς, τοὺς μάτην κεχηνότας ἐκείνους ἐς ἀλλήλους ἀποβλέποντας καταλιπὼν ἀληθὲς ἄγοντας τὸ πένθος, οἷος αὐτοὺς ὁ θύννος ἐκ μυχοῦ τῆς σαγήνης διέφυγεν οὐκ ὀλίγον τὸ δέλεαρ καταπιῶν, Lucian, Tim. 22.

127. You see then how well he is repaid for the sacrifice of his Iphigenia.

Myc.] Agamemnon was king of Mycenæ: Supposita fertur mutasse Mycenida cerva, Ov. Met. xii. 34. Pacuvius's *Mycenis* is his daughter, whom he is ready to offer as Agamemnon did Iphigenia.

128. sq. May Pacuvius be cursed (x. 7 sq.) by the fulfilment of his desires: may he have long life and riches, but know nothing of that friendship which he dishonours by an unworthy counterfeit.

Nest.] x. 246 sq. *Vivere Nestora*, to live as long as Nestor, is compared by Wytt. ad Plut. Mor. p. 150 B, with *Cyclopa moveri*, &c.; but *Nestor* is rather equivalent to *Nestorea ætas*: Vitæ tribus areis

peractis Lucos Elysiae petam puellæ: Post hunc Nestora, nec diem rogabo, Mart. x. 24. 9 sq. (according to Gruter's emendation).

129. *Ner.*] On Nero's wholesale robberies in Greece and elsewhere, cf. Interea conferendis pecuniis pervastata Italia, provinciæ eversæ, sociique populi et quæ civitatum liberæ vocantur. Inque eam prædam etiam dei cessere, spoliatis in urbe templis,* egestoque auro, quod triumphis, quod votis omnis populi Romani ætas prospere aut in metu sacraverat. Enimvero per Asiam atque Achaiam non dona tantum, sed simulacra numinum abripiebantur, missis in eas provincias Acrato ac Secundo Carrinate, Tac. Ann. xv. 45: ib. xvi. 23, id. Agric. 6, Plin. H. N. xxxiv. 19 (8) § 84, Dio, lxiii. 11, Suet. 26, 32: διὰ τὸ Ῥωμαίους πολλάκις πανταχόθεν εἰληφότας κατασκευὴν ἱερῶν καὶ βασιλείων μηδέποτε κινήσαι τῶν παρ' ὑμῖν [the Rhodians] μηδέν ὅπου καὶ Νέρων, τοιαύτην ἐπιθυμίαν καὶ σπουδὴν περὶ τοῦτο ἔχων, ὥστε μηδὲ τῶν ἐξ Ὀλυμπίας ἀποσχέσθαι, μηδὲ τῶν ἐκ Δελφῶν καί τοι πάντων μάλιστα τιμήσας ταῦτα τὰ ἱερά· ἔτι δὲ τοὺς πλείστους τῶν ἐκ τῆς ἀκροπόλεως Ἀθήνηθεν μετενεγκῶν, καὶ τῶν ἐκ Περγᾶμου πολλούς, &c. Dio Chrys. xxxi. (i. p. 644 Reiske): Pausan. v. 25 § 5, 26 § 3, ix. 27 § 3 (Nero's incests and adulteries were instigated by a Cupid, enraged at being removed from Thespiae!): x. 7 § 1 (Five hun-

Exæquet, nec amet quemquam, nec ametur ab ullo. 130

dred statues were removed from Delphi alone): Höck, Röm. Gesch. i. 3. 399. Thus he injured the Greeks by his taste for the fine arts more than Xerxes had done by his conflagrations, Philostr. Apoll. v. 7 § 3 sq.

mont.] Partarum rerum æquatus

cœlo cumulus sedem stabilem non habebit, Val. Max. ii. 9 init.

130. Sisque miser semper, nec sis miserabilis ulli, Ov. Ibis, 117: Hor. S. i. 1. 80 sq. (e. g. Miraris, quum tu argento post omnia ponas, Si nemo præstat, quem non merearis, amorem? 86, 87).

SATIRE XIII.

GUILT meets its due punishment, if not from corrupt judges, yet from the conscience of the sinner and the reprobation of honest men (1—6). But there are other considerations, Calvinus, which should mollify your wrath. True, the friend, whom you trusted, has defrauded you; but your fortune can well support so trifling a loss. Look about you, and see how rife such crimes are. In the golden days of Saturn's rule falsehood was unknown, but now it is honesty that is the prodigy (7—85). Never was perjury so universal: for, while many believe in no God, others hope for a long reprieve, if not a final pardon (86—119). To raise an outcry, then, as though your case were hard and strange, is as unreasonable as to wonder at blue eyes in a German, or the goitre among the Alps (120—173). Are you, then, to look for no redress? Philosophy will teach you that none but little minds delight in revenge: but, in any case, you may be well content to leave the delinquent to his own remorse, and to that law by which crime breeds crime. If such be your desire, you may yet see him condemned to exile or to death (174—249).

Cf. Quintil. Decl. 314.

This Satire was written probably in the year 119 A.D. (verse 17 n.).

EXEMPLO quodcunque malo committitur, ipsi
Displicet auctori. Prima est hæc ultio, quod se
Judice nemo nocens absolvitur, improba quamvis
Gratia fallaci Prætoris vicerit urna.

1. *Ex.*] After a bad model, pattern, stamp: as in the phrase *more atque exemplo* &c.

2. *Displ.*] Nec ulla major poena nequitiae est, quam quod sibi ac suis displicet, Sen. Ep. 42 § 2: Macrob. in Somn. i. 10 § 12, supr. iv. 8, infr. 192 n.

ult.] Turpe quid ausurus te sine teste time, Auson. vii. Sap. Thal.

3. *impr.*] Though dishonest influence may have secured acquittal.

4. *urn.*] The *judices* in criminal causes were generally appointed by *sortitio*: that is, the president of the *quæstio* drew out of an urn containing

Quid sentire putas omnes, Calvine, recenti 5
 De scelere et fidei violatæ crimine? Sed nec
 Tam tenuis census tibi contigit, ut mediocris
 Jacturæ te mergat onus, nec rara videmus,
 Quæ pateris; casus multis hic cognitus ac jam
 Tritus et e medio fortunæ ductus acervo. 10
 Ponamus nimios gemitus: flagrantior æquo
 Non debet dolor esse viri, nec vulnere major.
 Tu quamvis levium minimam exiguanque malorum
 Particulam vix ferre potes, spumantibus ardens
 Visceribus, sacrum tibi quod non reddat amicus 15
 Depositum: stupet hæc, qui jam post terga reliquit
 Sexaginta annos, Fonteio consule natus.

the names of all his *judices* (*selecti*)
 the number necessary for the trial:
 the parties were allowed to challenge
 a certain proportion, in whose place
 other names were drawn (*subsortitio*).
 The *urna* here may be that used for
 this purpose, or rather that in which
 the tablets A. (*absolvo*), C. (*condemno*),
 or N. L. (*non liquet*) were thrown.
 If the first, cf. *Nec vero hinc sine sorte
 dato, sine iudice sedes: Quæstor Minos
 urnam movet; ille silentum Conciliumque
 vocat, vitasque et crimina discit*, Virg. *Æn.*
vi. 431 sq. (where Serv. quotes Juv.):
 if the latter, cf. *Quum jam sententiarum
 pares, cunctorum stili ad unum sermonem
 congruentibus, ex more perpetuo in urnam
 aeneam deberent conjici, quo semel conditis
 calculis, jam cum rei fortuna transacto
 nihil postea commutari licebat*, Apul. *Met.*
x. 8: Cic. *ad Qu. Fr. ii. 6* prope *flu.*,
Hor. S. ii. 1. 47. *Præteris* must be taken
 with *urna*.

7. *ten.*] iii. 163. Cf. *infr.* 71.

8. *merg.*] x. 57 n.

9. *cogn.*] xii. 26.

10. *Trit.*] "Thine's one of our known common losses, Drawn from the midst of Fortune's heap of crosses," Holyday.

med.] i. e. Drawn at random.

11. *Pon.*] xi. 190.

12. *viri.*] Hor. *Epod. x. 17*.

13. *quamv.*] In its original sense: however light.

16. *Dep.*] *Depositum est, quod custodiendum alicui datum est*, Dig. xvi. 3. 1 pr. (the title is, *Depositum vel contra*). Cf. *infr.* 60, 71. On the epithet *sacrum* cf. *infr.* 72.

stup.] With acc. iv. 119 n.

17. *Font.*] Of four consuls of this name (B.C. 33, A.D. 12, 59, 67) the last two alone come here into question. Clinton (*F. R. ad ann. 118*) and Lipsius (*Quæst. Epist. iv. 20*) assume that L. Fonteius Capito, consul A.D. 59 (*Tac. Ann. xiv. 1*, *Plin. H. N. ii. 72* [70] § 180), is here

An nihil in melius tot rerum proficis usu?
 Magna quidem, sacris quæ dat præcepta libellis,
 Victrix fortunæ sapientia; ducimus autem 20
 Hos quoque felices, qui ferre incommoda vitæ
 Nec jactare jugum vita didicere magistra.
 Quæ tam festa dies, ut cesset prodere furem
 Perfidiam fraudes atque omni ex crimine lucrum
 Quæsitum etartos gladio vel pyxide nummos? 25
 Rari quippe boni, numero vix sunt totidem quot
 Thebarum portæ vel divitis ostia Nili.

intended. If so, the date of the satire will be A.D. 119, which agrees with the date A.D. 100 for the first satire.

18 sq. Have you learnt no wisdom from your long experience? The philosopher's victory over fortune is indeed the highest; yet it is no slight thing to be taught submission in the school of life. Cf. 120 sq., xv. 106 sq.

prof.] Probably alluding to the Stoic distinction between *proficientes* and *sapientes* (Lips. *Manud.* ii. 9): Sapiens quidem vincit virtute fortunam. *At multi professi sapientiam levissimis nonnunquam minis exterriti sunt*: Hoc loco nostrum vitium est, qui quod dicitur de sapiente, exigimus et a proficiente, Sen. Ep. 71 § 29. On *in melius* cf. Hand, Turs. iii. p. 331.

20. Cf. x. 52, 365 n., Hor. S. ii. 7. 83 sq.

22. *jact.*] To fret under: cf. vi. 207, 208.

23 sq. i. 112 sq. *fest.*] Nullus a poena hominum cessavit dies; ne religiosus quidem ac sacer, Suet. Tib. 61.

25. *pyx.*] *Veneno*, Schol. cf. viii. 17

n.: veneni pyxidem, Cic. p. Coel. § 61: Corvus ap. Sen. Suas. 2 prope fin., cf. Sat. ii. 141.

26. *Rari*] Vir bonus ac sapiens, qualem vix reperit unum Millibus e multis hominum consultus Apollo, Auson. Id. xvi. 1, 2.

27. *Theb.*] Thebes in Bœotia, called *ἐπτάπυλος* by Hom. Il. iv. 406, Hes. Op. et D. 162. The Seven Heroes each assailed a separate gate (Æsch. Sept. c. Th.: septem portas sub duce quamque suo, Ov. Trist. ii. 320: Eur. Phœn. 287).

Nil.] Sunt in honore et intra decursus Nili multa oppida, præcipue quæ nomina ostiis dedere, non omnibus (xii. enim reperiuntur superque iv. quæ ipsi falsa ora appellant) sed celeberrimis vii., proximo Alexandriæ (*i.e. the most western*) Canopico, dein Bolbitino, Sebennytico, Phatnitico, Mendesico, Tanitico ultimoque Pelusiaco, Plin. H. N. v. 11 (10) § 64. Cf. Herod. ii. 17, Strab. xvii. p. 801, Mel. i. 9 § 9 (see Tzschucke, vol. v. p. 316). Hence the epithets *ἐπτάπυλος* (Mosch. ii. 51), *septemplex* (Ov. Met. v. 187), *septemfluvius* (ib. xv. 753), *septemgeminus* (Catull. xi. 7).

Nunc ætas agitur pejoræque secula ferri
 Temporibus, quorum sceleri non invenit ipsa
 Nomen et a nullo posuit natura metallo. 30
 Nos hominum divumque fidem clamore ciemus,
 Quanto Fæsidium laudat vocalis agentem
 Sportula. Dic, senior bulla dignissime, nescis,
 Quas habeat Veneres aliena pecunia? nescis,
 Quem tua simplicitas risum vulgo moveat, quum 35

28. *Nunc*] The reading of the *codex Pithæanus*: *nona* the common reading has never been satisfactorily explained. "Now we live in an age and times worse than the iron age."

30. *met.*] "Quemadmodum priora tempora habuerunt nomina, i. e. aurea argentea &c." Schol. According to Hesiod there were five ages; the golden (Op. et D. 109—126), the silver (127—142), the brazen (143—155), heroes or demi-gods (156—173), the iron (174—201). Aratus mentions three; the golden (Phæn. 100—114), the silver (115—128), the brazen (129—134): Ovid, four; the golden (Met. i. 89—112), the silver (113—124), the brazen (125, 126), the iron (127—150). Hic habitant vario faciem distincta metallo Secula certa locis: illic glomerantur aena, Hic ferrata rigent, illic argentea candent; Eximia regione domus, contingere terris Difficiles, stabant rutili, grex aureus, anni, Claud. De Laud. Stil. ii. 446 sq. (Schneidew. Philol. vii. p. 41, Juv. vi. 23, 24).

31. *fid.*] Dii immortales, obsecro vestram fidem. Dii, vestram fidem. Tuam fidem, Venus. Pro deum atque hominum fidem. (Brisson. De Form. i. 132, viii. 20, 21). Tu cla-

mabas deum fidem atque hominum omnium, Plaut. Men. v. 8. 4: id. Aul. ii. 4. 20.

32. *Fæsid.*] "Ut ostendat Fæsidium conductos habuisse, qui eum agentem causas magna voce laudarent," Schol. Cf. Plin. Ep. ii. 14 (supr. vii. 44 n.), Sat. vii. 106 sq., iii. 87 sq.: Quod tam grande sophos clamat tibi turba togata, Non tu, Pomponi, cœna diserta tua est, Mart. vi. 48.

33. *Sport.*] i. 95, x. 46. As it is only for the sake of the dole that the clients applaud, the dole itself is called *vociferous*.

sen.] Supr. 17.

bull.] v. 164 n., xiv. 5. The *bullæ* was dedicated to the Lares on the assumption of the *toga virilis*: Mox ubi bulla rudi dimissa est aurea collo, Matris et ante deos libera sumpta toga, Prop. iv. 1. 131: Bullæque succinctis Laribus donata pendit, Pers. v. 31: Schol. Hor. S. i. 5. 65, Becker, Gallus, ii. 55.

dign.] Ex proverbio Græco *ἡ παῖδες οἱ γέροντες*, Schol.: Sat. ii. 199.

34. *Ven.*] Charms: Ille non est mihi par virtute, nec officiis; sed habuit suam Venerem, Sen. De Ben. ii. 28 § 1.

Exigis a quoquam ne pejeret et putet ullis
 Esse aliquod numen templis aræque rubenti?
 Quondam hoc indigenæ vivebant more, priusquam
 Sumeret agrestem posito diademate falcem
 Saturnus fugiens, tunc, quum virguncula Juno, 40
 Et privatus adhuc Idæis Jupiter antris,
 Nulla super nubes convivium coelicolarum,
 Nec puer Iliacus, formosa nec Herculis uxor
 Ad cyathos, et jam siccato nectare tergens

27. Cf. Sat. ii. 149 sq., infr. 75 sq. *rub.*] Αἱμάσσειν τοὺς βωμούς, Poll. i. § 27. The blood was poured on the altar from a vessel (σφάγιον), Eust. ad Od. iii. 445.

38. *ind.*] Αὐτόχθονες, Virg. Æn. viii. 314. On the golden age when Saturn ruled in heaven, cf. Sat. vi. 1—24, Tibull. i. 3. 35 sq. Broukh.: Hic mos Saturno regna tenente fuit, Prop. ii. 32. 52: Ista vetus pietas, ævo moritura futuro, Rustica Saturno regna tenente fuit. Jupiter esse pium statuit, quodcunque juvaret, Ov. Heroid. iv. 131 sq.

39. *falc.*] Observari igitur eum [*Saturnum*] jussit [*Janus*] majestate religionis quasi vitæ melioris auctorem: simulacrum ejus indicio est, cui falcem, insigne messis, adjecit, Macrob. Sat. i. 7 § 24 Jahn: Falcem ei quidam æstimant attributam, quod tempus omnia metat exsecet et incidat, ib. 8 § 9: falcem volunt fabulæ in Siciliam decidisse, quod sit terra ista vel maxime fertilis, ib. § 12: (cf. Apollon. Arg. iv. 984, Pausan. vii. 23 § 4). Procreatorem deorum vitisatorem falciferum, Arnob. iii. 29 Hild.: Ov. Fast. v. 627.

40. *fug.*] Primus ab ætherio venit Saturnus Olympo, Arma Jovis

fugiens, et regnis exsul ademptis, Virg. Æn. viii. 319, 320.

41. *priv.*] xii. 107: Jove nondum barbato, vi. 15.

Id.] Probably the Cretan Ida (Jovis incunabula Creten, Ov. Met. viii. 99: id. Amor. iii. 10. 20), not the Phrygian (Idæum Simoenta, Jovis cunabula parvi, Prop. iii. 1. 27).

42. *conv.*] Infr. 46 n., Sat. i. 141 n.

43. *Il.*] Ganymedes; cf. v. 59, ix. 47: Grex tuus Iliaco poterat certare cinædo: At mihi succurrit pro Ganymede manus, Mart. ii. 43. 13, 14: huc Herculis uxor, Huc accedat Hylas, *Iliadesque puer*, Ov. Trist. ii. 405, 406: ἀντίθεος Γανυμήδης, ὃς δὴ κάλλιστος γέμετο θνητῶν ἀνθρώπων· τὸν καὶ ἀνηρεΐσαντο θεοὶ Διὶ οἶνοχοεῦεν κάλλεος εἵνεκα οἴο, ἵν' ἀθανάτοισι μετείη, Hom. Il. xx. 232 sq.: Serv. ad Æn. i. 28, Lucian, Dial. Deor. 4, 5.

ux.] Αὐτὸς δὲ [*Hercules*] μετ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν, τέρπεται ἐν θαλίῃς καὶ ἔχει καλλίσφυρον Ἥβην, Hom. Od. xi. 602, 603: μετὰ δέ σφισι πότνια Ἥβη νέκταρ οἶνοχόει, Il. iv. 2, 3: Ov. Ex Pont. i. 10. 11, 12.

44. *Ad cyathos.*] Lygdamus ad cyathos, Prop. iv. 8. 37: Stat Jovis

Brachia Vulcanus Liparæa nigra taberna. 45
 Prandebat sibi quisque deus, nec turba deorum
 Talis, ut est hodie, contentaque sidera paucis
 Numinibus miserum urgebant Atlanta minori
 Pondere: nondum aliquis sortitus triste profundum

ad cyathum, generat quem Dardanius Tros, Auson. Idyll. xii. (*De Histor.*) 19. Hand (Turs. i. 120 sq.) compares *ad limina custos*, Virg. *Æn.* ix. 648: *servos ad remum*, Liv. xxxiv. 6. "Sunt, quæ dictionis originem monstrent diserte expressam in notione loci, quem homines negotii causa obtineant, aut rei, cui homines negotio occupati videantur adstricti," Hand.

et] xv. 125 n. *Nec* would be more regular, but it is not necessary: *Nec tiliaæ molles, nec fagus et innubalaurus*, Ov. Met. x. 92: *ib.* iii. 492 Burm., Obbar in Schneidew. Philol. vi. p. 152, Forb. ad Virg. *Æn.* iv. 236, Hand, Turs. ii. 499, 536.

sicc.] Not until he has quenched this thirst (*jam*), does Vulcan wipe off the smoke of the forge. In Homer when visited by Thetis,—*σπύγγῳ δ' ἀμφὶ πρόσωπα καὶ ἄμφω χεῖρ' ἀπομόργνυ*, Il. xviii. 414. It was only by way of exception that he acted as cupbearer (Il. i. 596 sq.).

45. Cf. Τὸν Ἥφαιστον ἔδει τὸν σὸν υἱὸν οἰνοχόειν ἡμῖν χωλεύοντα, ἐκ τῆς καμίνου ἦκοντα, ἔτι τῶν σπινθήρων ἀνάπλεων, ἄρτι τὴν πυράγραν ἀποτεθειμένον, καὶ ἀπ' ἐκείνων αὐτοῦ τῶν δακτύλων λαμβάνειν ἡμᾶς τὸν κύλικα. To which speech of Jupiter's Juno replies: *Nūn καὶ χωλὸς, ὦ Ζεῦ, ὁ Ἥφαιστος καὶ οἱ δάκτυλοι αὐτοῦ ὀνάξιοι τῆς σῆς κύλικος καὶ ἀσβόλου*

μεστός ἐστι, καὶ ναυτιῶς ὁρῶν αὐτόν, ἐξ ὅτου τὸν καλὸν κομήτην τοῦτον ἡ Ἰδὴ ἀνέθρεψε· πάλαι δὲ οὐχ ἐώρας ταῦτα, οὐδ' οἱ σπινθήρες οὐδὲ ἡ κάμινος ἀπέτρεπόν σε μὴ οὐχὶ πίνειν παρ' αὐτοῦ, Lucian, Dial. Deor. 5 §§ 4, 5: *ib.* 15 § 1.

Lip.] i. 8 n., x. 132, Val. Flacc. ii. 96.

46. *sibi*] Opposed to *convivia*, supr. 42: *sibi ludentium*, Quintil. vi. 3 § 16.

turb.] Major coelitem populus etiam quam hominum intelligi potest, quum singuli quoque ex semet ipsis totidem deos faciant, Junones geniosque adoptando sibi, Plin. H. N. ii. 5 (7) § 16. There may be a sarcastic allusion to the *consecratio principum*, but chiefly to "τοὺς Κορύβαντας καὶ τὸν Ἀττην καὶ τὸν Σαβάξιον [*add Isis, Osiris, Anubis, Serapis, &c.*], τοὺς μετοίκους τούτους καὶ ἀμφιβόλους θεούς," Lucian, Icarom. 27: *id.* Jup. Trag. 7, 13.

48. *Atl.*] viii. 32: *Atlantis duri, coelum qui vertice fulcit*, Virg. *Æn.* iv. 247.

49. The gloomy realms (*regnaque tristia*, Hor. Od. iii. 4. 46) had not yet fallen to a Pluto, nor was he married to a Sicilian wife; i.e. Proserpina (x. 112), who having been carried off by Pluto from the fields of Henna (Claud. Rapt. Pros., Ov. Fast. iv. 421 sq.) is named *Hennæa* (Sil. xiv. 245) or *Ætnæa* (*id.* xiii. 431.)

Imperium aut Sicala torvus cum conjuge Pluton; 50
 Nec rota, nec Furiæ, nec saxum aut vulturis atri
 Poena, sed infernis hilares sine regibus umbræ.
 Improbilas illo fuit admirabilis ævo,
 Credebant quo grande nefas et morte piandum,
 Si juvenis vetulo non assurrexerat et si 55
 Barbato cuicumque puer, licet ipse videret
 Plura domi fraga et majores glandis acervos.
 Tam venerabile erat præcedere quatuor annis,
 Primaque par adeo sacræ lanugo senectæ!

50. *aut* where *nec* would have been more regular, Hand, Turs. i. p. 544 sq.: *nec Graiis flectere jactum* Aut facilis labor est longinqua ad tela parati Tormenti mutare modum, Lucan, iii. 478 sq. So in verse 51.

51. *rota*,] Ixionis. "Non sum tam ineptus, ut Epicuream cantilenam hoc loco persequar, et dicam, vanos esse inferorum metus, nec Ixionem rota volvi, nec saxum humeris Sisyphi trudi in adversum, nec ullius viscera et renasci posse quotidie et carpi. Nemo tam puer est, ut Cerberum timeat," Sen. Ep. 24 § 17.

Fur.] Virg. Æn. vi. 570 sq. *sax*.] Sisyphi vel Tantalii (ib. 602 sq. Heyne). *vult*.] Alluding to Tityus (ib. 595 sq.): Incontinentis nec Tityi jecur Reliquit ales nequitiae additus Custos, Hor. Od. iii. 4. 77 sq.: Aut poena Tityi, qui specu vasto patens Visceribus *atras* pascit effossis aves, Sen. Thyest. 9, 10.

53. *adm*.] i. q. prodigiosa, infr. 62.

55. *ass*.] Cic. Cat. Maj. § 63 (and from him Val. Max. iv. 5 Ext. § 2): Commune est, quod omnes vulgo probarunt, et secuti sunt, hujusmodi: ut majoribus natu assurga-

tur, Cic. De Invent. i § 48. It was usual to rise at the approach of a magistrate (Becker, Röm. Alt. ii. 2, pp. 74, 75, Liv. ix. 46, Suet. Cæs. 78). On the reverence for old age in early times, see Gell. ii. 15, Val. Max. ii. 1 § 9, Ov. Fast. v. 65 sq.

et si] Supply *non assurrexerat*.

56. *cuic*.] i. q. cuilibet, x. 359 n.

57. Money did not then make the man, as now (iii. 140 sq.). In the Golden Age—"per se dabat omnia tellus: Contentique cibus nullo cogente creatis Arbuteos fetus montanaque fraga legebant, . . . Et quæ deciderant patula Jovis arbore glandes, Ov. Met. i. 102 sq. Pliny (H. N. xxi. 50 [15]) reckons *fraga* among the few "*herbæ sponte nascentes*" used for food in Italy: cf. Sen. Hippol. 516.

gland.] vi. 10, xiv. 184 n., Lucret. v. 1415, Virg. G. i. 148, Ov. Fast. iv. 399 sq.: Ceres frumenta [*invenit*], quum ante glande vescerentur homines, Plin. H. N. vii. 57 (56) § 191: Glandes opes esse nunc quoque multarum gentium constat, ib. xvi. 6 (5).

58. *quat*.] i. e. by a few years.

59. *ad*.] So entirely equal, cf. infr. 183.

Nunc, si depositum non infitietur amicus,
 Si reddat veterem cum tota ærugine follem,
 Prodigiousa fides et Tuscis digna libellis,
 Quæque coronata lustrari debeat agna.
 Egregium sanctumque virum si cerno, bimembri

61. *ær.*] With all its contents, even to the *rust*; cf. Quo citius rem ab eo averrat *cum pulvisculo*, Plaut. Truc. Prol. 19. *Æris* vitium *ærugo* dicitur, ferri rubigo, Schol.

fol.] xiv. 281.

62. *Prod.*] Such honesty would be a prodigy, foreboding some misfortune, and needing to be expiated (*procurari*). Livy thought it necessary to apologize for his insertion of prodigies in his history (Non sum nescius, ab eadem negligentia, qua nihil deos portendere vulgo nunc credant, neque nuntiari admodum nulla prodigia in publicum, neque in annales referri, xliii. 13); and Juvenal (here and Sat. ii. 121 sq., 158) speaks scoffingly on the subject. They were very frequently observed in the second Punic war (Liv. xxi. 1, xxiv. 10, xxvi. 33, which may be compared with Juvenal's list).

Tusc.] From the Tuscans the Romans borrowed almost all ceremonies of religion or of state (v. 164 n., x. 35 n., 36 n., xi. 155 n.) especially expiations: "perita, ut vulgo Etrusci, coelestium prodigiorum mulier," says Livy (i. 34) of Tanaquil (Juv. vi. 566): quum ad publica prodigia Etrusci tantum vates adhiberentur, Liv. i. 56: hostibus Etruscis, per quos ea [*prodigia*] procurarent, haruspices non erant, id. v. 15: xxvii. 37: Majores nostri . . . portentorum depulsiones Etrusca disciplina explicari voluerunt, Val.

Max. i. 1 pr.: ut, florentissima tum et opulentissima civitate, decem principum filii S. C. singulis Etruriæ populis percipiendæ sacrorum disciplinæ gratia traderentur, ib. § 1: Cic. De Divin. i §§ 3, 35, 92, ii § 75, N. D. ii § 10 Dav., Catil. iii § 19: Prodigia, portenta ad Etruscos aruspices, si senatus jussit deferunto; Etruriæque principes disciplinam docento: quibus divis creverint, procuranto; iidemque fulgura atque obstita pianto, id. De Leg. ii § 21: De Harusp. Resp. §§ 18, 20, Nieb. H. R. i. pp. 122, 384, Lucan, i. 584—638 (where is a full account of a *lustratio*), Claud. in Eutr. i. 12 sq.

lib.] The *Etruscorum scripta* (Cic. Harusp. Resp. § 25) *Etruscorum libri haruspicipini* (De Divin. i § 72), chartæ Etruscæ (ib. § 20): *Etruscæ disciplinæ volumina* (Plin. H. N. ii. 85 [83] § 199). All these works professed to contain the doctrines of *Tages* (Cic. De Divin. ii § 50, p. 378 sq. Creuz., Ov. Met. xv. 553 sq.).

63. *cor.*] Postea deorum honori sacrificantes [*coronas*] sumpserunt, victimis simul coronatis, Plin. H. N. xvi. 4: 'Εστεφάνουν καὶ ἄνθεσιν ἔπαλλον τοὺς θυομένους, Tzetz. ad Lycophr. 327: Lucian, Sacrif. 12, Prudent. Apoth. 463, Perist. x. 1022, Acts xiv. 13 Wetst., supr. xii. 118.

64. *Egr. &c.*] Si, quod raro fit, id portentum putandum est; sapienter esse portentum est. Sæpius enim mulam peperisse arbitror, quam

Hoc monstrum puero vel mirandis sub aratro 65
 Piscibus inventis et fetæ comparo mulæ,
 Sollicitus, tanquam lapides effuderit imber
 Examenque apium longa consederit uva

sapientem fuisse, Cic. De Divin. ii § 61.

bim.] Cum elephantī capite puerum natum, Liv. xxvii. 11: biceps puer, id. xli. 21, Cic. De Divin. i § 121. *Bimembris* is applied to Centaurs.

65. *ar.*] In Gallico agro, qua induceretur aratrum, sub existentibus glebis pisces emersisse, Liv. xlii. 2. Theophrastus speaks of certain kinds of fish, which had been dug up in Paphlagonia and elsewhere (vol. i. p. 825 Schn., Plin. H. N. ix. 83 [57] § 175 sq., Aristot. Mir. Ausc. 72 sq. Beckm.: Inde, ut Theophrastus affirmat, pisces quibusdam locis eruuntur: Multa hoc loco tibi in mentem venient, quæ urbane in re incredibili fabulam dicas: non cum retibus aliquem, aut cum hamis, sed cum dolabra ire piscatum... Hi sunt qui fabulas putant, piscem vivere posse sub terra, et effodi, non capi, Sen. Qu. Nat. iii. 16 § 3—17 § 2).

66. *mul.*] Liv. xxvi. 23, xxxvii. 3: "τότε γὰρ αἰρήσετε ἡμέας, ἐπεὶ ἡμίονοι τέκωσι." Τοῦτο εἶπε τῶν τῆς Βαβυλωνίων, οὐδαμὰ ἐλπίζων ἂν ἡμίονον τεκεῖν, Herod. iii. 151 §§ 3, 4: ἐγένετο τέρας τύδε τῶν οἱ σιτοφόρων ἡμιόνων μία ἔτεκε, ib. 153 § 1: id. vii. 57 § 3: Observatum... mulas non parere. Est in annalibus nostris peperisse sæpe, verum prodigii loco habitum, Plin. H. N. viii. 69 (44) § 173: Arist. Mir. Ausc. 70, p. 142 Beckm., Æl. N. A. xii. 16 Jacobs, Plut. Plac. Phil. v. 14: Avo [*Galbæ*]... summum sed serum im-

perium portendi familiæ responsum est. Et ille irridens, *Sane*, inquit, *quum mula pepererit*. Nihil æque postea Galbam tentantem res novas confirmavit, quam mulæ partus: ceterisque ut obscenum ostentum abhorrentibus, solus pro lætissimo accepit, Suet. Galb. 4. Several modern naturalists (ap. Beckm. and Jacobs) allow the credibility of these accounts.

67. *lap.*] Pliny mentions a tradition that Anaxagoras had predicted the day on which a stone fell from the sun, and states that some such stones were worshipped, H. N. ii. 59 (58) § 149: cf. id. xxxi. 1, Liv. xxxiv. 45 fin., xxxv. 9, xxxvi. 37, xxxviii. 36, xxxix. 22, &c. Such a phenomenon was expiated by a *novendiale sacrificium*. Numerous instances of the fall of *aerolites* have been authenticated: the question now is, what is their origin.

68. *ap.*] Ostenta faciunt [*apes*] privata ac publica, *uva* dependente in domibus *templisque*, sæpe expiata magnis eventibus. Sedere in ore infantis tum etiam Platonis, suavitatem illam prædulcis eloquii portendentes: sedere in castris Drusi imperatoris, quum prospere pugnatum apud Arbalonem est, haudquaquam perpetua haruspicum conjectura, qui dirum id ostentum existimant semper, Plin. H. N. xi. 18 (17) § 55: Sil. viii. 637 Heins., Cic. De Harusp. Resp. § 25, Virg. Æn. vii. 64, Liv. xxi. 46, xxiv. 10, xxvii. 23, xxxv. 9, Tac. Ann. xii. 64 (*apium*), Lucan,

Culmine delubri, tanquam in mare fluxerit amnis
Gurgitibus miris et lactis vortice torrens.

70

Intercepta decem quereris sestertia fraude
Sacrilega? Quid si bis centum perdidit alter
Hoc arcana modo? majorem tertius illa
Summam, quam patulæ vix ceperat angulus arcæ?
Tam facile et pronum est superos contemnere testes, 75
Si mortalis idem nemo sciat! Aspice, quanta
Voce neget, quæ sit ficti constantia vultus.
Per solis radios Tarpeiaque fulmina jurat
Et Martis frameam et Cirrhæi spicula vatis,
Per calamos venatricis pharetramque puellæ 80

vii. 161, Val. Max. i. 6 § 12, Flor. iv. 2 § 45 Freinsh, Plut. Dion, 24. On the gen. *apium* cf. Drak. ad Liv. iv. 33 § 4, Ov. Met. xv. 383, Voss. De Arte Gr. iv. 14, p. 626 Eckst., Freund, s. v. *uv.*] So Virg. of bees: *uvam* demittere ramis, G. iv. 558: in morem *uvæ*, id est botryonis, defluere; quod Græci *βοτρυδόν* [Hom. Il. ii. 89] dicunt, Serv. ad l.

70. *lact.*] In inferiore cælo relatum in monumenta est lacte et sanguine pluvisse, Plin. H. N. ii. 57 (56) § 147: Liv. xxvii. 11: Nuntiatum est, Nare amni lac fluxisse, ib. xxxiv. 45.

72. *Sacr.*] Supr. 15.

73. *arc.*] Deposita sine ullis testibus, Britann.

74. *ang.*] The chest (i. 90 n.) filled in every corner.

75. Citius denique apud vos per omnes deos, quam per unum genium Cæsaris pejeratur, Tert. Apol. 28: Sen. Ep. 10 § 5, (supr. x. 290 n.): quam pauca [*sunt vota*] quæ facere coram teste possimus, id. De Ben. vi. 38 § 5: *Θάπτον γούν τῶν ἐπιρκεῖν τις ἐπιχειρόντων ἔωλον θρυαλλίδα φο-*

βηθελή ἂν ἥ τὴν τοῦ πανδαμάτορος κεραυνοῦ φλόγα, &c., Lucian, Tim. 2: Pers. ii. 3 sq., 21 sq., Hor. Ep. i. 16. 59 sq. Obbar. "Nostrates exemplo pessimo, quum aliquod crimen volunt patrare, judicum metu retenti: *Si je ne craignais autre, que Dieu*," Grang.

76. Tantum licentiæ pravis ingeniis adjicit illa fiducia, *Quis enim sciet?* Plin. Ep. iv. 25 § 4: Obbar l. l. p. 324.

78. On the most usual adjurations see Brisson. De Form. viii. 11 sq.

Tarp.] xii. 6. *fulm.*] iii. 145. Alii in ipso Capitolio fallunt, ac fulminantem perjurant Jovem, Plin. H. N. ii. 5 (7) § 21: *Ζεὺς Ὀρκίος* bore thunder-bolts in either hand, Pausan. v. 24 § 2: cf. Virg. Æn. xii. 200.

79. *fram.*] Hastas, vel ipsorum vocabulo, *frameas*, gerunt, Tac. Germ. 6. Isidor. (Orig. xviii. 6 § 3) and Aug. (Ep. 140, al. 120, c. 16 § 41) make it a sword.

Cirrh.] vii. 64 n.

80. *cal.*] Perque suas impune sinit Dictynna sagittas Affirmes, Tibull. i. 4. 25.

• Perque tuum, pater Ægæi Neptune, tridentem :
 Addit et Herculeos arcus hastamque Minervæ,
 Quidquid habent telorum armamentaria cœli.
 Si vero et pater est, “ Comedam,” inquit flebile, “ nati
 Sinciput elixi Pharioque madentis aceto.” 85
 Sunt in Fortunæ qui casibus omnia ponant,
 Et nullo credant mundum rectore moveri,

81. *Æg.*] Maris: Virg. *Æn.* xii. 366. Neptuno Ægæo, Virg. *Æn.* xii. 74. At Ægæ in Eubœa Neptune dwelt beneath the sea (Hom. *Il.* xiii. 21), and between Imbros and Tenedos he had a grotto (*ib.* 33).

82. *arc.*] The fatal bow without which Troy could not be taken. See Soph. *Philoct.*

83. *Quidqu.*] When a list of particulars is closed by *omnia*, *cetera*, &c., these words are added without a conjunction, *supr.* x. 79 n. The same principle applies to relative clauses (*viii.* 27, 36, *xv.* 99). *Quidquid hominum erat, quod agri erat*, and similar expressions (equivalent to *omnes homines*, &c.), are very frequent: quantum pauperum, Tac. *Ann.* ii. 38: At o deorum quidquid in cœlo regit, Hor. *Epod.* v. 1: jurantes per quidquid deorum est, Liv. *xxiii.* 9: Hor. *S.* i. 6. 1 Heind., Cic. *Tusc.* ii § 9.

84. *inq. fleb.*] *Apula gannit . . . longum et miserabile*, vi. 64, 65. Fathers often swore by the head (*cf.* vi. 16, Virg. *Æn.* ix. 300: *κατὰ τῶν παιδῶν ὀμνύοντος*, Dem. in *Con.* § 40, p. 1269. 19) or safety of their sons: Clamat moriens, *O hominem nequam, perfidum, ac plus etiam quam perjurum!* qui sibi per salutem filii pejerasset. Facit hoc Regulus non minus scelerate quam frequenter, quod iram deorum, quos ipse quoti-

die fallit, in caput infelicitis pueri detestatur, Plin. *Ep.* ii. 20 §§ 5, 6. Here the father pledges himself to eat (like Thyestes) his son's head if he breaks his faith.

85. *Phar.*] vi. 83. “ Ægyptio, forti.” Schol. *Κάλλιστον δ' ὄξος εἶναι φησὶ Χρύσιππος ὁ φιλόσοφος τότε Αἰγύπτιον καὶ τὸ Κνίδιον*, Athen. ii. 26 § 76, p. 67 C: Amphora Niliaci non sit tibi vilis aceti: Esset quum vinum, vilior illa fuit, Mart. *xiii.* 122.

86 sq. Sæpe mihi dubiam traxit sententia mentem, Curarent superi terras, an nullus inesset Rector, et incerto fluerent mortalia casu, &c., Claud. in *Rufin.* i. 1 sq.: Ostendere, non sine aliquo custode tantum opus stare, neque hunc siderum certum discursum fortuiti impetus esse, &c., Sen. *De Prov.* i § 2: Invenit tamen inter has utrasque sententias [*atheism and superstition*] medium sibi ipsa mortalitas numen, quo minus etiam plana de deo conjectatio esset. Toto quippe mundo et omnibus locis omnibusque horis omnium vocibus Fortuna sola invocatur ac nominatur, una accusatur, una agitur rea, una cogitatur, sola laudatur, sola arguitur et cum conviciis colitur, &c., Plin. *H. N.* ii. 5 (7) § 21 sq.: Gieseler, *Ch. Hist.* *Intro.* § 13, Minuc. *Fel.* 5.

87. *rect.*] Abl. abs. Cf. *me duce*, &c., *Madv.* § 277.

Natura volvente vices et lucis et anni,
 Atque ideo intrepidi quæcunque altaria tangunt.
 Est alius metuens ne crimen poena sequatur ; 90
 Hic putat esse deos et pejerat, atque ita secum :
 “Decernat, quodcumque volet, de corpore nostro
 Isis et irato feriat mea lumina sistro,
 Dummodo vel cæcus teneam, quos abnego, nummos.
 Et phthisis et vomicæ putres et dimidium crus 95
 Sunt tanti : pauper locupletem optare podagram

On this Epicurean denial of Providence, cf. *Agere curam rerum humanarum illud quidquid est summum, anne tam tristi atque multiplici ministerio non pollui credamus dubitemusne?* Plin. l. l. § 19 : Cic. De Div. ii § 104.

88. *vic.*] *Lucis noctisque vices*, Claud. in Ruf. i. 6.

89. *quæc.*] x. 359 n. *alt.*] xiv. 219 n., Val. Max. iii. 9 Ext. § 3 (of Hannibal's oath). On the mediæval custom of swearing by the altar and the relics of saints under it, see Ducange, s. vv. *Jurare in altari*, *Jurare positis manibus super altare*. A famous instance is the oath taken by Harold to William of Normandy, A.D. 1065.

91. *et*] vii. 124 n.

92. *corp.*] *Per salutem meam, per caput, per oculos*, were usual forms of oaths.

93. *Is.*] On the worship of this Egyptian goddess in Rome cf. xii. 28 n.

lum.] On which a curse may have been invoked: Prop. i. 15. 33—36, Ov. Amor. iii. 3. 9, 10: Vidi ego linigeræ numen violasse fatentem Isidos Isiacos ante sedere focos. Alter ob huic similem privatus lumine culpam, Clamabat me-

dia se meruisse via, id. Ex. Pont. i. 1. 51 sq.: “*Ἦν τιν' ἐχῆς ἐχθρόν, Διωνύσιε, μὴ καταράσῃ τὴν Ἴσιν τούτῳ, μηδὲ τὸν Ἀρποκράτην, μηδ' εἴ τις τυφλοὺς ποιεῖ θεός*, Lucill. Epigr. 39 (Brunck, Anal. ii. p. 325). Compare the legends of Tiresias, Stesichorus, and Appius Claudius Cæcus.

sistro,] *Σεῖστρον* (*σεῖω*): Isiacos agitant Maræotica sistra tumultus, Auson. Epist. xxv. 22: Isis autem est genius Ægypti, qui per sistri motum, quod gerit in dextra, Nili accessus recessusque significat, Serv. ad Æn. viii. 696. See Dict. Ant. s. v., also the figures on the walls of a temple of Isis in Donaldson's Pompeii, vol. i.

96. *tanti*.] x. 97 n. “Et phthisin et cetera ea condicione (ut lucrum faciam) subire operæ pretium est,” Madvig, who compares:—Aut si rescierit, sunt, o, sunt jurgia tanti (i. e. subeantur jurgia, non recuso in hac causa), Ov. Met. ii. 424: Nunc et damna juvant, sunt ipsa pericula tanti; Stantia non poterant tecta probare deos, Mart. i. 13. 11, 12: circumventique [*elephanti*] a venantibus primos constituunt, quibus [*dentes*] sunt minimi, ne tanti prælium putetur (i. e. ut venatores operæ pretium ne putent

Nec dubitet Ladas, si non eget Anticyra nec

tantillæ prædæ spe prælium inire), Plin. H. N. viii. 4 (3) § 8. Add: An ut convivia populis instruantur, et tecta auro fulgeant, parricidium tanti fuit? Fabian. Papir. ap. Sen. ii. Contr. 9: Tanti est minus lucrare, ut te maturius videam, Fronto, ii. Epist. ad M. Cæs. 12 § 2: Sen. Ep. 101 § 12.

loc.] Lucian, Saturnal. 28 (e.g. ὑμεῖς δὲ ἰχθύων μὲν ἄγευστοι καὶ ἄσιτοι, ποδάγρας δὲ ἡ περιπνευμονίας οὐχ ὀρῶθ' ὅτι καὶ τούτων ἄπειροί ἐστε): Mart. xii. 17 (of a fever): Μισόπτωχε θεά, μόνη πλούτου δαμάτειρα, ἡ τὸ καλῶς ζῆσαι πάντοτ' ἐπισταμένη, εἰ δὲ καὶ ἀλλοτρίοις ἐπιῖσμένη ποσὶ χαίρεις, ὀπλοφορεῖν τ' οἶδας, καὶ μύρα σοι μέλεται. τέρπει καὶ στέφανός σε, καὶ Αὔσονίου πόμα Βάκχου. ταῦτα παρὰ πτωχοῖς γίγνεται οὐδέποτε. τοῦνεκά νυν φεύγεις πενήτης τὸν ἀχάλκεον οὐδόν, τέρπει δ' εὐπλούτου πρὸς πόδας ἐρχομένη, Lucian, Epigr. 27 (Brunck, Anal. ii. p. 213): τὰν δ' [Ποδάγραν] εὐγλαγέτοις ἐνὶ μαζοῖς εὐολβος ἐθρέψατο Πλούτων, id. Tragodop. 110, 111: ὀλβιόφρον Ποδάγρα, ib. 194: Aristoph. Plut. 559 Schol.

97. *Lad.*] There were two Olympic victors of this name: one a Laconian, victor in the δόλιχος (near the Eurotas Λάδα μνημά ἐστιν ὠκύτητι ὑπερβαλλομένου ποδῶν τοὺς ἐφ' αὐτοῦ); the other an Achæan of Ægium, victor in the στάδιον (Paus. iii. 21 § 1), in the 125th Ol. (B.C. 281), id. x. 23 § 9. The more famous Spartan had a statue in the temple of Aphrodite Nicephorus at Corinth (id. ii. 19 § 7): another by Myro is celebrated in the Anthol. Adesp. 313 (Brunck, Anal. iii. 218). In Arcadia, near Petrosaca, was shown

Λάδα στάδιον, ἐς δ' ἐποιεῖτο Λάδας μελέτην δρόμου, Paus. viii. 12 § 3. His fleetness became proverbial: Λάδας τὸ στάδιον εἴθ' ἤλατο, εἴτε διέπτη, δαιμόνιον τὸ τάχος, οὐδὲ φράσαι δυνατόν, Epigr. Adesp. 312 (Brunck, iii. p. 217): Plut. Præc. ger. Reip. 10 § 5, p. 804 E, Auct. ad Herenn. iv § 4, Mart. ii. 86. 8, x. 100. 5: Non si Pegaseo ferar volatu, Non Ladas si ego, pennipesve Perseus, Catull. lv. 24, 25: Sen. Ep. 85 § 4 (Lips. conj.).

Ant.] A poor man, though swift as Ladas, unless he be crazy (needing therefore the hellebore of Anticyra) will pray for riches even with the gout. There were two towns of this name, which produced hellebore: one in Phocis on a bay (*sinus Anticyranus*) of the Corinthian gulf (Ἀντίκυρα, ὁμώνυμος τῇ κατὰ τὸν Μαλιακὸν κόλπον καὶ τὴν Οἴτην. καὶ δὴ φασιν ἐκεῖ τὸν ἐλλέβορον φύεσθαι τὸν ἀστεῖον, ἐνταῦθα δὲ σκευάζεσθαι βέλτιον, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἀποδημεῖν δεῦρο πολλούς, καθάρσεως καὶ θεραπείας χάριν, Strab. ix. 3 § 3, p. 418: Pausan. x. 36 § 4), the other on the Maliac gulf, near the mouth of the Spercheus (Steph. Byz., Strab. l. l.). Cf. Hor. S. i. 3. 83, 166, A. P. 300, Pers. iv. 16 Jahn, Epist. Socrat. 8 (p. 15 Orell.): Ptol. Heph. ap. Phot. Bibl. Cod. 190 (p. 147 A. Hercules was cured of madness by a Phocian, who first discovered hellebore), Hellad. ib. cod. 279 (p. 534 A. 31 Bekker): Prætorium virum ex secessu Anticyræ, quam valetudinis causa petierat, propagari sibi commeatum sæpius desiderantem, quum mandasset interimi, adjecit, *Necessariam esse sanguinis missionem*, cui

Archigene; quid enim velocis gloria plantæ

Præstat et esuriens Pisææ ramus olivæ?

Ut sit magna, tamen certe lenta ira deorum est. 100

Si curant igitur cunctos punire nocentes,

tam diu non prodesset helleborum, Suet. Calig. 32. On the medical uses of hellebore cf. Plin. xxv. 21 (5), Gell. xvii. 15, esp. Paul. Ægin. Eng. Transl. vol. iii. pp. 107, 504—510.

98. *Arch.*] xiv. 252 n. Archigenes cured his teacher Agathinus of a delirious fever by fomentations of warm oil (Sprengel, *Gesch. d. Artzn.* 5ter Abschn. c. 6 §§ 55—58, from Aëtius). A work of his *περὶ τῆς δόσεως τοῦ ἐλλεβόρου* is quoted by Galen; to which Oribasius, the fullest and most accurate of the ancient authorities on the mode of administering hellebore, was much indebted (Adams on Paul. Ægin. iii. p. 507).

On the form of the abl. cf. *Sophiste* (Quintil. iii. 4 § 10), *Æacide* (Ov. Ex Pont. ii. 4. 22): “Est autem quando hunc quoque [*the abl. of the first decl.*] poetæ E producta terminant in Græcis nominibus, quæ dativum Græcum in η finiunt, ut . . . *Achate* pro *Achata* (Virg. Æn. i. 312),” Priscian, vii. 2 § 8.

99. *es.*] vii. 7. *Pis.*] Pisa, which gave name to *Pisatis*, a district of Elis, lay to the east of the Olympian plain; by the poets it is identified with Olympia: *δέξαι δέ οἱ στεφάνων ἐγκώμιον τεθμόν, τὸν ἄγει πεδίων ἐκ Πίσας, | πεντάθλη ἅμα σταδίου νικῶν δρόμον*, Pind. Ol. xiii. 28, 29: (so Pind. often, cf. Böckh's Index): Virg. G. iii. 180, Stat. S. i. 3. 8, Theb. i. 421, vi. 5: Prima Jovi magno celebrantur Olympia

Pisæ, Auson. Eclogar. (*De locis agorum*): Sen. Thyest. 123, Agam. 938.

ol.] Ἑλαία στεφανώθεις Πισάτιδι, Pind. Ol. iv. 12 (20): cf. Böckh, Ind. s. v. ἑλαία, Schol. Pind. p. 102 Böckh, Eurip. ap. Plut. Alcib. 11, Aristot. Mir. Ausc. 52 (p. 106 Beckm.): the κότινος or wild olive is also spoken of as the Olympic prize: ὁ Ζώϊλος εἰς τὰ Ὀλύμπια ἄγων παῖδας ἰδίους ἀγωνιζομένους, . . . ἔδοξε ἐστεφανῶσθαι τὰ σφυρὰ ἐλαίᾳ καὶ κοτίνῳ· καὶ σφόδρα μὲν ἦν εὐθυμος ὥς ἱερῶν ὕψτων καὶ ἐπινικίων τῶν στεφάνων καὶ Ὀλυμπιάσι διδομένων, Artemid. iv. 52: Pausan. v. 7 § 4, Spanh. Bergl. &c. ad Aristoph. Plut. 586, Stat. Theb. vi. 7, Plin. H. N. xv. 5 (4) § 19, xvi. 89 (44). Cf. Sat. viii. 226 n.

100. *Ut*] *Though*, x. 240. On the thought cf. Sunt dii immortales lenti quidem, sed certi vindices generis humani, Sen. v. Contr. Præf. (p. 350, ed. 1672): Soph. Œd. Col. 1536 sq., Eurip. Ion, 1615, Val. Max. i. 1 Ext. § 3 ad fin., Pers. ii. 24 sq., Hor. Od. iii. 2. 32 Orelli, Plat. Leg. p. 899 E sq.: ὁψὲ θεῶν ἀλέουσι μύλοι, ἀλέουσι δὲ λεπτά, Prov. ap. Parœm. Gott. i. p. 444 (cf. Plut. Moral. p. 549 D): Ζεὺς κατεῖδε χρόνιος εἰς τὰς διφθέρας, Prov. ib. p. 87: Plut. De Ser. Num. Vind.

101. Deos agere curam rerum humanarum credi ex usu vitæ est, pœnasque maleficiis aliquando seras occupato deo in tanta mole, nunquam autem irritas esse, Plin. H. N. ii. 5 (7) § 26: Plat. Leg. x. p. 902.

Quando ad me venient? sed et exorabile numen
 Fortasse experiar; solet his ignoscere. Multi
 Committunt eadem diverso crimina fato;
 Ille crucem sceleris pretium tulit, hic diadema." 105
 Sic animum diræ trepidum formidine culpæ
 Confirmant: tunc te sacra ad delubra vocantem
 Præcedit, trahere immo ultro ac vexare paratus.
 Nam quum magna malæ superest audacia causæ,
 Creditur a multis fiducia. Mimum agit ille, 110
 Urbani qualem fugitivus scurra Catulli;
 Tu miser exclamas, ut Stentora vincere possis,

103. *his*] Such perjuries.

105. *cruc.*] "Fures," inquit, "privatorum furtorum in nervo atque in compedibus ætatem agunt; fures publici in auro atque in purpura," Cat. ap. Gell. xi. 18: sacrilegia minuta puniuntur, magna in triumphis feruntur, Sen. Ep. 87 § 20.

108. *Præcedit,*] This change of number is frequently found, when a class is spoken of: hoc idem fieri in deo: . . . ex quo esse beati atque æterni intelligantur, Cic. N. D. i § 106: quærere . . . soletis, quæ vita deorum sit . . . Nihil enim agit, ib. §§ 50, 51 Dav.: ib. §§ 101, 102, 113, 114, id. Off. ii § 39, Tusc. iv § 65 Kühner, Quintil. i. 2 § 28 Spald., Hom. Od. iv. 691, 692, Æsch. Pers. 606 Blomf., Heind. ad Plat. Gorg. § 75, Protag. § 28. Jahn, however, reads *confirmat*.

immo] Or rather: Rufus, et cum eo septem an octo? septem immo, Plin. Ep. vi. 13 § 4.

vex.] Ἐνοχλεῖν, to press.

109. *Nam*] He is thus eager to appeal to the gods, *because* effrontery is mistaken by many for the security of innocence.

sup.] Abounds.

110. *fid.*] Fiduciam morum, Tac. Agric. 1. "Audacia creditur innocens, ut mimum urbani scurræ agere hac irrisionis audacia videatur: talis est enim mimus, ubi servus fugitivus dominum suum trahit. Catullus mimographus fuit," Schol.

ille,] The false swearer.

111. *Urb.*] There seems to be no authority for calling Catullus *Urbicarius* (as Heinr. &c. prob. from Lips. Elect. i. 5); nor does *urbanus* denote any particular class of *mimus*, but simply "witty."

fug.] The runaway slave (called Voranus by Schol. Vall. on Sat. viii. 186, who has mistaken the note of Porphy. ad Hor. S. i. 8. 39) who, as the Schol. says, "*dominum traxit*," perhaps to the altar, to receive his oath that he was free-born. On Catullus cf. Sat. viii. 186 n.

112. *Stent.*] Στέντορι εἰσαμένη μεγαλήτορι χαλκεοφώνῳ, ὃς τόσον αὐδήσασχ' ὅσον ἄλλοι πεντήκοντα, Hom. Il. v. 785, 786: Lucian, De Luct. 15, Aristot. Pol. vii. 4 § 11.

vinc.] Hor. S. i. 6. 44, Stat. S. i. 1. 65 Markl.

Vel potius quantum Gradivus Homericus: "Audis,
Jupiter, hæc, nec labra moves, quum mittere vocem
Debueris vel marmoreus vel aeneus? aut cur 115
In carbone tuo charta pia thura soluta
Ponimus, et sectum vituli jecur albaque porci
Omenta? Ut video, nullum discrimen habendum est
Effigies inter vestras statuamque Vagelli."

Accipe quæ contra valeat solatia ferre, 120
Et qui nec Cynicos nec Stoica dogmata legit

113. *Grad.*] ii. 128. 'Ο δ' ἔβραχε
χάλκιος Ἄρης, ὅσσον τ' ἐννεάχιλοι
ἐπίαχον ἢ δεκάχιλοι ἄνδρες ἐν πολέμῳ,
Hom. II. v. 859 sq.

114. *Jup.*] Cf. the address to
Mars (Nec galeam quassas, nec
terram cuspide pulsas, Nec quereris
patri? Vade, ergo, et cede severi
Jugeribus campi, quem negligis, ii.
130 sq.) and Timon's to Zeus (ποῦ
σοι νῦν ἡ ἐρισμάραγος ἀστραπή καὶ ἡ
βαρύβρομος βροντὴ καὶ ὁ αἰθαλόεις καὶ
ἀργήεις καὶ σμερδαλέος κεραυνός; ἅπαν-
τα γὰρ ταῦτα λῆρος ἤδη ἀναπέφηνε . . .
τὸ δὲ αἰοίδιμόν σου καὶ ἐκηβύλον ὄπλον
καὶ πρόχειρον οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπως τελέως
ἀπέσβη καὶ ψυχρόν ἐστι μὴδὲ ὀλίγον
σπινθῆρα ὀργῆς κατὰ τῶν ἀδικούντων
διαφυλάττον, Lucian, Tim. 1: ib. 2—
6): Virg. *Æn.* iv. 206 sq., Pers. ii.
23 sq.

lab. mov.] Hor. Ep. i. 16. 60, Pers.
v. 184.

mitt. voc.] Censor. 10 § 3, al.

115. *marm.*] viii. 55. Nec vocibus
ullis Adjuvat, absentem marmore-
amve putes, Mart. xi. 60. 7, 8.

116. *carb.*] In thy censer.

chart.] "Thuris piperisque sis
cucullus," says Mart. (iii. 2. 5) to his
book: nec scombros metuentia car-
mina, nec thus, Pers. i. 43: Hor. Ep.
ii. 1. 269, 270.

117. *porc.*] x. 255.

118. *Om.*] Natus ut accepto vene-
retur carmine divos, Omentum in
flamma pingue liquefaciens, Catull.
xc. 5, 6: Pers. ii. 47.

Ut vid.] = *Quantum video.*

119. *Vag.*] Declamatoris mulino
corde Vagelli, xvi. 23.

120. *Acc.*] vii. 36.

121. *Et*] Even one who is no
philosopher, supr. 19 sq.

Stoic.] On the resemblance be-
tween the Stoics and Cynics cf.
δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ τῆς ἀνδρωδεστάτης στωικῆς
κατάρξαι, Diog. vi § 14 (of Antisthenes
founder of the Cynic school): Zeno
said, "τὸν σοφὸν αὐτὸν κυνιεῖν εἶναι
γὰρ τὸν κυνισμόν σύντομον ἐπ' ἀρετὴν
ὁδόν," id. vii § 121: ἀρεσκεῖ δ' αὐτοῖς
[*the Cynics*] καὶ τέλος εἶναι τὸ κατ'
ἀρετὴν ζῆν, ὡς Ἀντισθένης φησὶν ἐν
τῷ Ἡρακλεῖ, ὁμοίως τοῖς στωικοῖς ἐπεὶ
καὶ κοινωνία τις ταῖς δύο ταύταις αἰρέ-
σεσιν ἐστίν, id. vi § 104: Zeno pre-
dicted that "οἱ παρακούσαντες αὐτοῦ
τῶν λόγων, καὶ μὴ συνέντες, ἔσονται
ῥυπαροὶ καὶ ἀνελεύθεροι;" on which
Athen. says to the Cynics, "καὶ δὴ
τοιούτοι ὑμῶν εἰσὶν οἱ πλείστοι," xiii.
2 § 19, p. 565 D: Cynici, aut si qui
fuerunt Stoici pæne Cynici, Cic. Off.
i § 128 Beier: id. Fin. iii § 68, Suid.
s. v. Κυνισμός: hominis naturam cum

A Cynicis tunica distantia, non Epicurum
 Suspicit exigui lætum plantaribus horti.
 Curentur dubii medicis majoribus ægri,
 Tu venam vel discipulo committe Philippi. 125
 Si nullum in terris tam detestabile factum
 Ostendis, taceo, nec pugnīs cædere pectus
 Te veto nec plana faciem contundere palma,
 Quandoquidem accepto claudenda est janua damno,

Stoicis vincere, cum Cynicis excedere, Sen. De Brev. Vit. 14 § 5: Epictetus praises the Cynics (Arr. iii. 22).

122. *tun.*] Which was not worn by the Cynics: Τί ποτέ σὺ, οὗτος, παγῶνα μὲν ἔχεις καὶ κόμην, χιτῶνα δὲ οὐκ ἔχεις; Lucian, Cynic. 1: ὁ μὲν χωρὶς χιτῶνος φιλοσοφεῖ, Antonin. v § 30: 'Ερμοδότου τόδε δόγμα τὸ πάνσοφον· εἴ τις ἀχαλκεῖ, μηκέτι πεινάτω, θείς τὸ χιτωνάριον, Lucill. Epigr. 47. 5, 6 (Brunck, Anal. ii. 327): ἐπειδὴ δὲ τινα ἴδωσιν ἀχίτωνα ἐν ἱματίῳ κομῶντα τὴν κεφαλὴν καὶ τὰ γένηια, οὐχ οἷοί τε εἰσι πρὸς τούτους τὴν ἡσυχίαν ἄγειν . . . εἰδότες ὅτι τοῖς καλουμένοις φιλοσόφοις ξυνηθές ἐστὶν ἡ στολὴ αὕτη, Dio Chrys. lxxii. init.: Arrian, Epict. iv. 8 § 31, Diog. Laert. vi § 105. Who introduced the double *pallium* and laid aside the tunic, was a disputed point: whether Antisthenes (Diog. vi § 13) or his scholar Diogenes (ib. § 22: quem duplici panno patientia velat, Hor. Ep. i. 17. 25) or Crates (Stob. xcvi. 31, p. 524). See Herm. Privat-Alterth. § 21. 11.

non] Cf. Prop. iii. 2. 9 sq. (*non—nec—nec—non*).

123. *Susp.*] Scis enim, quantopere summum illum virum suspexerim dilexerimque, Plin. Ep. i. 14 § 1.

hort.] xiv. 319 n.

124. *dub.*] A philosopher might be required to console one suffering from a more serious calamity: a less skilful practitioner may heal your wound.

med.] On the dat. (or abl.) cf. xi. 191.

æg.] Used as a subst. Supr. viii. 49.

125. *ven.*] vi. 46. Philippus must have been an inferior physician of the day.

126. Cf. Hoc si erit in te Solo, nil verbi, pereas quin fortiter, addam, Hor. S. ii. 3. 41, 42.

127. *pugn. &c.*] Sævite manus. Pulsu vasto tundite pectus. Non sum solito contenta sono. Hectors flemus. Tibi nostra ferit dextra lacertos, Humerosque ferit tibi sanguineos. Tibi nostra caput dextera pulsat, Sen. Troad. 113 sq.: Luc. ii. 38, iii. 733.

128. *fac.*] Puto te . . . ingemuisse. Ut frontem ferias, &c., Cic. ad Att. i. 1: id. Brut. § 278: pectus, frontem cædere, mire ad pullatum circulum facit, Quintil. ii. 12 § 10.

129. *claud.*] When a man has had losses, he closes his house, as for a funeral: Tac. Ann. ii. 82, Liv. ix. 7: Incerti clauduntque domos, strepitantque per urbem, Ov. ad Liv. Aug. 183.

Et majore domus gemitu, majore tumultu 130
 Planguntur nummi, quam funera. Nemo dolorem
 Fingit in hoc casu, vestem diducere summam
 Contentus, vexare oculos humore coacto.
 Ploratur lacrimis amissa pecunia veris.
 Sed si cuncta vides simili fora plena querela, 135
 Si decies lectis diversa parte tabellis
 Vana supervacui dicunt chirographa ligni,
 Arguit ipsorum quos littera gemmaque princeps
 Sardonychum, oculis quæ custoditur eburnis,

132. *Fing.*] Amissum non flet, quum sola est, Gellia patrem: Si quis adest, jussæ prosiliunt lacrimæ, Mart. i. 34. 1, 2.

did.] To tear only the upper edge of the tunic (in order to bare the breast, supr. 127). See Hand on Gron. Diatr. i. p. 558, supr. x. 262.

133. *coact.*] vi. 273 sq. Una mercede falsa lacrimula, Quam oculos terendo misera vix vi expresserit, Ter. Eun. i. 1. 22, 23: captique dolis, lacrimisque coactis, Virg. Æn. ii. 196 Heins.

136. *div. parte*] *On the other side:* "A parte contraria adversarii, quem admodum ex diverso ap. Tac. H. ii. 75, iii. 5, 73, Suet. Aug. 27. Sæpe sic Quintil. [e. g. qui ex diverso agit, v. 11 § 43: consistentis ex diverso patroni, iv. 1 § 42: diversa subsellia, xi. 3 § 133]. Suet. Jul. 29 *consules e parte diversa* dixit, hoc est, contrariæ factionis," Madvig. Audi ex diverso agentes summæ spei, summæ indolis juvenes, Plin. Ep. vi. 11 § 1: Scio dici simile aliquid etiam ex parte diversa, Quintil. Decl. 269, p. 512.

tab.] When their own note of

hand has been read by the creditor's advocate time after time, they still deny all knowledge of it.

137. The same verse xvi. 41. Cf. vii. 108 sq. A worthless bond on waste paper (as we should say).

chir.] *Syngraphas et cautiones, vacua habendi simulacra*, Sen. De Ben. vii. 10 § 2. Is tamen cum suis multis patronis clamitabat probari apud me debere pecuniam datam consuetis modis, expensi latione, mensæ rationibus, chirographi exhibitione, tabularum obsignatione, Gell. xiv. 2: Ambros. De Sacr. i. 2 § 5. The case of a debtor repudiating his bond is considered in Cod. Theod. ii. 27 § 3.

lign.] *Secta in tenues . . . ligna tabellas*, Mart. xiv. 3. 1: Prop. iii. 23. 22, Ov. Amor. i. 12. 7, Dig. xxxvii. 4. 19.

138. *litt.*] i. e. *χρῆρ*, manus, handwriting.

gem.] i. 68, Ov. Ex Pont. ii. 9. 69. Veteres non ornatus, sed signandi causa annulum secum circumferebant, Capit. ap. Macrob. vii. 13 § 12.

139. *Sard.*] vii. 144 n. Solæ prope gemmarum scalptæ ceram

Ten', O delicias! extra communia censes 140
 Ponendum, quia tu gallinæ filius albæ,
 Nos viles pulli nati infelicibus ovis?
 Rem pateris modicam et mediocri bile ferendam,
 Si flectas oculos majora ad crimina. Confer
 Conductum latronem, incendia sulfure cœpta 145
 Atque dolo, primos quum janua colligit ignes:
 Confer et hos, veteris qui tollunt grandia templi
 Pocula adorandæ robiginis et populorum
 Dona vel antiquo positas a rege coronas.

non auferunt, Plin. H. N. xxxvii. 23 (6) § 88. "The choicest of sardonyxes" must belong to a man of wealth: even such repudiate their debts.

loc.] i. 89 n.

140. *del.*] Delicias hominis! vi. 47. "Wouldst thou, Choice Sir, from common lot stand exempt now?" Holyday. Perhaps, however, *del.* means rather, presumption.

141. *gall.*] "i. e. Feliciter natus. Vel quod *læta* atque *auspicata* Latini *alba* vocant: vel alludit ad fatalem illam gallinam, de qua Suet. Galb. (Liviæ... prætervolans aquila gallinam albam ramulum lauri rostro tenentem, ita ut rapuerat, demisit in gremium; quumque nutriri alitem... placuisset, tanta pullorum soboles provenit, ut hodie quoque ea villa *ad Gallinas* vocetur, 1: cf. Dio, xlviii. 52, lxiii. 29, Plin. xv. 40 [30] § 136). Convenit igitur adagium in eos, qui rara et fatali quadam felicitate successuque rerum utuntur. Quo forte facit, quod *albas gallinas* infecundas esse observat Col. (Quum sint molles ac minus vivaces tum ne fecundæ quidem facile reperiuntur, viii. 2 § 7)." Gesner, s. v.

Albus. The son of a white hen was a proverb (proverbium vulgare: id est, nobilis, Schol.); as it still is in French (*le fils de la poule blanche*); Erasmus first explained it by comparing the story in Suetonius: Gesner's first explanation seems more simple.

144. *flectas*] xi. 15, 16 n. Here the apodosis may be *med. bile fer.* = *quæ sit med. b. ferenda.*

145. *latr.*] Cf. iii. 305 sq. "You might have been assailed by a hired robber, or have seen your house burnt down by an incendiary." On the frequent fires cf. iii. 7 n. Candelam apponere valvis Non dubitat, ix. 98: Incendiarii capite puniuntur, qui ob inimicitias vel prædæ causa incenderint intra oppidum, et plerumque vivi exuruntur, Dig. xlviii. 19. 28 § 12: ib. xlvii. 9. 9. (Cf. Pauly s. v. *Incendium.*)

146. *dol.*] Qui dolo fecisse incendium convincentur, Dig. i. 15. 4: Sequitur clades [*the great fire*], forte an dolo principis incertum, Tac. Ann. xv. 38.

147. Cf. xii. 129 n.

149. *reg.*] Offerings were made to the Pythian Apollo by Midas

Hæc ibi si non sunt, minor exstat sacrilegus, quī 150
 Radat inaurati femur Herculis et faciem ipsam
 Neptuni, qui bracteolam de Castore ducat:
 An dubitet, solitus totum conflare tonantem?
 Confer et artifices mercatoremque veneni,
 Et deducendum corio bovis in mare, cum quo 155
 Clauditur adversis innoxia simia fatis.
 Hæc quota pars scelerum, quæ custos Gallicus urbis
 Usque a Lucifero donec lux occidat, audit?
 Humani generis mores tibi nosse volenti
 Sufficit una domus; paucos consume dies, et 160

(Herod. i. 14), Gyges (ib.), Croesus (id. i. 50 sq.) &c.

150. If there be no offerings of solid gold, worthy of the notice of greater criminals, there will be found some to scrape the gilded statues.

152. *bract.*] An magis astuti de-rasa est ungue ministri Bractea de fulcro, quod reor esse, tuo, Mart. viii. 33. 5, 6: Quidam æternitati se commendari posse per statuas existimantes, eas ardentè affectant: . . . easque auro curant imbracteari, Ammian. xiv. 6 § 8: Habuit in animo ut aurum neque in cameras, neque in tunicas, neque in pelles, neque in argentum mitteretur, dicens plus auri esse in rerum natura quam argenti: sed aurum per varios bractearum filorum et liquationum usus perire, Vopisc. Aurel. 46. Cf. Pers. ii. 55 sq. Jahn.

153. Should he shrink from these petty thefts who has often melted down a Jupiter?

154. *ven.*] viii. 17 n.

155. *cor. &c.*] The parricide, viii. 214 n.

157. *quota pars*] iii. 61 n. Et quota pars ista scelerum est? Sen. De Ir. ii. 8: Quintil. Decl. 12 § 10.

cust.] i. e. *Præfectus Urbis*: so Sen. Ep. 83 § 12, Vell. ii. 98 § 1 (lenissimum securitatis urbanæ custodem): cf. ib. 88 § 2. On the criminal jurisdiction of the *Præfectus Urbis* cf. Tac. Ann. vi. 10, 11, Stat. infr., Dig. i. 12 (*De Præf. Urb.* e. g. Omnia omnino crimina Præfectura Urbis sibi vindicavit, 1 init.): supr. iv. 77.

Gall.] Rutilius Gallicus (called *Valens* by the commentators and in Pauly s. v.: on what authority?) was *Præfectus Urbis* (Becker, Röm. Alterth. ii. 2, p. 363 n.) under Domitian, Stat. S. i. 4 (*Soteria pro Rutilio Gallico*: e. g. Quem penes intrepidæ mitis custodia Romæ, 16: Hoc illud tristes invitum audire catenas, Parcere verberibus nec qua jubet alta potestas Ire, sed armatas multum sibi demere vires, Dignarique manus humiles et verba precantum, Reddere jura foro, nec proturbare curules, 43 sq.).

160 sq. *una*] That of Gallicus:

Dicere te miserum, postquam illinc veneris, aude.
 Quis tumidum guttur miratur in Alpibus? aut quis
 In Meroe crasso majorem infante mamillam?
 Cærulea quis stupuit Germani lumina, flavam

spend a few days in his court, and then, if you can, when you have learnt what others suffer, complain of your lot. This passage is from Sen. "Ad conditionem rerum humanarum respiciendum est, ut omnium accidentium æqui judices simus: iniquus autem est, qui commune vitium singulis objecit. Non est Æthiopsis inter suos insignitus color, nec rufus crinis et coactus in nodum apud Germanos. Utrumque decet. Nihil in uno judicabis notabile aut foedum quod gentis suæ publicum est," De Ir. iii. 26 § 2: Sua cuique genti etiam facies manet. Rutili sunt Germaniæ vultus, Calpurn. Decl. 2.

162. *tum.*] "*Bronchocele*. A tumour on the fore part of the neck, being a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland. From its prevalence in Derbyshire it is sometimes called the *Derbyshire neck*, and it is a very common disease among the inhabitants of mountainous districts, especially of the Alps. It has been attributed to some peculiarity of the water of those districts, but upon no satisfactory evidence," Brande's Dict. Æquiculis autem in Italia et in Alpibus natione Medullorum est genus aquæ, quam qui bibunt efficiuntur tumidis gutturibus, Vitruv. viii. 3 § 20: Plin. xi. 68 (37) § 179. On the treatment of the disease cf. Paul. Æg. vi. 38 (vol. ii. p. 314 Eng. Transl.).

163. *Mer.*] vi. 528. The great island of the Nile, formed by the

Astapus and Astaboras (Strab. xvii. p. 821). Its furthest point was 871 M. P. from Syene (Plin. H. N. vi. 35 [29] § 184). Its chief town (Meroe) was a city of priests and had a temple of Hammon (ib. § 186). Ritter supposes it to have comprised the whole of *Sennaar*.

mam.] This is not mentioned elsewhere: Juv. may have witnessed it, xv. 45.

164. *Cær.*] Nec fera cærulea domuit Germania pube, Hor. Epod. xvi. 7: habitus quoque corporum, quamquam in tanto hominum numero, idem omnibus: truces et cærulei oculi, rutilæ comæ, Tac. Germ. 4. Plut. (Mar. 11) ascribes to them "*χαρπότης τῶν ὀμμάτων*."

flav.] Flavente Sycambri Cæsarie, Claudian, Cons. Stil. iii. 18: id. iv. Cons. Hon. 446, Bell. Get. 419, in Eutr. i. 380, Lucan, ii. 51: Flavaque cæsariem Germania, Avien. 419: Manil. iv. 713. Others call them *rutili*, the two words being synonymous: Pars tam *flavos* gerit altera crines, Ut nullis Cæsar Rhēni se dicat in arvis Tam *rutilas* vidisse comas, Lucan, x. 129: cf. Sil. iv. 200—202, Tac. Germ. 4 Lips., id. Agric. 11. The hair was sometimes stained by means of a kind of soap (spuma Batava, Mart. viii. 33. 20, xiv. 26, Lips. l. l.); this was called *rutilare crinem* (Tac. H. iv. 61): when Caligula dressed up Gaulish slaves to personate Germans in his mock-triumph, he compelled them

Cæsariem et madido torquentem cornua cirro? 165
 Nempe quod hæc illis natura est omnibus una.
 Ad subitas Thracum volucres nubemque sonoram
 Pygmæus parvis currit bellator in armis,
 Mox impar hosti raptusque per aera curvis
 Unguibus a sæva fertur grue. Si videas hoc 170
 Gentibus in nostris, risu quatiare; sed illic,
 Quanquam eadem assidue spectentur proelia, ridet
 Nemo, ubi tota cohors pede non est altior uno.
 Nullane perjuri capitis fraudisque nefandæ

“rutilare et submittere comam,”
 Suet. 47 (cf. Pers. vi. 46).

165. *mad.*] From the use of the
spuma.

corn.] Sen. (supr. 160 n.): Germanorum nodo vinxeris [*capillum*], id. Ep. 124 § 22: Crinibus in nodum tortis venere Sycambri, Mart. Spect. 3. 9: Quæ crine vicit Bætici gregis vellus, Rhenique nodos, id. v. 37. 7, 8: cirros Germanorum, Tert. De Virg. Vel. 10: Insigne gentis [*Suevorum*] obliquare crinem nodoque substringere . . . In aliis gentibus, seu cognatione aliqua Suevorum, seu (quod sæpe accidit) imitatione, rarum, et intra juventæ spatium; apud Suevos, usque ad canitiem horrentem capillum retro sequuntur, ac sæpe in solo vertice religant, Tac. Germ. 38.

166. *Nempe*] x. 110 n.

167. *Ad*] “To meet,” Hand, Turs. i. 84 sq.

Thrac.] Threiciamve gruem, Ov. A. A. iii. 182: Phile, 239 (xi. 5), Opp. De Aucup. ii. 17. Strymoniaëque grues, Virg. G. i. 120.

168. *Pygm.*] vi. 506: Ἡύτε περ κλαγγὴ γεράνων πέλει οὐρανόθι πρό, αἴτ’ ἐπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀθέ-

σφατον ὕμβρον, κλαγγὴ ταί γε πέτονται ἐπ’ Ὀκεανοῖο ῥοάων, ἀνδράσι Πυγμαίοισι φόβον καὶ κῆρα φ’ ρουσαι, Hom. Il. iii. 3 sq.: Opp. De Pisc. i. 620 sq. Even Aristotle accepted these legends as facts (Hist. An. viii. 12 § 3, Probl. x. 12 § 2).

172. *Quang.*] *Though* the very combat, so ridiculous to us, is often witnessed.

173. *uno.*] Statura esse cubitales, quos Pygmæos a cubito Græci vocant, Aug. Civ. D. xvi. 8 § 1: Οἱ Πυγμαῖοι οὐδὲ πηχναῖοι τὸ μεγεθὺς εἰσι, παρωνομασμένοι γὰρ εἰσι πυγόνι [*rather from πυγμή*]: πυγοῦσιον δὲ ἐστὶ διάστημα τὸ ἀπὸ ἀγκῶνος ἕως τοῦ μικροῦ δακτύλου ἢ καὶ τῶν δακτύλων συνεσταλμένων, Eustath. ad Il. iii. 6 (p. 372): id. p. 1668. 19, Apollon. Lex. Homer.: ternas spithamas longitudine, hoc est, ternos dodrantes non excedentes, Plin. H. N. vii. 2 § 26 (so Gell. ix. 4).

174 sq. “Non possum,” inquit, “pati: grave est, injuriam sustinere . . . Quid ergo? . . . impune illi erit!” Puta te velle: tamen non erit. Maxima est enim factæ injuriæ poena fecisse (infr. 192 sq.): nec quisquam gravius afficitur, quam qui ad sup-

Pœna erit? Abreptum crede hunc graviore catena 175
 Protinus et nostro—quid plus velit ira?—necari
 Arbitrio; manet illa tamen jactura, nec unquam
 Depositum tibi sospes erit, sed corpore trunco
 Invidiosa dabit minimus solatia sanguis.
 At vindicta bonum vita jucundius ipsa. 180
 Nempe hoc indocti, quorum præcordia nullis
 Interdum aut levibus videas flagrantia causis:
 Quantulacunque adeo est occasio, sufficit iræ.
 Chrysippus non dicet idem nec mite Thaletis
 Ingenium dulcique senex vicinus Hymetto, 185
 Qui partem acceptæ sæva inter vincla cicutæ

plicium pœnitentiæ traditur, Sen. De Ir. iii. 26.

“Shall perjury,” asks Calvinus, “go unpunished?” “Suppose the criminal,” is the reply, “given over to execution at our will: his death will not repair your present loss, nor secure you against a like wrong for the future; but you will encounter, if you shed but a few drops of blood, the detestation of mankind.” “Yet,” it may be retorted, “revenge is sweet.”

180. Inimicum ulcisci, vitam accipere est alteram, Publ. Syr. 216.

181. *Nempe*] True: the ignorant maintain this. On the ellipsis, cf. xi. 5.

183. *ad.*] = Immo, Hand, Turs. i. 153.

184. *Chrys.*] ii. 5. Chrysippus was born B.C. 282; he attended the lectures of Zeno (ob. B.C. 260) and Cleanthes, whom he succeeded as head of the Stoic school (*Εἰ μὴ γὰρ ἦν Χρύσιππος, οὐκ ἂν ἦν στωά*, Diog. Laert. vii § 183).

Thal.] Thales of Miletus, one of the seven wise men.

185. *Ing.*] On the construction cf. iv. 39.

dul.] Because of its honey: ubi non Hymetto Mella decedunt, Hor. Od. ii. 6. 14, 15: id. S. ii. 2. 15: Meurs. Reliq. Att. 10.

sen.] Socrates, who was 70 years of age at the time of his trial, B.C. 399: Plat. Crito, p. 52 E, Apol. p. 17 D, Fischer. On his placability cf. Socrates servo ait: Cæderem te, nisi irascerer. Admonitionem servi in tempus sanius distulit, illo tempore se admonuit, Sen. De Ir. i. 15 § 3: Socratem aiunt colapho percussum nihil amplius dixisse, quam: “Molestum esse, quod nescirent homines, quando cum galea prodire deberent,” ib. iii. 11 § 2: id. De Const. Sap. 18 § 5, Ep. 104 § 26 sq., Cic. Tusc. i. § 99, iii § 31: *ἔγωγε τοῖς καταψηφισαμένοις μου καὶ τοῖς κατηγοροῖς οὐ πάνυ χαλεπαίνω*, Plat. Apol. p. 41 D: Wytt. ad Plut. Mor. p. 10 C.

186. *acc.*] The technical term: in quo cibi genere venenum is acceptat, Suet. Ner. 33: Burm. ad Quintil. ii. p. 312.

Accusatori nollet dare. Plurima felix
 Paullatim vitia atque errores exuit omnes,
 Prima docet rectum sapientia: quippe minuti
 Semper et infirmi est animi exiguique voluptas 190
 Ultio: continuo sic collige, quod vindicta
 Nemo magis gaudet, quam femina. Cur tamen hos tu
 Evasisse putes, quos diri conscia facti
 Mens habet attonitos et surdo verberare cædit
 Occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum? 195
 Poena autem vehemens ac multo sævior illis,

cic.] vii. 206 n.

187. *Acc.*] Meletus, who in Plato (p. 19 B &c.) appears more prominently than Anytus or Lycon.

190 sq. Iracundia nihil amplum decorumque molitur. Contra, mihi videtur veterinosi et infelicis animi, imbecillitatis sibi conscii, sæpe indolescere. Ut ulcerata et ægra corpora ad tactus levissimos gemunt: ita ira muliebri maxime et puerile vitium est. At incidit et in viros; nam viris quoque puerilia ac muliebria ingenia sunt, Sen. De Ir. i. 16 § 24: Ille ingens animus et verus æstimator sui, non vindicat injuriam, quia non sentit . . . Ultio doloris confessio est: non est magnus animus, quem incurvat injuria, ib. iii. 5 § 6: Pusilli hominis et miseri est, repetere mordentem, ib. ii. 34 § 1.

191. *cont.*] Infer this at once from the fact, that, &c.

192. *fem.*] Magni autem animi est proprium, placidum esse tranquillumque, et injurias atque offensiones superne despicere. Muliebri est, furere in ira, Sen. De Clem. i. 5 § 5.

Cur &c.] Sen. supr. ad 174, Pers. iii. 35 sq.: Prima et maxima peccantium poena est, peccasse: nec

ullum scelus . . . impunitum est; quoniam sceleris in scelere supplicium est Consentiamus, mala facinora conscientia flagellari, et plurima illi tormentorum esse, eo quod perpetua illam sollicitudo urget ac verberat, Sen. Ep. 97 §§ 12, 13: ib. 87 § 21, 105 § 7 sq.

194. *hab.*] Anxium me et sollicitum habet petitio, Plin. Ep. ii. 9 § 1: Cunctaque socialia prospere composita non ideo lætum Germanicum habebant, Tac. An. ii. 57: Non s. v. *Habere*.

surd.] vii. 71 n. Surdis ictibus, et qui non exaudiantur, Plin. H. N. xix. 4 (1).

195. *tort.*] "Observandum, optimos quosque scriptores non aliter interdum de animo, quam de persona quapiam loqui," Bentl. ad Hor. Od. iv. 9. 39: add to his and Orelli's citations *an. æmulator*, Sen. Ep. 124 § 23.

flag.] i. 166, 167: Meum sane conscientia urunt animum intus scelerum faces; et quoties facta reputavi, flagella mentis sonant, ultrices video furias, Quintil. Decl. xii § 28: Cic. p. Rosc. Am. § 67, Ov. Ib. 161.

Quas et Cædicius gravis invenit aut Rhadamanthus,
 Nocte dieque suum gestare in pectore testem.
 Spartano cuidam respondit Pythia vates,
 Haud impunitum quondam fore, quod dubitaret 200
 Depositum retinere et fraudem jure tueri
 Jurando: quærebat enim, quæ numinis esset
 Mens et an hoc illi facinus suaderet Apollo?
 Reddidit ergo metu, non moribus; et tamen omnem
 Vocem adyti dignam templo veramque probavit 205
 Exstinctus tota pariter cum prole domoque
 Et quamvis longa deductis gente propinquis.

197. *Cæd.*] Aulicum Neronis crudelissimum fuisse vult intelligi, Schol.

Rhad.] i. 10 n. Gnosius hæc Rhadamanthus habet durissima regna, Castigatque auditque dolos cogitque fateri, Virg. *Æn.* vi. 566, 567. In Lucian Rhadamanthus is in doubt, whether to cast the tyrant Megapenthes into Pyriphlegethon or to throw him to Cerberus; by the advice, however, of Cyniscus, he leaves him to the more agonizing tortures of remorse, denying him access to the waters of Lethe, Catapl. 28.

198. *test.*] Supr. 2 n.: Si honesta sunt quæ facis, omnes sciant: si turpia, quid refert neminem scire, quum tu scias? O te miserum, si contemnis hunc testem, Sen. Ep. 43 § 4.

199. *Spart.*] Glaucus, son of Epicydes, was requested by a Milesian, who had heard the fame of his uprightness, to keep in trust for him a sum of money. Long afterwards the sons of the Milesian reclaimed the deposit. Glaucus, denying all recollection of the matter, promised to make inquiries,

and give a final answer in four months' time. Meanwhile he went to Delphi: ἐπειρωτῶτα δὲ αὐτὸν τὸ χρηστήριον εἰ ὄρκῳ τὰ χρήματα ληΐσεται, ἡ Πυθίη μετέρχεται τοῖσδε τοῖς ἔπεσι· “Γλαῦκ’ Ἐπικυδεΐδῃ, τὸ μὲν αἰτίκα κέρδιον οὕτω Ὀρκῷ νικῆσαι, καὶ χρήματα ληΐσασθαι. Ὅμνυ’ ἐπεὶ θάνατός γε καὶ εὖορκον μένει ἄνδρα. Ἄλλ’ Ὀρκου παῖς ἐστὶν ἀνώνυμος, οὐδ’ ἐπὶ χεῖρες, Οὐδὲ πόδες· κραιπνὸς δὲ μετέρχεται, εἰσόκε πᾶσαν Συμμάρψας ὀλέσει γενεήν, καὶ οἶκον ἅπαντα. Ἄνδρός δ’ εὖορκου γενεὴ μετόπισθεν ἀμείνων.” Ταῦτα ἀκούσας ὁ Γλαῦκος συγγνώμην τὸν θεὸν παραιτέετο αὐτῷ ἴσχειν τῶν ῥηθέντων, ἡ δὲ Πυθίη ἔφη, τὸ πειρηθῆναι τοῦ θεοῦ, καὶ τὸ ποιῆσαι, ἴσον δύνασθαι. Γλαῦκος μὲν δὴ μεταπεμψάμενος τοὺς Μιλησίους ξείνους, ἀποδιδούσφι τὰ χρήματα . . . Γλαύκου νῦν οὕτε τι ἀπόγονόν ἐστι οὐδέν, οὐδὲ ἰστίῃ οὐδεμία νομιζομένη εἶναι Γλαύκου. ἐκτέτριπται τε πρόρριζος ἐκ Σπάρτης, Herod. vi. 86.

204. *mor.*] Principle.

tam.] Though he returned it.

206. *cum &c.*] Pers. ii. 25.

207. *long.*] Though only remotely connected.

Has patitur poenas peccandi sola voluntas.

Nam scelus intra se tacitum qui cogitat ullum,

Facti crimen habet. Cedo, si conata peregit? 210

Perpetua anxietas nec mensæ tempore cessat.

Faucibus, ut morbo, siccis interque molares

Difficili crescente cibo, Setina misellus

Exspuit, Albani veteris pretiosa senectus

Displicet; ostendas melius, densissima ruga 215

Cogitur in frontem, velut acri ducta Falerno.

Nocte brevem si forte indulsit cura soporem

209. Cf. Quæ, quia non liceat, non facit, illa facit. Ut jam servaris bene corpus adultera mens est, Ov. Amor. iii. 4. 4, 5: Verum est, irasci nos læsuris; sed ipsa cogitatione nos lædunt, et injuriam qui facturus est, jam facit, Sen. De Ir. i. 3 § 1: Exercetur atque operitur opere nequitia, non incipit, id. De Ben. v. 14 § 2: οὐ γὰρ μόνον ὁ ἀδικήσας κακός, ἀλλὰ καὶ ὁ ἐννοήσας ἀδικῆσαι, Æl. V. H. xiv. 28: furtum sine ulla quoque attrectatione fieri posse, sola mente atque animo, ut furtum fiat, annitente, Gell. xi. 18 fin.: Cicero's freedman Tiro blamed Cato for denying this position, ib. vii. 3: etiam cogitata scelera non perfecta adhuc vindicantur, cruenta mente, pura manu, Apul. Flor. iv. 20, p. 98 Oud. (with the notes): Dorv. ad Char. v. 7, p. 487 Lips., Wetst. ad Matt. v. 8, 28. In law, however, "cogitationis poenam nemo patitur," Dig. xlviii. 19. 18 (yet see ib. 16 § 8: quum pari sorte leges scelus quam sceleris puniant voluntatem, Cod. Theod. ix. 26. 1).

cog.] On the construction cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. i § 24.

210. crim. hab.] Qui videt, is

peccat: qui te non viderit ergo Non cupiet: facti crimina lumen habet, Prop. ii. 32. 1, 2.

Ced.] "Dic, quid censeas, si etc., idque ponitur pro Quid dicas, Quid si?" Hand. Andromachen a fronte videbis; Post minor est, credas aliam: cedo, si breve parvi Sortita est lateris spatium? vi. 503 sq. "What if he have carried out his design?"

211. nec] = Ne quidem.

213. cresc.] Crescit et invito lentus in ore cibus, Ov. Her. xvi. 226: Non in ore crevit cibus, non hæsit in faucibus, non elapsus est manibus, alacres illi et ad prandium promiserunt, et ad cœnam, Sen. Ep. 82 § 22.

Set.] v. 34 n., x. 27 n.

214. Alb.] v. 33 n.

sen.] v. 30 n., 31 n., 34.

215. ost.] You may show him choicer wine, he frowns at that too: the construction is as in Sat. iii. 100, Hor. Ep. i. 10. 24 (infr. 239 n.).

216. Fal.] iv. 138 n. Falernian wine when new was harsh and unwholesome (veterisque Falerni, Hor. S. ii. 3. 115 Heind.).

217. Cf. Κἂν ὀλίγον νυκτός τις ἐπι-

Et toto versata toro jam membra quiescunt,
 Continuo templum et violati numinis aras
 Et, quod præcipuis mentem sudoribus urget, 220
 Te videt in somnis, tua sacra et major imago
 Humana turbat pavidum cogitque fateri.
 Hi sunt, qui trepidant et ad omnia fulgura pallent,
 Quum tonat, exanimes primo quoque murmure coeli;
 Non quasi fortuitus nec ventorum rabie, sed 225

ψαύσῃσι τὸν ὕπνον, Αἰφνίδιον θορυβεῦσιν ἐφιστάμεναι μελεδῶνες, Theocr. xxi. 4, 5: Cic. p. Rosc. Am. § 66, Sen. Ep. 97 § 11 sq., 105 § 7 sq.

218. *vers.*] Qui non aliter, quam quibus difficilis somnus est, versant se, atque hoc atque illo modo componunt, donec quietem lassitudine inveniant, Sen. De Tranq. An. 2 § 5: Catull. l. 12, Prop. i. 14. 21, Sat. iii. 279.

219. *ar.*] Supr. 89 n.

220. *sud.*] i. 166 n.

221. *vid.*] Δείμασι γὰρ ἐξεταράττετο καὶ συνεχῶς ἀνεβόα, βλέπειν εἶδωλα τῶν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ πεφονευμένων ἐφεστηκότα· καὶ κατέχειν ἑαυτὸν οὐ δυνάμενος ἐξήλλετο τῆς εὐνῆς ὡς βασιάνων αὐτῷ καὶ πυρὸς προσφερομένων, Jos. B. J. vii. 11 § 4: Cic. Parad. ii § 18, Ov. Ib. 141 sq., supr. viii. 213 n.

maj.] Nota major imago, Virg. Æn. ii. 773: species barbaræ mulieris humana amplior, Suet. Claud. 2: Tac. Ann. xi. 21 Lips.

223. *ad*] Cicero does not use *ad* thus, to denote the occasion of fear, &c., Hand, Turs. i. 101: Qui deos tanto opere contemneret, ad minima tonitrua et fulgura connivere, caput obvolvere, ad vero majora proripere se e strato, sub lectumque condere solebat, Suet. Cal. 51:

pavescis ad cœli fragorem, et ad inane nubilum trepidas, Sen. Nat. Qu. ii. 59: id. De Ir. ii. 2 § 2: sunt . . . qui ad omnium sanguinem pallescant, Quintil. Decl. 9 § 16, p. 204: tremit ad, ibid.: ad omnes terreor strepitus, id. Decl. 258, p. 474.

fulg.] Sen., Suet., supr. Tonitrua et fulgura paullo infirmius expavescebat: ut semper et ubique pellem vituli marini circumferret, pro remedio: atque ad omnem majoris tempestatis suspicionem in abditum et concameratum locum se reciperet, Suet. Aug. 90: cf. Cic. Divin. ii § 149 sq., Sen. Qu. Nat. vi. 2 § 3 sq., Plut. Mor. p. 555 A.

224. *quoque*] Even at the first rumbling in the air.

225. *fort.*] Trisyllabic, as in Manil. i. 182, Stat. Theb. vii. 449, Petron. 135. 9. So pituita [Hor. Ep. i. 1. 108, S. ii. 2. 76], gratuitus. Cf. Voss. De Arte Gram. ii. 37.

On the question whether thunder be accidental, cf. Posse et conflictu nubium elidi ut duorum lapidum, scintillantibus fulgetris. Sed hæc omnia esse fortuita. Hinc bruta multa fulmina et vana, ut quæ nulla veniant ratione naturæ; his percuti montes, his maria omnesque alios irritos jactus. Illa vero fatidica, illa ex alto statisque de causis

Iratus cadat in terras et judicet ignis.
 Illa nihil nocuit, cura graviore timetur
 Proxima tempestas, velut hoc dilata sereno.
 Præterea lateris vigili cum febre dolorem
 Si cœpere pati, missum ad sua corpora morbum 230
 Infesto credunt a numine, saxa deorum
 Hæc et tela putant. Pecudem spondere sacello
 Balantem et Laribus cristam promittere galli
 Non audent; quid enim sperare nocentibus ægris
 Concessum? vel quæ non dignior hostia vita? 235
 Mobilis et varia est ferme natura malorum.

et ex suis venire sideribus, Plin. H. N. ii. 43 § 113: Proderit præsumere animo nihil horum deos facere, nec ira numinum aut cœlum converti aut terram, Sen. Qu. Nat. vi. 3 § 1: Lucr. ii. 1101 sq., vi. 416 sq., Tert. Apol. 29, Hor. S. i. 5. 101 sq.

vent.] Nimbis collidentibus tonitrua mugire, rutilare fulgura, fulmina præmicare; adeo passim cadunt, montes irruunt, arboribus incurrunt: sine delectu tangunt loca sacra et profana: homines noxios feriunt, sæpe et religiosos, Minuc. Oct. 5 §§ 10, 11: Sen. Qu. Nat. i. 1 § 4 sq., § 13. Cf. the αἰθέριος Δῖνος of Aristophanes, Nub. 380 sq., Aristot. Meteorol. ii. 9 § 6.

226. *Ir.*] Iracunda . . . fulmina, Hor. Od. i. 3. 40.

232. *tela*] Deos nemo sanus timet. Furor est enim metuere salutaria: nec quisquam amat, quos timet. Tu denique, Epicure, Deum inermem facis: omnia illi tela, omnem detraxisti potentiam, Sen. De Ben. iv. 19 § 1.

233. *Lar.*] xii. 113.

prom.] Nigras pecudes promittite Diti, Tibull. iii. 5. 33.

galli] xii. 96. Ad rem divinam luteo rostro pedibusque [*gallinæ*] puræ non videntur, ad opertanea sacra nigræ, Plin. H. N. x. 77 (56) § 156. Cocks were sacrificed to Apollo (Theodorid. Epigr. 5. 3, Brunck's Anal. ii. p. 42), and to Æsculapius (Ἡϋξατό τις τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ, εἰ διὰ τοῦ ἔτους ἄνοσος ἔλθοι, θύσειν αὐτῷ ἀλεκτρούνα, Artemid. v. 9: cf. the last words of Socrates: ὦ Κρίτων, τῷ Ἀσκληπιῷ ὀφείλομεν ἀλεκτρούνα. ἀλλ' ἀπόδοτε καὶ μὴ ἀμελήσητε, Plat. Phædo, p. 118 A Wytt., Fisch., Gottl.; add Tert. Ad Nat. ii. 2, De An. 1).

235. *host.*] They cannot hope to appease the gods by sacrifices: for any victim is more worthy to live than they.

236. *Mob.*] Judicia nostra non tantum prava, sed etiam levia sunt. Fluctuamus, aliudque ex alio comprehendimus: petita relinquimus, relictâ repetimus: alternæ inter cupiditatem nostram et poenitentiam vices sunt, Sen. Ep. 28 § 2: Hoc

Quum scelus admittunt, superest constantia; quid fas
 Atque nefas, tandem incipiunt sentire peractis
 Criminibus. Tamen ad mores natura recurrit
 Damptos, fixa et mutari nescia. Nam quis 240
 Peccandi finem posuit sibi? quando recepit
 Ejectum semel attrita de fronte ruborem?
 Quisnam hominum est, quem tu contentum videris uno

habent inter cetera boni mores, placent sibi et permanent: levis est malitia, sæpe mutatur; non in melius, sed in aliud, ib. 47 § 18.

237 sq. Cf. Tu fortasse, quum miserum patrem trucidares, tollentem ad sidera manus risisti. Inane hoc supra nos, vacuumque cura coelestium putabas: sunt illa vera, quæ extremo miseri spiritu dicebantur, *Dabis mihi, scelerate, pœnas: persequar quandoque et occurram...* Nec tamen illa mihi vana quorundam esse videtur persuasio, qui credunt non extrinsecus has furias venire, nec ullius deorum impulsu hanc mortalibus incidisse dementiam, sed nasci intus: conscientiam esse, quæ torqueat... Repetita toties confessio est. Ecquid concipitis animis imaginem illam, quæ hoc coegit? Stabat profecto ante oculos laceratus, et adhuc cruentus pater, Quintil. Decl. 314, pp. 623, 624 (see the whole): *Ἡ γὰρ ἰταμότης ἐκείνη καὶ τὸ θρασὺ τῆς κακίας ἄχρι τῶν ἀδικημάτων ἰσχυρόν ἐστι καὶ πρόχειρον, εἴτα τοῦ πάθους ὥσπερ πνεύματος ὑπολείποντος, ἀσθενὲς καὶ ταπεινὸν ὑποπίπτει τοῖς φόβοις καὶ ταῖς δεισιδαιμονίαις*, Plut. De Ser. Num. Vind. p. 554 F sq.: Cic. Leg. i § 40, p. Rosc. Am. § 65 sq.

239. *nat.*] Sed his querelis nec alios mutaverunt, nec se ipsos.

Nam quum verba eruperunt, affectus ad consuetudinem relabuntur, Sen. De Brev. Vit. 6 § 3: supr. x. 303, Hor. S. ii. 7. 74: Naturam expellas furca, tamen usque recurret, Et mala perrumpet furtim fastidia victrix, id. Ep. i. 10. 24, 25 Obbar: 2 Pet. ii. 22 Grot., Wetst.

242. *att.*] At quum perfricuit frontem posuitque pudorem, Mart. xi. 27. 7: Calv. ap. Quintil. ix. 2 § 25, Cic. Tusc. iii § 42. Victorius (V. L. viii. 6) compares Athen. v. 14 § 51, p. 213 C (where Athenio is spoken of, "qui e philosopho tyrannus evasit, ac plebis favore regnum Athenis occupavit: *Μικρόν δ' ἐπισχὼν ἐπὶ τούτοις, καὶ ἑάσας τοὺς πολλοὺς συλλαλῆσαι περὶ τῶν παραδόξως προηγγελμένων, τρίψας τὸ μέτωπον, Τί οὖν, εἶπε, κ. τ. λ.* Quamvis enim antea quoque falso nonnulla dixisset, nondum tamen omnem impudentiam effuderat") and Strab. xiii. p. 603 ("quum licentiam quorundam accusaret in Homeri loco immutando, audacterque interpretando: inquit enim: *ἐχρῆν γὰρ καὶ τοῦτο πλάσαι παρατριψαμένους τὸ μέτωπον καὶ μὴ χωλὸν εἶναι καὶ ἔτοιμον πρὸς ἔλεγχον ἅπαξ ἤδη ἀποτετολμηκότας*: quasi oporteat eos, qui semel verecundiæ fines transierint, bene et gnaviter esse impudentes").

front.] viii. 189, Pers. v. 104,

Flagitio? Dabit in laqueum vestigia noster
 Perfidus et nigri patietur carceris uncum, 245
 Aut maris Ægæi rupem scopulosque frequentes
 Exsulibus magnis. Poena gaudebis amara
 Nominis invisi tandemque fatebere lætus,
 Nec surdum nec Tiresiam quenquam esse deorum.

where Jahn quotes Hieron. Ep. 18 (22), vol. iv. 2, p. 41 as an imitation of this passage. Cf. Sat. xi. 54.

244. *laq.*] Will fall into the snare of temptation.

245. *unc.*] x. 66 n.

246. *rup.*] x. 170 n.

249. *surd.*] You will confess

that the gods have an ear for your prayers and his perjuries, and an eye which no crime can escape.

Tir.] Ἦν δὲ παρὰ Θεβαίους μάλιστα Τειρεσίας Εὐήρους καὶ Χαρικλοῦς νύμφης, ἀπὸ γένους Οὐδαίου τοῦ Σπυρτοῦ, γενόμενος τυφλὸς τὰς ὁράσεις, Apollod. iii. 6. 7 § 1 Heyne: Ov. Met. iii 335 sq.

SATIRE XIV.

If our sons, Fuscinus, grow in vice as they grow in years, the fault is too often to be charged on a father's example (1—106). True as this is universally, it is most true of avarice; this vice alone is inculcated as a virtue: yet, if parents would but suffer things to take their course, this also would soon spring up of itself, and alarm by its growth those who now blindly and suicidally foster it (107—331).

Cf. Utinam liberorum nostrorum mores non ipsi perderemus. Infantiam statim deliciis solvimus: mollis illa educatio, quam indulgentiam vocamus, nervos omnes et mentis et corporis frangit. Quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in purpuris repit? Nondum prima verba exprimit, et jam coccum intelligit, jam conchylium poscit. Ante palatum eorum, quam os, instituimus. In lecticis crescunt: si terram attigerint, e manibus utrinque sustinentium pendent. Gaudemus, si quid licentius dixerint. Verba, ne Alexandrinis quidem permittenda deliciis, risu et osculo excipimus: nec mirum: nos docuimus, ex nobis audierunt. Nostras amicas, nostros concubinos vident: omne convivium obscenis canticis strepit: pudenda dictu spectantur. Fit ex his consuetudo, deinde natura. Discunt hæc miseri antequam sciant vitia esse: inde soluti ac fluentes non accipiunt e scholis mala ista, sed in scholas afferunt, Quintil. i. 2 §§ 6—8: Pertinebit ad rem, præceptores pædagogosque pueris placidos dari. Proximis applicatur omne quod tenerum est, et in eorum similitudinem crescit: nutricum et pædagogorum retulere mox in adolescentia mores. Apud Platonem educatus puer, quum ad parentes relatus, vociferantem videret patrem, *Nunquam*, inquit, *hoc apud Platonem vidi*. Non dubito, quin citius patrem imitatus sit, quam Platonem. Tenuis ante omnia victus, et non pretiosa vestis, et similis cultus cum æqualibus. Non irascetur aliquem sibi comparari, quem ab initio multis parem feceris, Sen. De Ir. ii. 22 §§ 1—3: Educatio maximam diligentiam, plurimumque profuturam desiderat; facile est enim, teneros adhuc animos componere, difficulter reciduntur vitia, quæ nobiscum creverunt, ib. 18 § 3: *Πρὸ πάντων γὰρ δεῖ τοὺς πατέρας τῷ μηδὲν ἀμαρτάνειν, ἀλλὰ πάντα, ἃ δεῖ, πράττειν, ἐναργὲς ἑαυτοὺς παράδειγμα τοῖς τέκνοις παρέχειν, ἵνα πρὸς τὸν τούτων βίον ὥσπερ κάτοπτρον ἀποβλέποντες ἀποτρέπωνται τῶν αἰσχυρῶν ἔργων καὶ λόγων. Ὡς οἷτινες, τοῖς ἀμαρτάνουσιν υἱοῖς ἐπιτιμῶντες, τοῖς αὐτοῖς ἀμαρτήμασι περιπίπτουσιν, ἐπὶ τῷ ἐκείνων ὀνόματι λανθάνουσιν ἑαυτῶν κατήγοροι γιγνόμενοι. Οἳ δ' ὅλως φαύλως ζῶντες οὐδὲ τοῖς δούλοις παρρησίαν ἄγουσιν ἐπιτιμᾶν, μήτοι γε δὴ τοῖς υἱοῖς. Χωρὶς δὲ τούτων γένοιτο ἂν αὐτοῖς τῶν ἀδικημάτων σύμβουλοι καὶ διδάσκαλοι*, Plut. De Puer. Ed. 20.

PLURIMA sunt, Fuscine, et fama digna sinistra
 Et nitidis maculam hæsuram figentia rebus,
 Quæ monstrant ipsi pueris traduntque parentes.
 Si damnosa senem juvat alea, ludit et heres
 Bullatus, parvoque eadem movet arma fritillo.

5

[1—85. Children learn vice from their parents: the children of the gambler (4—5) the epicure (7—14) the cruel master (15—24) or the false wife (25—30) will with rare exceptions (31—37) follow in their parents' steps. If nothing else can deter men from vice, yet *reverence* for the young should (38—49): if a son errs, his father corrects his fault; yet with what face can he do so, while he himself is worse of the two (48—58)? Our houses are swept and put in trim when a guest is looked for; we are content that our sons see them stained with vice (59—69). All depends on early training; the stork, vulture, and eagle, when full fledged, seek no other prey than such as they first fed on in the nest (70—85).]

1. *Fuscine*,] Not elsewhere mentioned.

2. *fig*.] Figas in cute solem, Pers. iv. 33: nec vestem atramento adhæsuram, quod frequenter etiam non arcesso ferrumine infigitur, Petron. c. 102.

4. *damn*.] Alea parva nuces et non damnosa videntur: Sæpe tamen pueris abstuli tilla nates, Mart. xiv. 18: id. v. 84. 3 sq., cf. Pers. v. 57.

sen.] Nobis senibus ex lusionibus multis talos relinquant et tesseras, Cic. Cat. Maj. § 58: inter coenam lusimus γερωντικῶς, Suet. Aug. 71: cf. ib. 70, 72, Eurip. Med. 68: ladies

also used to give much time to such amusements:—solere se ut feminam in illo otio sexus laxare animum lusu calculorum, Plin. vii. 24 § 5. *al*.] xi. 176 n.

5. *Bull*.] v. 164 n., xiii. 33 n. *frit*.] Schol. Cruq. ad Hor. S. ii. 17. 7 makes the *fritillus* the same as the *phimus* or *pyrgus*: so Becker, Gall. iii. 254; Schol. h. l. distinguishes the *phimus* from the *pyrgus*, and is doubtful with which to identify the *fritillus* (FRITILLO, pyxide cornea, qui φῑμὸς dicitur Græce: fritinnire aves dicuntur [id est] strepere aut sonare: apud antiquos nam in cornu mittebant tesseras, moventesque fundebant: aut fritillum pyrgum dixit). The *pyrgus* (tessera frequens eboratis pyrgorum resultatura gradibus, Sid. Apoll. Ep. viii. 12) and *turricula* (Mart. xiv. 16) had indentations on the inside; whether the *fritillus* had, does not appear from the quotations in Salmas. ad Vopisc. Proc. p. 754 sq.: it is certain that the *fritillus* was used for shaking and throwing the dice (Mart. xiv. 1. 3, iv. 14. 8: placuit novam poenam excogitari debere . . . Æacus jubet illum alea ludere pertuso fritillo . . . quoties missurus erat resonante fritillo, Utraque subducto fugiebat tessera fundo, Sen. Apocol. 14 § 3 sq.: qui concusso magna parastis lucra fritillo, ib. 12).

arma] Pugnaciter aleis certant

Nec melius de se cuiquam sperare propinquo
 Concedet juvenis, qui radere tubera terræ,
 Boletum condire et eodem jure natantes
 Mergere ficedulas didicit nebulone parente
 Et cana monstrante gula. Quum septimus annus 10

[*pauperes*], Ammian. xiv. 6 § 25: *prælia*—armigero, supr. i. 91, 92: Ov. Trist. iv. 1. 72.

6. *mel.*] Better than the *heres* (ver. 4).

7. *qui rad.*] Who has learnt from his father to peel truffles, &c. Gourmands could not trust the cook to prepare the choicer dishes, Hor. S. ii. 4. *tub.*] v. 116 n.

8. *Bolet.*] v. 147 n. Boletos, voluptarium venenum, nihil occulti operis judicas facere, etsi præsentanei non furant? Sen. Ep. 95 § 25: ardentibus boletos, et raptim condimento suo mersatos, demittunt pæne fumantes, id. Nat. Qu. iv. 13 § 9: Plin. Ep. i. 7 § 6, Hor. S. ii. 4. 20, Mart. xii. 48. 1, xiii. 48. *eod.*] As the truffle. *nat.*] Affertur squillas inter muræna natantes, Hor. S. ii. 8. 42: Pers. v. 183.

9. *Merg.*] “to drown:” *ficedula* (beccafico) in Mart. xiii. 5, who recommends pepper with it. Phavorinus (ap. Gell. xv. 8) states that the leading epicures (*præfecti popinæ*) served up no other bird entire. Tiberius rewarded Asellus Sabinus for a dialogue “in quo boleti et ficedulæ et ostreæ et turdi certamen induxerat,” Suet. 42: among the dishes served up at Trimalchio’s feast were (what seemed to be) peafowls’ eggs, which were found to contain “pinguissimam ficedulam . . . piperato vitello opiperatam,” Petron. 33: cf. Mart. xiii. 49, Plin. x. 44 (29)

(formam simul coloremque mutant: hoc nomen auctumno: . . . postea melancoryphi vocantur): Varr. L. L. v § 76.

10. *sept.—dente*] Mense septimo parvulis dentes emergunt, ac septimo anno mutantur, Marcian. Cap. vii § 639. Indicat in pueris septennia prima novus dens, Auson. Monosyll. *De Membris*, 1: quare septimus quoque annus ætati signum imprimat, Sen. De Ben. vii. 1: fere enim post septimum quemque annum articulos quosdam et in his aliquid novi natura ostendit, ut et in elegia Solonis cognoscere datur: ait enim in prima hebdomade dentes homini cadere, Censorin. De Die Nat. 14 § 7 from Solon, Fragm. 25 Bergk (*παῖς μὲν ἄνηβος ἔων ἔτι νήπιος ἔρκος ὀδόντων φύσας ἐκβάλλει πρῶτον ἐν ἑπτ’ ἔτεσιν*): post annos septem dentes qui primi emergerant aliis aptioribus ad cibum solidum nascentibus cedunt, Macrob. in Somn. Scip. i. 6 § 70: there was a proverb—*ὅς ἐπτέτης ὢν ὀδόντας οὐκ ἔφυσεν*, Schol. Aristoph. Ran. 418: cf. Plin. H. N. vii. 15 (16), Gell. iii. 10, Plaut. Menæchm. v. 9. 57.

After the completion of the sixth year Plato directs that boys and girls should be separately educated. Leg. vii § 4, p. 794: *ὅποταν δὲ εἰς τὴν ἑπταετίαν ἀφίκηται, πολλοὺς πόνοὺς διαντλήσαν, παιδαγωγοὶ καὶ γραμματισταὶ καὶ παιδοτρίβαι τυραννοῦντες,*

Transierit puerum, nondum omni dente renato,
 Barbatos licet admoveas mille inde magistros,
 Hinc totidem, cupiet lauto coenare paratu
 Semper et a magna non degenerare culina.

Mitem animum et mores modicis erroribus æquos 15
 Præcipit atque animas servorum et corpora nostra

id. Axioch. § 7, p. 366 D: ταύτην γὰρ τὴν ἡλικίαν, καὶ μέχρι τῶν ἑπτὰ ἐτῶν, ἀναγκαῖον οἱκοὶ τὴν τροφήν ἔχειν, διελθόντων δὲ τῶν πέντε ἐτῶν τὰ δύο μέχρι τῶν ἑπτὰ δεῖ θεωροῦς ἤδη γίγνεσθαι τῶν μαθήσεων, ἃς δεήσει μανθάνειν αὐτοῦς. δύο δ' εἰσὶν ἡλικίαι πρὸς ἃς ἀναγκαῖον διηρῆσθαι τὴν παιδείαν, μετὰ τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἑπτὰ μέχρι ἡβης, καὶ πάλιν μετὰ τὴν ἀφ' ἡβης μέχρι τῶν ἐνὸς καὶ εἴκοσιν ἐτῶν, Aristot. Pol. vii. 17 §§ 7, 14, 15. The public training of the Spartan children began with the seventh year. Plut. Lycurg. 16: μετ' ἐνιαυτὸν ἔβδομον αὐτῷ παρεδόθη. Οὗτος ἐξ ἐκείνου ταῦτα ἀνέπεισεν ἄγων εἰς διδασκάλους μίαν ὁδόν, Julian, Misopog. p. 352 B Spanh.: Quidam literis instituendos, qui minores septem annis essent, non putaverunt, quod illa primum ætas et intellectum disciplinarum capere, et laborem pati posset. In qua sententia Hesiodum esse plurimi tradunt. . . . Sed alii quoque auctores, inter quos Eratosthenes, idem præceperunt, Quintil. i. 1 §§ 15, 16.

12. *Barb.*] Hor. S. i. 3. 133, ii. 3. 35, Mart. ix. 48, Lucian, Jup. Trag. 16 (Jupiter, on a visit to the earth, sees philosophers debating in the Stoa: καὶ—ἔτυχον γὰρ νεφέλην τῶν παχειῶν περιβεβλημένος—σχηματίσας ἑμαυτὸν εἰς τὸν ἐκείνων τρόπον, καὶ τὸν πώγωνα ἐπισπασάμενος εὖ μάλα ἐφύκειν φιλοσόφῳ): id. Demon. 13,

Quom. Conscr. Hist. 17, Eunuch. 8, 9, Pisc. 41: Οὗτος φιλόσοφος. Διὰ τί; Τρίβωνα γὰρ ἔχει καὶ κόμην. Οἱ δ' ἀγύρται τί ἔχουσιν; Διὰ τοῦτο, ἂν ἀσχημονοῦντά τις ἴδῃ τινὰ αὐτῶν, εὐθὺς λέγει, Ἴδον δ' φιλόσοφος ποιεῖ, ἔδει δ', ἀφ' ὧν ἡσχημῶν, μᾶλλον λέγειν αὐτὸν μὴ εἶναι φιλόσοφον. εἰ μὲν γὰρ αὕτη ἐστὶν ἡ τοῦ φιλοσόφου πρόληψις καὶ ἐπαγγελία, ἔχειν τρίβωνα καὶ κόμην, καλῶς ἂν ἔλεγον, Arrian, Epict. iv. 8 § 4 sq.: τίς οὖν ὅλη τοῦ φιλοσόφου; μὴ τρίβων; Οὐ, ἀλλὰ ὁ λόγος. Τί τέλος; μή τι φορεῖν τρίβωνα; Οὐ, ἀλλὰ τὸ ὀρθὸν ἔχειν τὸν λόγον. Ποῖα θεωρήματα; μή τι τὰ περὶ τοῦ πῶς πῶγων μέγας γίνηται, ἢ κόμη βαθεῖα; ibid. § 12: qui pallio baculoque et baxeis et hircino barbitio philosophum fingeret, Apul. Met. xi. 8, p. 1010 Hild.: demissus capillus, ingens et cana barba: quæ licet fortuita et inania putentur, illi tamen plurimum venerationis acquirunt, Plin. Ep. i. 10 § 6: barbatum hoc crede magistrum [*Socratem*] Dicere, Pers. iv. 1: Periz. ad Æl. V. H. iii. 19, xi. 10, Liban. Epist. 579, 605, Quintil. xi. 1 § 34, Ammian. Epigr. 21, 22 (Brunck, Anal. ii. 388).

15. sq. Does Rutilus teach his son forbearance, or not rather cruelty to his slaves, *qui gaud.* &c.?

16. i. e. *an. et corp. serv. cons. nostrâ mat.*, that the soul and body of slaves are constituted as ours. *κὼν*

Materia constare putat paribusque elementis
 An sævire docet Rutilus, qui gaudet acerbo
 Plagarum strepitu et nullam Sirena flagellis
 Comparat, Antiphates sævi Laris ac Polyphemus, 20
 Tunc felix, quoties aliquis tortore vocato

δοῦλος ἢ τις, σάρκα τὴν αὐτὴν ἔχει,
 Philem. Fragm. 39 Didot. : καὶ δοῦλος
 ἢ τις, οὐθὲν ἦττον, δέσποτα, ἄνθρωπος
 οὗτός ἐστιν, ἂν ἄνθρωπος ἦ, id. ap. Stob.
 Flor. lxii. 28 : respondit, se novum
 quoddam fidissimæ servitutis genus
 excogitare oportuisse, quoniam he-
 rum habebat nomine, re vero fratrem,
 cum quo eundem cibum caperet,
 idem vinum biberet, a quo non
 modo non vapularet, &c., Liban.
 Epist. Lat. xvi. p. 739 A, Wolf :
 supr. vi. 222, Sen. Ep. 47 (copied
 by Macrob. Sat. i. 11), esp. § 1
 (Servi sunt? immo homines. Servi
 sunt? immo contubernales. Servi
 sunt? immo humiles amici. Servi
 sunt? immo conservi, si cogitaveris
 tantundem in utrosque licere for-
 tunæ), § 4 (nec tanquam homini-
 bus quidem, sed tanquam jumentis
 abutimur), § 8 (Vis tu cogitare istum
 quem servum tuum vocas, ex iisdem
 seminibus ortum, eodem frui cœlo,
 æque spirare, æque vivere, æque
 mori?) : servos in numero hominum
 esse non pateris? . . . tibi autem
 unde in servos tantum et tam im-
 mane fastidium? quasi non ex isdem
 tibi et constant et alantur elementis,
 eundemque spiritum ab eodem prin-
 cipe carpant, Macrob. l. l. : "When
 you call for hot water, and your
 slave does not answer, or brings it
 lukewarm, or is not to be found in
 the house, if you pass the matter
 over, is not this well-pleasing to the

Gods?" "How then can I bring
 myself to pass it over?" "Slave,
 will you not bear with your own
 brother, who has Zeus for his ances-
 tor, who is born as a son from the
 same seed, and from the same hea-
 venly stock? . . . Bear in mind who
 you are, and whom you rule, your
 kinsmen, your brothers, the offspring
 of Zeus," Arrian, Epictet. i. 13 : ser-
 vile caput nullum jus habet, Dig. iv.
 5. 3 § 1 : servis nostris exæquat
 quadrupedes, id. ix. 2. 2 § 2 : quod
 attinet ad jus civile, servi pro nullis
 habentur; non tamen ex jure natu-
 rali, quia, quod ad jus naturale
 attinet, omnes homines æquales sunt,
 id. l. 17. 32 : Sen. De Clem. i. 18,
 De Ben. iii. 20—28, Dionys. iv. 23,
 Petron. c. 71 Reines. (Pauly, Real-
 Encycl. vi. 1094) : liberos enim
 natura omnes et eisdem constare
 elementis, et fortasse antiquis etiam
 nobilibus ortos, dici potest, Quintil.
 iii. 8 § 31.

18. *Rutil.*] A Rutilus is spoken
 of Sat. xi. 2, 5, 21. *gaud. &c.*] Infr.
 63 n., vi. 219 sq.

19. *Sir.*] ix. 150.

20. *Antiph.*] King of the Læstry-
 gones, xv. 18 : Hospite conductor
 durior Antiphate, Rutil. Itin. i. 382.

21. *tort.*] Instabam tormentis . . .
 non satis mihi ardere ignes vide-
 bantur; non satis insidere verbera,
 Sen. iv. Cont. 29 (*Cornel. Hispan.*) :
 tortor cum ignibus, flagellis, eculeis,

Uritur ardenti duo propter lintea ferro?
 Quid suadet juveni lætus stridore catenæ,
 Quem mire afficiunt inscripta ergastula, carcer?
 Rusticus exspectas ut non sit adultera Largæ 25
 Filia, quæ nunquam maternos dicere mœchos
 Tam cito nec tanto poterit contexere cursu,
 Ut non ter decies respiret? Conscia matri

id. v. Contr. 34 (*Fulv. Spars.*): supr. vi. 479 sq., Hor. Ep. i. 15. 36 Obbar, Prop. iv. 7. 35 Passer.: ignes ardentisque laminæ ceterique cruciatus, Cic. Verr. v § 163: the torture was employed to extort confession.

22. *lint.*] iii. 263.

23. *juv.*] His son, iii. 158, x. 301, infr. 121.

24. *inscr.*] x. 183: Auson. Epigr. 15, 16: fronti data signa fugarum, Columell. x. 125 Gesn.: servus ab eo vinculorum poena coercitus, in-expiabilique litterarum nota per summam oris contumeliam inustus, Val. Max. vi. 8 § 7: Mart. ii. 29. 10, viii. 75. 9 (cf. Plin. H. N. xviii. 4 fin.: nunc eadem illa vincti pedes, damnatæ manus, inscriptique vultus exercent): *litterati* (Plaut. Cas. ii. 6. 49, Apul. Met. ix. 12): Diog. Laert. iv. § 46, Hesych. s. v. Ἰστυριανὰ. Jura regunt, quamvis facies inscripta repugnet, Seque suo prodat titulo, Claud. in Eutrop. ii. 344, 345: servus compeditus inscripta fronte, Macrobian. Sat. ii. 11: Aristoph. Ran. 1511 Thiersch, Becker, Charikles, ii. 53, Gallus, ii. 124, Lips. Elect. ii. 15. The letters F. H. E. L. T. i. e. fugitivus hic est L. Titii (or whatever the owner's name might be), were branded on the forehead of runaway slaves (Heinecc. Antiq. i. 5 § 11 n., fugitivorum epigramma, Petron. 103

sq.). Constantine forbade branding except on the hands and legs, 'quo facies, quæ ad similitudinem pulchritudinis est coelestis figurata, minime maculetur,' Cod. ix. 47 § 17.

erg.] viii. 180 n. Here used (as *domus* is for a household) for the slaves confined in the *ergastula*: miramur ergastulorum non eadem emolumenta esse, quæ fuerint imperatorum, Plin. H. N. xviii. 4.

25. *Rust.*] Thymele tunc rustica discit, vi. 66. The words *rust. exsp.* are from the line: Rusticus exspectat, dum defluat amnis, &c., Hor. Ep. i. 2. 42: Scilicet exspectas, ut tradat mater honestos Atque alios mores, quam quos habet? utile porro Filiolam turpi vetulæ producere turpem, Sat. vi. 239 sq.: cf. 232 sq.: Quis non disciplinam matris agnovit, quum in puella videret medicatum os, et purpurissatas genas, et illices oculos? Apul. de Mag. c. 76 fin.: Quintil. i. 2 § 8 cited in the Argument. *Lar.*] Unknown.

26 sq. Quam invenies tam miseram, tam sordidam, ut illi satis sit unum adulterorum par? nisi singulis divisit horas et non sufficit dies omnibus? nisi apud alium gestata est, apud alium mansit? Sen. De Ben. iii. 16 § 3: supr. x. 220.

28. *Consc.*] Hor. S. i. 2. 130, supr. iii.

Virgo fuit, ceras nunc hac dictante pusillas
 Implet et ad mœchum dat eisdem ferre cinædis. 30
 Sic natura jubet: velocius et citius nos
 Corrupunt vitiorum exempla domestica, magnis
 Quum subeant animos auctoribus. Unus et alter
 Forsitan hæc spernant juvenes, quibus arte benigna
 Et meliore luto finxit præcordia Titan. 35
 Sed reliquos fugienda patrum vestigia ducunt,
 Et monstrata diu veteris trahit orbita culpæ.

29. *Virg.*] While yet unmarried.
cer.] *infr.* 191 = *tabellæ*: Desperanda tibi salva concordia socru. Illa docet spoliis nudi gaudere mariti, Illa docet missis a corruptore tabellis Nil rude nec simplex rescribere, decipit illa Custodes aut ære domat, vi. 231 sq.

30. *implet et*] x. 122 n. *ferre*] So Hor., tradam portare, Od. i. 26. 2. Cicero would say *ferendas cin.*] iv. 106. The same *cinædus* acts as go-between to the daughter and her paramour, who had once served the mother and hers.

31 sq. Proximis applicatur omne quod tenerum est, et in eorum similitudinem crescit: nutricum et pædagogorum retulere mox in adolescentia mores. Apud Platonem educatus puer, quum ad parentes relatus, vociferantem videret patrem, "nunquam" inquit, "hoc apud Platonem vidi." Non dubito, quin citius patrem imitatus sit, quam Platonem, Sen. De Ir. ii. 22 § 1 sq.

32. *magn. auct.*] i.e. Since vice is recommended by a parent's authority.

35. *Τῖτάν Προμηθεύς*, Soph. Œd. C. 56, Eur. Phœn. 1122, Lucian, Prom. 1: fabulares poetarum his-

toriæ ferunt, homines primos aut Promethei molli luto [*principi limo*, Hor. Od. i. 16. 13] esse formatos, Censorin. 4 § 6: Lucian, Prom. 11 sq.: *εἰ σε Προμηθεὺς ἔπλασε, καὶ πηλοῦ μὴ ἔτερου γέγονας*, Callim. Fragm. 133 Ern. Deteriore luto pravus quos condidit auctor, Claud. in Eutr. ii. 496: *supr.* iv. 133, vi. 13. Preller, in a paper on the notions of the ancients respecting the origin of man (Schneidew. Philol. vii. p. 58), cites Etym. Magn. s. v. *Ἰκόνιον*, Ov. Met. i. 80 sq., Aristoph. Av. 686, Philem. ap. Stob. Flor. ii. 27. Add Phædr. iv. 14. 5 (Prometheus auctor vulgi fictilis): Apollod. i. 7. 1 § 1, Pausan. x. 4 § 3 (he was shown at Panopeus in Phocis some pieces of the clay used by Prometheus): Hygin. Poet. Astr. 15, Stob. Flor. i. 87.

36 sq. Non licet, inquam, ire recta via: trahunt in pravum parentes, trahunt servi: nemo errat uni sibi, sed dementiam spargit in proximos, accipitque invicem. Et ideo in singulis vitia populorum sunt, quia illa populus dedit: dum facit quisque pejorem, factus est. Didicit deteriora, deinde docuit, Sen. Ep. 94 § 53.

37. *orb.*] Properly *rut*; used, as

Abstineas igitur damnandis : hujus enim vel
 Una potens ratio est, ne crimina nostra sequantur
 Ex nobis geniti, quoniam dociles imitandis 40
 Turpibus ac pravis omnes sumus, et Catilinam
 Quocunque in populo videas, quocunque sub axe,
 Sed nec Brutus erit, Bruti nec avunculus usquam.
 Nil dictu foedum visuque hæc limina tangat,
 Intra quæ pater est. Procul, ah procul inde puellæ 45
 Lenonum et cantus pernoctantis parasiti.
 Maxima debetur puero reverentia. Si quid

here, to denote 'beaten track,' 'old habit,' by Varro : Neque id ab orbita matrumfamilias instituti, ap. Non. *Capitia*.

38. *huj. &c.*] For which abstinence this one reason, if there were no other, would be sufficient.

40—43. We all readily imitate what is evil, you may find a Catiline (supr. ii. 27, viii. 231, x. 288) in any climate (Gallicus *axis*, viii. 116), but a Brutus (v. 37) or Cato (of Utica, brother of Servilia, mother of Brutus, Cic. Parad. Procem. § 1) nowhere : Omne tempus Clodios, non omne Catones feret. Ad deteriora faciles sumus : quia nec dux potest, nec comes deesse : et res etiam ipsa sine duce, sine comite procedit : non pronum est tantum ad vitia, sed præceps, Sen. Ep. 97 § 9. Quod Decios non omne tulit, non omne Camillos Tempus et invictum devicta morte Catonem, Manil. iv. 86, 87.

42. *quoc.*] = quovis. Infr. 117, 210, iii. 230, vi. 412, x. 359 n.

45. *pater*] Lest the son should see and imitate, infr. 68, 69 : *procul*, *O procul* este profani (Virg. *Æn.* vi. 258) was a proclamation usual before

a sacrifice : *ἐκάς, ἐκάς ἐστε βέβηλοι*, Callim. ap. Serv. ad *Æn.* l. 1 : ite profanæ, Sat. ii. 89 : Brisson. De Form. i. 1.

46. *pern.*] viii. 10, 11.

47. *rev.*] "To our children we should bequeath self-respect and not gold. This we think to do by rebuking their shameless acts : but we shall never succeed, if we inculcate the maxim now in vogue, 'the young should reverence all.' Rather will a wise lawgiver charge elders to reverence the young, and to beware lest the young see or hear them doing or saying anything evil: for where the old have no shame, there the young will be most unabashed. For the best instruction stands not in precept, but in the consistent practice of what we teach," Plat. Leg. v. p. 729 B : audii ipsam, quum mihi commendaret nepotis sui studia, solere se, ut feminam in illo otio sexus, laxare animum lusu calculorum, solere spectare pantomimos suos ; sed quum factura esset alterutrum, semper se nepoti suo præcepisse, abiret, studeretque ; quod mihi non amore ejus magis facere quam *re-*

Turpe paras, ne tu pueri contempseris annos,

Sed peccaturo obstet tibi filius infans.

Nam siquid dignum censoris fecerit irā 50

Quandoque et similem tibi se non corpore tantum

Nec vultu dederit, morum quoque filius, et qui

Omnia deterius tua per vestigia peccet,

Corripies nimirum et castigabis acerbo

Clamore ac post hæc tabulas mutare parabis. 55

rentia videbatur, Plin. Ep. vii. 24 § 5. Aristotle recommends that children be brought up at home till their 7th year, and that meanwhile special care be taken, that they neither speak nor hear any unseemly word, Pol. vii. 17 § 7 sq.: Plato complains of the mischievous effect of the Homeric representation of the gods on the young, Resp. ii. p. 377 sq.: Quintilian would have the young taught Homer, Virgil, and the tragedians; the lyric and elegiac poets he would reserve for a maturer age, i. 8 § 4 sq.

48. *tu*] Often used in exhortations: *tu* nube atque tace, ii. 61: viii. 228, ix. 134, x. 342: *tu* pulmentaria quære Sudando, Hor. S. ii. 2. 20 Heind.: Ep. i. 16. 53 Obbar, i. 18. 37 Obbar: Virg. G. ii. 241, iii. 73, 163, iv. 45. *contemp.*] The perf. subj. is invariably used by Cicero after *ne*; the imper. or subj. pres. are poetical, Madv. § 386.

49. Aliquis vir bonus nobis eligendus est, ac semper ante oculos habendus, ut sic tanquam illo spectante vivamus, et omnia tanquam illo vidente faciamus. Hoc, mi Lucili, Epicurus præcepit, custodem nobis et pædagogum dedit: nec immerito. *Magna pars peccatorum*

tollitur, si peccaturis testis adsistat. Aliquem habeat animus, quem veretur, cujus auctoritate etiam secretum suum sanctius facit. O felicem illum, qui non adspectus tantum, sed etiam cogitatus emendat! O felicem qui sic aliquem vereri potest, ut ad memoriam quoque ejus se componat atque ordinet! Qui sic aliquem vereri potest, cito erit verendus, Sen. Ep. 11 fin.: ib. 25 § 4 sq.: cf. Upton. ad Epictet. Man. 33 § 12.

50. *cens.*] The *nota censoria* involved *ejectio e senatu*, or *ademptio equi*, or *motio e tribu*, or *relatio in ærarios*, Dict. Ant. Censor. Supr. ii. 121, iv. 12, ix. 142, xi. 92.

51. *Quandoque*] One day. Foedius hoc aliquid quandoque audebis amictu, ii. 82: v. 172.

52. Amisit enim filiam, quæ non minus mores ejus quam os vultumque referebat, totumque patrem mira similitudine exscripserat, Plin. Ep. v. 16 § 9. *qui peccet,*] Such a one as to.

53. *Omn.*] To be taken with *vestigia*: follows and outstrips you in every path of sin.

54. *nim.*] Doubtless, generally ironical: ii. 104, vii. 78, x. 248.

55. *mut.*] Delebit tabulas, xii. 122.

Unde tibi frontem libertatemque parentis,
 Quum facias pejora senex vacuumque cerebro
 Jam pridem caput hoc ventosa cucurbita quærat?
 Hospite venturo, cessabit nemo tuorum.

“ Verre pavimentum, nitidas ostende columnas, 60
 Arida cum tota descendat aranea tela,

56. *Unde tibi* [*parabis*] *frontem*] Unde mihi tam fortem? Hor. S. ii. 5. 102 Heind.: unde illum mihi . . . diem? Sen. H. F. 296 Gron.: Ov. Her. xii. 84 Ruhnck., Schult. ad Sen. Contr. ii. 9, Gron. Diatr. c. 9 (i. p. 105 Hand), Tac. H. iii. 2: *quo* is used with an accusative in the same way, supr. viii. 9 n. *front.*] Adeon' hoc indignum tibi videtur, filius Homo adolescens si habet unam amicam, tu uxores duas? Nihil pudere? Quo ore illum objurgabis? Ter. Phorm. v. 8. 51 sq.

58. *cuc.*] I. A gourd. II. From the shape, a cupping instrument: of these some were of brass, others of horn. In those of brass lighted linen was placed, and the instrument then applied to the skin (hence the riddle in Plut. vii. Sap. Conv. 10 fin. *ἀνδρα ἴδον πύρι χαλκὸν ἐπ' ἀνέρι κολλήσαντα*); the pressure of the external air would force the nearly exhausted instrument with a strong draught (hence *ventosa*, by which name a cupping-glass was known in mediæval Latin. Ital. *ventosa*, Fr. *ventouse*). In those of horn the air was drawn out by suction through a small orifice, which was afterwards closed with wax, Celsus, ii. 11. It was employed in cases of derangement (*vacuum cerebro*): Neque alienum est, si neque sanguis ante missus est, *neque mens constat*,

neque somnus accedit, occipitio inciso cucurbitulam admove, Cels. iii. 18. *quæ.*] The cupping-glass knows that its services are required.

59 sq. Qui domum intraverit, nos potius miretur, quam supellectilem nostram, Sen. Ep. 5 § 5: Domum aut villam extruere, eamque signis aulæis aliisque operibus exornare, et omnia potius quam semet visendum efficere, id est non divitias decori habere, sed ipsum illis flagitio esse, Sall. Ep. i. De Rep. Ord. 8 § 1.

60, 61. *Verre &c.*] Says the master, infr. 63. *pav.*] Of costly marble, xi. 173, or mosaic, Stat. Silv. i. 3. 54: Eo deliciarum pervenimus, ut nisi gemmas calcare nolimus, Sen. Ep. 86 § 6: Lucan, x. 116, Auson. Id. x. 48, Claud. De Nupt. Honor. 91, Becker, Gall. ii. 206 sq. The pavement was swept with a broom of palm twigs (Mart. xiv. 82) or cleaned with a sponge: Item perticæ, quibus aranæ detergantur, item spongiæ, quibus columnæ pavimenta podia extergantur, scalæ, quæ ad lacunaria admoveantur, instrumenti sunt, quia mundiorem domum reddunt, Dig. xxxiii. 7. 12 § 22.

61. *Arid.*] Shrivelled. *aran.*] Jussin', sceleste, ab janua hoc stercus [ver. 64] hinc auferri? Jussin' columnis dejici operas aranearum? Jussin' in splendorem dari bullas has foribus

Hic leve argentum, vasa aspera tergeat alter,"
 Vox domini furit instantis virgamque tenentis.
 Ergo miser trepidas, ne stercore foeda canino
 Atria displiceant oculis venientis amici,
 Ne perfusa luto sit porticus; et tamen uno
 Semodio scobis hæc emendat servulus unus:
 Illud non agitas, ut sanctam filius omni
 Aspiciat sine labe domum vitioque carentem.

65

Gratum est quod patriæ civem populoque dedisti, 70

nostris? Plaut. Asin. ii. 4. 18 sq. see the whole scene: Munditias volo fieri: efferte huc scopas, simulque arundinem, Ut operam omnem aranearum perdam et texturam improbam, Dejiciamque earum omnes telas Quid sit, nihil etiam scio, Nisi forte *hospites venturi sunt*, &c., Id. Stich. ii. 3. 23 sq.

62. *lev.*] Plain, opposed to *aspera*, embossed plate. i. 76: Cymbiaque argento perfecta atque aspera signis, Virg. Æn. v. 267.

63. sq. Irascuntur boni viri pro suorum injuriis: sed idem faciunt, si calda non bene præbetur, si vitreum fractum est, si calceus luto sparsus est, Sen. De Ir. i. 12 § 4: Inde et illud sequitur, ut minimis sordidisque rebus non exacerbemur. Parum agilis est puer, aut tepidior aqua potui, aut turbatus torus, aut mensa negligentius posita: ad ista concitari, insania est, ib. ii. 25 § 1: supr. vi. 476 sq.

67. *scob.*] Vilibus in scopis, in mappis, in scobe quantus Consistit sumptus, Hor. S. ii. 4. 81: the sawdust was left on the floor during the feast: scobem croco et minio tinctam sparserunt, Petron. 68: Hellogabalus used gold dust; scobe

auri porticum stravit et argenti, dolens quod non posset et electri idque frequenter quacunque fecit iter pedibus usque ad equum vel carpentum, ut fit hodie de aurosa arena, Lamprid. 31: Inter temulentas reliquias sumptuosissimæ cœnæ, et fastidiosos sub ebrietate cibos, modo excisum caput humanum fertur. Inter purgamenta et jactus cœnantium, et sparsam in convivio scobem, humanus sanguis everritur, Jul. Bass. ap. Sen. iv. Contr. 25: Sosus qui Pergami stravit quem vocant asaroton cecon, quoniam purgamenta cœnæ in pavimentis quæque everri solent velut relictæ fecerat parvis e tessellis tinctisque in varios colores, Plin. H. N. xxxvi. 60 (25).

68. *ag.*] Respicias, Schol. *sine omni*] Without *any* stain: sine omni periculo, Ter. And. ii. 3. 17. "Sic Plaut. et Terent. loquuntur. Cic. et al. sine ullo per. . . . Vorst. De Latin. merito susp. c. 8." Ruhn. Cf. Nolten. p. 1811. So in German, "ohne alle Gefahr."

70. *Gratum est quod*] Plin. Ep. iii. 5 § 1, iv. 1 § 2, vi. 7 § 2. *patr.*] Ea, quæ apud matronas disserebat, liberos non esse tollendos, et ob hoc accusatur *reipublicæ læsæ*, Sen. Suas. 2 (prope fin.).

Si facis ut patriæ sit idoneus, utilis agris,
 Utilis et bellorum et pacis rebus agendis.
 Plurimum enim intererit quibus artibus et quibus hunc tu
 Moribus instituas. Serpente ciconia pullos
 Nutrit et inventa per devia rura lacerta; 75
 Illi eadem sumptis quæerunt animalia pinnis.
 Vultur jumento et canibus crucibusque relictis
 Ad fetus properat partemque cadaveris affert;
 Hic est ergo cibus magni quoque vulturis, et se
 Pascentis, propria quum jam facit arbore nidos. 80
 Sed leporem aut capream famulæ Jovis et generosæ
 In saltu venantur aves, hinc præda cubili
 Ponitur: inde autem quum se matura levarit
 Progenies stimulante fame, festinat ad illam
 Quam primum prædam rupto gustaverat ovo. 85
 Ædificator erat Cretonius, et modo curvo

74 sq. Hor. Ep. i. 2. 66 sq., Plut. Mer. p. 3 A sq. *cic.*] Honos iis [*ciconiis*] serpentum exitio tantus, ut in Thessalia capitale fuerit occidisse, eademque legibus pœna, quæ in homicidam, Plin. H. N. x. 31 (23): Aristot. Mir. Ausc. 22, infr. xv. 3.

75. *lac.*] iii. 231.

77. *cruc.*] The dead body was left hanging on the cross: τὰς σάρκας ἀπολλύουσιν οἱ σταυρωθέντες, Artemid. ii. 53: hence Theodorus, when threatened with crucifixion by Lysimachus, replied, "Theodori quidem nihil interest, humine an sublime putrescerem," Cic. Tusc. i § 102: a guard was set to watch the corpse: miles, qui cruces servabat, ne quis ad sepulturam corpora detraheret, Petron. 111: cf. 112.

79. "This is their food then, when grown big they feed Themselves," Holyday.

81. *fam.*] The eagle, "ministerium fulminis alitem," Hor. Od. iv. 4. 1. *gen.*] Royal.

82. *hinc*] From the hare or hind. *cub.*] Virg. G. i. 411.

83. *inde*] When the young now fledged shall have soared *from the nest*.

84. *ad illam (prædam) quam &c.*] Illi, scripta quibus comoedia prisca viris est, Hor. S. i. 10. 16: supr. iv. 70 n.

85. "Such food, as first They tasted, coming from their egg new burst," Holyday.

[86—106. If the father impairs his estate by building villas of costly marbles in fashionable localities, no wonder that his son yet more prodigally wastes what remains: if the father observes the sabbath and abstains from meats forbidden by the Jewish lawgiver, no wonder that the

Litore Caietæ, summa nunc Tiburis arce,
 Nunc Prænестinis in montibus alta parabat
 Culmina villarum Græcis longeque petitis
 Marmoribus vincens Fortunæ atque Herculis ædem, 90

son, having been early trained to neglect his country's laws, becomes by circumcision (Exod. xii. 48) a proselyte of righteousness, bound to the observance of the whole Mosaic law.]

86—95. On the extravagant sums spent in building cf. i. 94, x. 225, infr. 275: Tac. Ann. iii. 53: Quousque nullus erit lacus, cui non villarum vestrarum fastigia immineant? nullum flumen, cujus non ripas ædificia vestra prætexant? Ubicunque scatebunt aquarum calentium venæ, ibi nova diversoria luxuriæ excitabuntur. *Ubicunque in aliquem sinum litus curvabitur*, vos protinus fundamenta jacietis, nec contenti solo, nisi quod manu feceritis maria agetis introrsus, Sen. Ep. 89 ad fin.: *ædificas* says Damasippus, when convicting Horace of madness, S. ii. 3. 308: Cic. p. Sest. § 93, ad Att. iv. 5, in Clod. 4: Ad delicias dementis luxuriæ lapis omnis eruitur, cædunturque gentium silvæ: æris ferrique usus, jam auri quoque, in extruendis et decorandis domibus, &c., Sen. ii. Contr. 9 (*Fabian. Papir.*). Hence *ædificator* was used as a term of reproach. Nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus ædificator, Nep. Att. 13 § 1: *eleganter . . . ædificet agricola, nec sit tamen ædificator*, Colum. i. 4 § 8. Cf. Mart. ix. 47.

86. *modo—nunc—nunc*] Cf. Ov. Met. xiii. 922, 923, Trist. i. 2. 27 sq.: Hand, Turs. iii. 648.

87. *Caj.*] Now *Gaeta*. It was said to have been named from the nurse of

Æneas (Virg. Æn. vii. 2): it was in Latium, on the Sinus Cajetanus, 40 stadia south of Formiæ (Strab. v. p. 233, who mentions the large and costly buildings): portum Caietæ celeberrimum atque plenissimum navium, Cic. p. Leg. Man. § 33: it is spoken of as an agreeable abode by Mart. v. 1. 5, x. 30. 8, Stat. Silv. i. 3. 87. *Tib.*] *Tivoli* lies 20 miles [Mart. iv. 57. 4] N.E. of Rome, chiefly on a rocky hill on the left bank of the Anio. There are remains of walls and temples still to be seen. *Τίβουρα μὲν, ἥ τὸ Ἡρακλεῖον, καὶ ὁ καταράκτης ὃν ποιεῖ πλωτὸς ὁ Ἀνίων, ἀφ' ὧν μεγάλου καταπίπτων εἰς φάραγγα βαθεῖαν, καὶ κατάληξη πρὸς αὐτῇ τῇ πόλει*, Strab. v. p. 238: proni Tiburis arce, supr. iii. 192: Obbar, Exc. ad Hor. Ep. i. 8. 12.

88. *Præn.*] iii. 190 n., Cat. ap. Serv. ad Æn. vii. 682. *alt.*] iii. 269 n., Hor. Od. iii. 1. 46.

89. *Græc.*] The marbles of Paros, Pentelicus, Hymettus, Carystus, Tænarum, and Sparta were celebrated: nitidos postes Graiisque effulta metallis Culmina, Stat. Silv. iii. i. 5. *longe &c.*] From Synnada (Phrygium, Mygdonium) or Numidia: Hic Libycus, Phrygiusque silex, hic dura Laconum Saxa virent, &c., Stat. i. 2. 148: id. i. 5. 34 sq., ii. 2. 85 sq., iv. 2. 27 sq., Becker, Gall. i. 33 sq., supr. vii. 182, xi. 175 n.

90. *Fort.*] The temple of Fortune at Præneste. *Herc.*] That of Hercules at Tibur. Nam quid Prænестis dubias, o Cynthia sortes [*petis? i. e.*

Ut spado vincebat Capitolia nostra Posides.
 Dum sic ergo habitat Cretonius, imminuit rem,
 Fregit opes; nec parva tamen mensura relictæ
 Partis erat: totam hanc turbavit filius amens,
 Dum meliore novas attollit marmore villas.

95

Quidam sortiti metuentem sabbata patrem
 Nil præter nubes et coeli numen adorant,

the oracle, which gave responses by lot].
 Curve te in Herculeum deportant
 esseda Tibur? Prop. ii. 32. 3 and 5.
 Cf. Cic. De Divin. ii § 85, Strab. v.
 p. 238. See T. Cæsii Taurini Votum
 Fortunæ Prænestinæ (ap. Wernsd.
 P. L. Min. iii. p. 316 Lem.)

91. *Pos.*] Libertorum præcipue
 suspexit Posiden spadonem, quem
 etiam Britannico triumpho inter mi-
 litares viros hasta pura donavit,
 Suet. Claud. 28: Pliny mentions
 baths built by him at Baiæ (*Posi-
 dianæ aquæ*), xxxi. 2: he must have
 built a mansion in Rome rivalling
 the Capitol (*nostra*, Roman, opposed
 to *Fortuna Prænestina*, &c.).

92. *dum habitat—Fregit*] Infr.
 95, iii. 10 n.

94. *hanc*] Partem relictam. *turb.*]
 = conturbavit, supr. vii. 128 n.

95. *dum — attollit*] iii. 10 n.
att.] = *in altum tollit*, cf. erexit, i.
 94: supr. 88.

96 sq. φέρει [ἡ ἐπίκλησις τῶν
 Ἰουδαίων] καὶ ἐπὶ τοὺς ἄλλους ἀνθρώ-
 πους, ὅσοι τὰ νόμιμα αὐτῶν καί περ
 ἄλλοεθνεῖς ὄντες ζηλοῦσι. Καὶ ἔστι
 καὶ παρὰ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις τὸ γένος τοῦτο,
 κολουσθὲν μὲν πολλάκις, αἰξήθην δὲ
 καὶ ἐπὶ πλείστον, ὥστε καὶ εἰς παρρη-
 σίαν τῆς νομίσεως ἐκνικῆσαι, Dio Cass.
 xxvii. 17: supr. iii. 14, 296, vi.
 159, 160, 542 sq. (from which passage
 it would seem that the Jewish wor-

ship was most attractive to women,
 cf. Ov. A. A. i. 76, Acts xiii. 50,
 xvi. 14): Wetst. on Matt. xxiii. 15,
 Winer, Real-Wörterb. s. v. *Prose-
 lyten*.

96. *met.*] Infr. 101: recutitaque
 sabbata palles, Pers. v. 184. The
 heathen conceived the God of the
 Jews to be a malignant being, Plut.
 De Stoic. Rep. 38 § 2: on the
 observance of the sabbath among
 the heathen cf. Plut. De Superst. 3.
 p. 166 A, Ov. A. A. i. 76, 415, 416,
 Rem. Am. 219, Tibull. i. 3. 18, Hor.
 S. i. 9. 69, Mart. iv. 4. 7: esp. Sen.
 “per omnes jam terras recepta [*con-
 suetudo*],” ap. Aug. De Civ. Dei, vi.
 11: accendere aliquem lucernam
 sabbatis prohibeamus: quoniam nec
 lumine dii egent, et ne homines
 quidem delectantur fuligine, Sen.
 Ep. 95 § 47: Tert. Apol. 16, infr.
 105 n.

97. vi. 545. Dedita sacris Incerti
 Judæa Dei, Lucan, ii. 592: Judæi
 mente sola unumque numen intelli-
 gunt: summum illud et æternum
 neque imitabile neque interitum:
 igitur, nulla simulacra urbibus suis,
 nedum templis sinunt, Tac. H. v. 5:
 ἄγαλμα δὲ θεῶν τὸ σύνολον οὐ κατε-
 σκεύασε [Μωσῆς], διὰ τὸ μὴ νομίζειν
 ἀνθρωπόμορφον εἶναι τὸν θεόν, ἀλλὰ
 τὸν περιέχοντα τὴν γῆν οὐρανὸν μόνον
 εἶναι θεόν, καὶ τῶν ὅλων κύριον, Diod.

Nec distare putant humana carne suillam,
Qua pater abstinuit, mox et præputia ponunt.

Romanas autem soliti contemnere leges

100

Exc. Phot. Lib. xl. p. 543 Wess.: *εἴη γὰρ ἐν τοῦτο μόνον θεός, τὸ περιέχον ἡμᾶς ἅπαντας καὶ γῆν καὶ θάλατταν, ὃ καλοῦμεν οὐρανὸν καὶ κόσμον, καὶ τὴν τῶν ὄντων φύσιν*, Strab. xvi. p. 761: the same was said by Celsus, and is confuted by Origen (v. 6 sq.): *Judæa gens deum sine simulacro colit*, Varro, Fr. p. 229 Bip.: *alius, si hoc putatis, nubes numeret orans*, Tert. Apol. 24. cl. 16: *τῶν μὲν ἄλλων θεῶν οὐδένα τιμῶσιν, ἓνα δὲ τινα ἰσχυρῶς σέβουσιν. οὐδ' ἄγαλμα οὐδὲν ἐν αὐτοῖς ποτὲ τοῖς Ἱεροσολύμοις ἔσχον ἄρρητον δὲ δὴ καὶ ἀειδῆ αὐτὸν νομίζοντες εἶναι, περισσότατα ἀνθρώπων θρησκειούσι. καὶ αὐτῷ νεῶν τε μέγιστον καὶ περικαλλέστατον, πλὴν καθ' ὅσον ἀχανὲς τε καὶ ἀνόροφος ἦν, ἐξεποίησαν*, Dio, xxxvii. 17: cf. an inscription (Orell 1502, 1503), *COELO ÆTERNO*. "Vestigia hic mihi videor invenire Coelicolarum, de quibus Cod. Theodos. L. 16. T. 8 § 19 consulendus." The Coelicolæ were a Jewish sect, first spoken of (as perverting Christians to Judaism) in a law of Honorius A. D. 409, Cod. Just. i. 9 § 12, Schröckh, K. G. vii. 442.

98. vi. 160, xv. 13, 174: It was a heathen calumny that the Jews at a yearly festival ate human flesh, Apion, Fragm. 19 Didot: *Ἰουδαῖος μὲν γὰρ . . . θᾶπτον ἂν ἀποθάνοι, ἢ χοιρεῖον φάγοι*, Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. Hyp. iii. 24 § 223: *Humanis animal [Judæus] dissociate cibis*, Rutil. It. i. 384: hence the jest of Augustus, *Melius est Herodis porcum esse quam filium*, Macrobi. Sat. ii. 4: Strab. xvi. p. 761, Plut. Quæst.

Conv. iv. 5 (who supposes that the Jews worshipped the swine): *sue abstinent memoria cladis, quod ipsos scabies quondam turpaverat, cui id animal obnoxium*, Tac. H. v. 4: Seneca in his youth was prevailed on by a Pythagorean to abstain from flesh: "Quæris quomodo desierim? In Tiberii Cæsaris principatum juventæ tempus inciderat: alienigenarum sacra movebantur: sed inter argumenta superstitionis ponebatur quorundam animalium abstinentia;" accordingly he returned to his former diet, Ep. 108 § 22.

99. et] The father only abstained from swine's flesh: the son is circumcised *also*: *circumcidere genitalia instituere, ut diversitate noscantur*. Transgressi in morem eorum idem usurpant: *nec quidquam prius imbuuntur, quam contemnere* (ver. 100) *deos, exuere patriam, parentes liberos fratres vilia habere*, Tac. H. v. 5: Metilius, a Roman captive, was saved from death by the Jews, on condition that he would be circumcised, Jos. B. J. ii. 17 § 10: before the last Jewish revolt (A.D. 132—135) Hadrian prohibited circumcision, Spartian. 14: a prohibition which was repealed by Antoninus Pius, except in the case of Gentile proselytes (Dig. xlviii. 8. 11 init. See further Gieseler, K. G. i § 38 n.). Heliogabalus was circumcised and abstained from swine's flesh, Dio, lxxix. 11.

100. cont.] *Gens contumelia numinum insignis*, Plin. H. N. xiii. 9 (4): Cic. p. Flacc. § 67 sq.

Judaicum ediscunt et servant et metuunt jus,
Tradidit arcano quodcunque volumine Moses,
Non monstrare vias, eadem nisi sacra colenti,
Quæsitum ad fontem solos deducere verpos.

Sed pater in causa, cui septima quæque fuit lux 105

(the exclusiveness (xv. 37 n.) of the Jewish religion offended the Romans, whose maxim was, "sua cuique civitati religio, Læli, est: nostra nobis," § 69): in an edict, by which Claudius granted the Jews religious freedom, he added: οἷς καὶ αὐτοῖς ἤδη νῦν παραγγέλλω, μου ταύτῃ τῇ φιλανθρωπία ἐπικικέστερον χρῆσθαι, καὶ μὴ τὰς τῶν ἄλλων ἐθνῶν δεισιδαιμονίας ἐξουθενίζειν, τοὺς ἰδίους δὲ νόμους φυλάσσειν, Joseph. Ant. xix. 5 § 3.

101. *met.*] 96 n.

102. *arc.*] xv. 141.

103, 104. Apud ipsos fides obstinata, misericordia in promptu, sed adversus omnes alios hostile odium, separati epulis, discreti cubilibus, Tac. H. v. 5: Judæus, licet et porcinum numen adoret [*like the father here*, v. 99], Et cœli summas advocet auriculas [v. 97]. Ni tamen et ferro succiderit inguinis oram [*as the son does, but not the father*, v. 99] Exemptus populo [v. 103, 104] Graiam migrabit ad urbem, Et non jejuna sabbata lege premet, Petron. Fragm. p. 880 sq. Burm.: quoniam metu contagionis pulsos se ab Ægypto meminerant, ne eadem causa invisi apud incolas forent, caverunt ne cum peregrinis communicarent; quod ex causa factum paullatim in disciplinam religionemque convertit, Justin. xxxvi. 2 § 15: συστησαμένους δὲ τὸ τῶν Ἰουδαίων ἔθνος παραδύσιμον

ποιῆσαι τὸ μῖσος τὸ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους· διὰ τοῦτο δὲ καὶ νόμιμα παντελῶς ἐξηλλαγμένα καταδείξαι, τὸ μηδένι ἄλλῳ ἔθνει τραπέζης κοινωνεῖν μηδ' εὐνοεῖν τὸ παράπαν, Diod. Exc. Phot. Lib. xxiv. p. 524. 41 sq.: μόνους γὰρ ἀπάντων ἐθνῶν ὑκοινωνήτους εἶναι τῆς πρὸς ἄλλο ἔθνος ἐπιμιξίας, ib. 32 sq.: Μωϋσέως . . . νομοθετήσαντος τὰ μισάνθρωπα καὶ παράνομα ἔθνη τοῖς Ἰουδαίοις, ib. p. 525. 54: τὰς δὲ θυσίας ἐξηλλαγμένας συνεστήσατο [Μωσῆς] τῶν παρὰ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔθνεσι καὶ τὰς κατὰ τὸν βίον ἀγωγὰς· διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἰδίαν ξενολασίαν ἀπάνθρωπόν τινα καὶ μισόξενον βίον εἰσηγήσατο, ib. xl. p. 543. 30 sq.: Hor. S. i. 4. 142 sq.

monst.] Homo qui erranti comiter monstrat viam, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. i. § 51: *erranti viam non monstrare*, quod Athenis execrationibus publicis sanctum est, Cic. Off. iii. § 55: ἀγνοεῖς ἐν ταῖς ἀραῖς ὅτι ἔστιν, εἴ τις μὴ φράσει ὀρθῶς ὁδόν, Diphil. Parasit. ap. Athen. vi. 9 § 35. p. 238 F: cf. datur ignis, tametsi ab inimicis petas, Plaut. Trin. iii. 2. 53.

105—6. vi. 159. Septima quæque dies turpi damnata veterno, Rutil. Itin. i. 391, cl. frigida sabbata, ib. 389: Justin. xxxvi. 2 § 14, Apion, Fragm. 4 Didot, Agatharchides, Fragm. 19 Didot (ἀργεῖν εἰθισμένοι δι' ἐβδόμης ἡμέρας, καὶ μηδὲ τὰ ὄπλα βαστάζειν ἐν τοῖς εἰρημένοις χρόνοις, μήτε γεωργίας ἀπτεσθαι, μήτε ἄλλης ἐπιμελεῖσθαι λειτουργίας μηδεμιᾶς, ἀλλ' ἐν τοῖς ἱεροῖς ἐκτετακότες

Ignava, et partem vitæ non attigit ullam.

Sponte tamen juvenes imitantur cetera, solam
Inviti quoque avaritiam exercere jubentur,
Fallit enim vitium specie virtutis et umbra,
Quum sit triste habitu vultuque et veste severum, 110
Nec dubie tanquam frugi laudetur avarus,
Tanquam parcus homo, et rerum tutela suarum

τὰς χεῖρας εὐχεσθαι μέχρι τῆς ἐσπέρας): Tac. H. v. 4, Suet. Aug. 76, Plut. De Superst. 8. p. 169 C, Quæst. Conv. iv. vi. 2 § 6 sq. (who connects it with the worship of Bacchus): τὴν ἡμέραν τὴν τοῦ Κρόνου καλουμένην ἀνέθεςαν· καὶ ἄλλα τε ἐν αὐτῇ ἰδιαίτατα πολλὰ ἃ ποιοῦσι, καὶ ἔργου οὐδενὸς σπουδαίου προσάπτονται, Dio, xxxvii. 17: Sen. ap. Aug. De Civ. D. vi. 11: Vespasianus Judæos Saturni die, quo eis nefas est quidquam seriæ rei agere, adortus superavit, Frontin. Strat. ii. 1 § 17: the Romans in some cases excused the Jews from military service, because it clashed with their laws respecting the sabbath and unclean meats, Jos. Ant. xiv. 10 § 12 sq.; we read however of Roman soldiers, who, acting under the direction of a renegade Jew, compelled the desecration of the sabbath, id. B. J. vii. 3 § 3.

[107—255. To other vices the young are prone of themselves; to avarice their fathers must train them (107—125): accordingly, they stint themselves and their household, and, the love of money growing with their wealth, by fair means or foul possess themselves of their neighbours' estates (126—155): for now a single proprietor will own a larger tract than Rome did under the kings; it is this haste to be rich which causes crime (156—178): the Marsian father of old

warned his sons against luxury; now-a-days a father urges his sons to make money by any the meanest arts (179—208): what wonder then if the son goes a step further, and seeks his fortune by perjury and murder? nay, if to satisfy that love of gain which he has inherited from his father, he attempts that father's life? (209—255).]

108. *quoq.*] *Even* against their will. *avar.*] Cic. Parad. 6, Pers. vi. 22, Hor. A. P. 164.

109. Vitia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrepunt, Sen. Ep. 45 § 6: mala sunt vicina bonis, Ov. Rem. Am. 323: mala interdum speciem honesti obtulerunt, et optimum ex contrario nituit. Sunt enim, ut scis, virtutibus vitia confinia, et perditis quoque ac turpibus recti similitudo est. Sic mentitur prodigus liberalem, Sen. Ep. 120 § 8: Quintil. ii. 12 § 4, iii. 7 § 25 (pro avaro parcum vocemus): viii. 3 § 7, Rutil. Lup. i. 4, infr. 112.

enim] Avarice alone is recommended by parents to their unwilling children; for &c.

110. ii. 8 sq.

111. *frugi*] *Parcius* hic vivit: frugi dicatur, Hor. S. i. 3. 49: Cic. Tusc. iii § 16 sq.

112. *parc.*] 109 n., Hor. Ep. ii. 2. 194: Timidus cautum se vocat, sordidus parcum, Sen.: falsis nomi-

Certa magis quam si fortunas servet easdem
 Hesperidum serpens aut Ponticus. Adde quod hunc, de
 Quo loquor, egregium populus putat acquirendi 115
 Artificem; quippe his crescunt patrimonia fabris.
 Sed crescunt quocunque modo majoraque fiunt
 Incude assidua semperque ardente camino.
 Et pater ergo animi felices credit avaros,
 Qui miratur opes, qui nulla exempla beati 120
 Pauperis esse putat: juvenes hortatur ut illam
 Ire viam pergant, et eidem incumbere sectæ.
 Sunt quædam vitiorum elementa: his protinus illos

nibus.... parsimoniam pro avaritia
 appellat, Tac. H. i. 37. *tut.*] Rerum tutela mearum Quum sis,
 Hor. Ep. i. 1. 103.

114. *Hesperides* Atlantis filiae, Nymphæ, secundum fabulam hortum habuerunt, in quo erant aurea mala Veneri consecrata, quæ Hercules missus ab Eurystheo, occiso pervigili dracone, sustulit, Serv. ad *Æn.* iv. 484: Et tibi ab Hesperio mala dracone ferat, Prop. ii. 24. 26: supr. v. 152 n. *Pont.*] The serpent which guarded the golden fleece among the Colchi in Pontus, Ov. Met. vii. 149 sq. *Adde*] Not only is the avaricious praised as frugal, but as an adept in the art of raising a fortune.

115 sq. Admirationem nobis parentes auri argentique fecerunt: et eneris infusa cupiditas altius sedit crevitque nobiscum. Deinde totus populus in alia discors in hoc convenit: hoc suspiciunt, hoc suis optant, hoc diis velut rerum humanarum maximum, quum grati videri volunt, consecrant, &c., Sen. Ep. 115 § 11: Hor. Ep. i. 1. 43 sq., 52 sq. Obbar: supr. iii. 140 sq.

116. *quippe*] Yes these are the workmen who see their fortune grow under their hand. *fabr.*] Dat.

117. *Sed*] But, if it is thus to grow, every means must be employed, the forge must be always heated, the anvil always busy.

118. *Inc.*] Uxor, ut proverbium loquitur vetus, eandem incudem diu noctuque tundendo, maritum testari compellit, Ammian. xxviii. 4 § 26: Cic. De Or. ii § 162.

119. *Et*] The father, therefore, as well as the people (ver. 115), admires the avaricious. Ideo in singulis vitia populorum sunt, quia illa populus dedit, Sen. Epist. 94 § 53.

120. *beat.*] i. 39 n. 121. *juv.*] Sons, supr. 23. 122. *sect.*] Quæ tibi secta vitæ, quod hominum genus placeat, Plin. Pan. 45 § 4: præcipuum est Principis opus amicos parare. Placeat tibi semper hæc secta, ib. 85 § 7: hæc eadem est nostræ rationis regio et via: horum nos hominum sectam atque instituta persequimur, Cic. Verr. v § 181.

123. *el.*] Rudimenta. *prot.*] iii. 140.

Imbuit et cogit minimas ediscere sordes,
 Mox acquirendi docet insatiabile votum. 125
 Servorum ventres modio castigat iniquo,
 Ipse quoque esuriens; neque enim omnia sustinet unquam
 Mucida cærulei panis consumere frusta,
 Hesternum solitus medio servare minutal
 Septembri, necnon differre in tempora cœnæ 130
 Alterius conchem æstivi cum parte lacerti
 Signatam vel dimidio putrique siluro.

124. *sord.*] i. 140: petty savings.

125. *Mox*] In time, as the pupil advances.

126. *cast.*] Pinches. *ini.*] Fregerit heminas Arreti ædilis iniquas, Pers. i. 130: "of short measure:" *φειδωνίῳ μέτρῳ τὸν πύνδακα ἐγκεκροσμένῳ μετρεῖν αὐτὸς τοῖς ἔνδοι τὰ ἐπιτήδεια, σφόδρα ἀποψῶν*, Theophrast. Char. 30: the slaves had a certain allowance (*demensum*) of corn, olives, figs, vinegar, and wine by the month (*mensura cibaria*) or by the day (*diaria*), Mart. xi. 108. 3, Hor. Ep. i. 14. 40, S. i. 5. 57 sq.).

127. *neque enim*] For indeed he can never bring himself (*sust.*, xv. 88) to eat up at once every crust of mouldy bread, but keeps some for next day.

129. *min.*] Hinc exit varium coquo minutal, Ut lentem positum fabamque credas, Mart. xi. 31. 11, 12: a mincemeat, variously compounded; e. g. of fish, oil, sauce, wine, leek, and coriander, Apic. iv. 3. *serv.*] Deque decem plures semper servantur olivæ, Mart. i. 104. 7.

130. *Sept.*] When the pestilential south winds prevailed. iv. 56 n., vi. 517, x. 221. *diff. &c.*] It is characteristic of the miser *συναγόντων παρ'*

αὐτῷ ἀποθεῖναι τῶν αὐτῷ δεδομένων ξύλων καὶ φακῶν καὶ ὄξους καὶ ἀλῶν καὶ ἐλαίου τοῦ εἰς τὸν λύχνον, Theophr. Char. 30.

131. Cum Saxetani ponatur cauda lacerti, Et, bene si cœnas, *conchis* inuncta tibi est; Sumen aprum leporem boletos ostrea mullos Mittis. Habes nec cor, Papile, nec genium, Mart. vii. 78. *conch.*] iii. 293 n. *æst.*] When they will not keep. *lac.*] A sea fish: tenuis, Mart. xi. 27. 3, 52. 7, cf. xii. 19: Secta coronabunt rutatos ova lacertos, id. x. 48. 11; in all these passages it forms a part of a *frugal* meal.

132 sq. τὰ δὲ καταλειπόμενα ἀπὸ τῆς τραπέζης ἡμισέα τῶν ραφανίδων ἀπογράφεσθαι, ἵνα οἱ διακονοῦντες παῖδες μὴ λάβωσι, Theophr. Char. 30: Nunc cibi quoque ac potus anulo vindicantur a rapina... Aliter apud antiquos omnem victum in promiscuo habebant, nec ulla domi a domesticis custodia opus erat. Nunc rapiendæ comparantur epulæ pariterque qui rapiant eas et claves quoque ipsas signasse non est satis, gravatis somno aut morientibus anuli detrahuntur, Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 6 (1): Mart. ix. 88. 7, Pers. vi. 17: triparcos, vetulos, avidos, aridos, Bene admordere, qui

Filaeque sectivi numerata includere porri:
 Invitatus ad hæc aliquis de ponte negabit.
 Sed quo divitias hæc per tormenta coactas, 135
 Quum furor haud dubius, quum sit manifesta phrenesis,
 Ut locuples moriaris, egentis vivere fato?
 Interea pleno quum turget sacculus ore,
 Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crevit,
 Et minus hanc optat qui non habet. Ergo paratur 140
 Altera villa tibi, quum rus non sufficit unum,
 Et proferre libet fines, majorque videtur
 Et melior vicina seges: mercaris et hanc et
 Arbusta et densa montem qui canet oliva.

salinum servo obsignant cum sale, Plaut. Pers. ii. 3. 17, 18: sicut olim matrem nostram facere memini, quæ lagenas etiam inanes obsignabat, ne dicerentur inanes aliquæ fuisse, quæ furtim essent exsiccatae, Cic. Ep. Fam. xvi. 26: Tac. Ann. ii. 2 Lips. Exc., Lucian, Hermot. 11: Becker's Gallus, ii. 236. *sil.*] iv. 33 n.

133. *sect. por.*] iii. 293 n., Arnob. vii. 16.

134. iv. 116, v. 8: In sublicium *pontem* me transfer, et inter egentes abjice: non ideo tamen me despiciam, quod in illorum numero considero, qui manum ad stipem porrigunt. Quid enim ad rem, an frustum panis desit, cui non deest mori posse? Quid ergo est? Domum illam splendidam malo quam pontem, Sen. De Vit. Beat. 25: Mart. x. 5. 3 sq., Ov. Ib. 420. *neg.*] Hor. Ep. i. 7. 63.

135 sq. Hor. S. i. 1. 41 sq., 70 sq., ii. 3. 91 sq., 109 sq., supr. x. 12 n., Val. Max. ix. 4. init.

quo divitias] viii. 9 n.

136. *fur.*] Delirus et amens Undique dicatur merito. Qui discrepat

istis Qui nummos aurumque recondit, nescius uti Compositis metuensque velut contingere sacrum? Hor. S. ii. 3. 107 sq.

137. Hor. S. ii. 3. 84 sq.

138. *sacc.*] xi. 27 n.

139. Hor. Od. ii. 2. 13 sq., iii. 16. 17, 18, Ov. Fast. i. 211—216, Sen. Ep. 119 § 9 (Neminem pecunia divitem fecit: immo contra, nulli non majorem sui cupiditatem incussit. Quæris, quæ sit hujus rei causa? plus incipit habere posse, qui plus habet): id. De Ben. ii. 27 § 2 (Nunquam enim improbæ spei quod datur satis est. Eo majora cupimus, quo majora venerunt: multoque concitator est avaritia in magnarum opum congestu collocata): Claud. De Laud. Stil. ii. 111, 112: Plut. De Cupid. Div. 2. p. 523.

140. *Ergo*] Since the more you have the more you covet. *par.*] iii. 224.

142. On the *latifundia* cf. infr. 159 n. *maj. &c.*] Fertior seges est alienis semper in agris, Vicinumque pecus grandius uber habet, Ov. A. A.

Quorum si pretio dominus non vincitur ullo, 145
 Nocte boves macri lassoque famelica collo
 Jumenta ad virides hujus mittentur aristas,
 Nec prius inde domum quam tota novalia sævos
 In ventres abeant, ut credas falcibus actum.
 Dicere vix possis quam multi talia plorent 150
 Et quot venales injuria fecerit agros.
 Sed qui sermones, quam foede buccina famæ!
 “Quid nocet hæc?” inquit, “tunicam mihi malo lupini,
 Quam si me toto laudet vicinia pago
 Exigui ruris paucissima farra secantem.” 155
 Scilicet et morbis et debilitate carebis,
 Et luctum et curam effugies, et tempora vitæ

i. 349 sq.: Hor. Od. ii. 18. 23 sq., S.
 ii. 6. 8, 9, Pers. vi. 14.

145 sq. Licet agros agris ad-
 jiciat, vicinum vel pretio pellat
 æris vel injuria (ver. 151), Sen. Ep. 90
 § 33.

146. *macri lassoque fam. coll.*]
 Starved and hard worked, such as
 will make a thorough clearance. Cf.
 Cod. xi. 60. 2. There was a law of
 the Twelve Tables *de pastu pecoris*,
 under which such injuries as are here
 described were punished, Ulpian.
 Dig. xix. 5. 14 § 3: id. ix. tit. 1:
 Just. Inst. iv. 9 init.: Frugem qui-
 dem aratro quæsitam furtim noctu
 pavisse ac secuisse, puberi xii. tabulis
 capital erat; suspensumque Cereri
 necari jubebant, gravius quam in
 homicidio convictum: impubem
 prætoris arbitrato verberari, noxi-
 amque duplione decerni, Plin. H. N.
 xviii. 3.

147. *huj.*] i. e. domini: cf. *θηρίον*
ἔχων τοῖς καρποῖς ἐφήσει, καὶ λυµα-
νεῖται τὴν ὀπώραν, Plut. De Superst.
 10. p. 170 A,

148. *sæv.*] Ravenous: iratum
 ventrem, Hor. S. ii. 8. 5.

149. “Thou’dst think hooks made
 a spoil so main.” Holyday.

151. *Πῆμα κακὸς γέλωρ*, &c., He-
 siod, Op. et D. 346.

152. Das aliquid famæ, &c.? Hor.
 S. ii. 2. 94 sq.

153. i. 48, xiii. 92 sq., Hor. S. i.
 1. 65 sq. (Sordidus ac dives, populi
 contemnere voces Sic solitus: “po-
 pulus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo
 Ipse domi, simul ac nummos con-
 templor in arca:” Sen. (supr. iii. 140
 n.): Pomp. Prostib. Ego rumorem
 parvifacio, dum sit rumen qui im-
 plectam, Non. s. v. *Rumen. inquit*]
 iii. 153 n., vii. 242. *tun.*] “Pod.”
 So often in Pliny *tunicæ porri*,
tunicis crassioribus faba, &c.: Nec
 tamen ignorat, quid distent æra
 lupinis, Hor. Ep. i. 7. 23.

lup.] Lucian, Merc. Cond. 24
 (supr. v. 7 n.).

156 sq. *Scil.*] No doubt! Non
 domus et fundus, non æris acervus
 et auri, Ægroto domini deduxit

Longa tibi posthac fato meliore dabuntur,
 Si tantum culti solus possederis agri,
 Quantum sub Tatio populus Romanus arabat. 160
 Mox etiam fractis ætate ac Punica passis
 Prœlia vel Pyrrhum immanem gladiosque Molossos
 Tandem pro multis vix jugera bina dabantur
 Vulneribus. Merces hæc sanguinis atque laboris
 Nullis visa unquam meritis minor, aut ingratae 165
 Curta fides patriæ: saturabat glebula talis
 Patrem ipsum turbamque casæ, qua feta jacebat

corpore febres, Non animo curas,
 Hor. Ep. i. 2. 47 sq. Obbar: id. S. i.
 1. 80 sq.

159. ix. 54, 55: Provinciarum nominibus agròs colit [*avaritia*], et sub singulis villicis latiores habet fines, quam quos consules sortiebantur, Sen. De Ir. i. 16 § 32: Quousque fines possessionum propagabitis? ager uni domino, qui populum cepit, angustus est. Quousque arationes vestras porrigetis, ne provinciarum quidem satione contenti circumscribere prædiorum modum? &c., Id. Ep. 89 § 18: cf. sit fundus, quod aliquando imperium vocabatur, ib. § 19: licet in provinciarum spatium rura dilatet, et possessionem vocet per suam longam peregrinationem, Id. Ep. 90 § 39: Quintil. Decl. 13 § 11, Petron. 48 Burm., Ammian. xiv. 6 § 10, Plin. H. N. xviii. 7 (6).

160. Antiquæ Tatio sub rege Sabinæ, Ov. Halieut. 11: id. A. A. iii. 118. *pop. &c.*] viii. 265.

161 sq. xi. 77 sq., Val. Max. iv. 4.

162. Afterwards even veterans who had served against Carthage or Pyrrhus received at last for their many wounds scarce two *jugera* a head. *Mol.*] xii. 108.

163. "Bina jugera, quæ a Romulo primum divisa dicebantur viritum: quæ quod heredem sequerentur, heredum appellarunt, Varr. R. R. i. 10 § 2: centuriatus ager in ducena jugera definitus, qui Romulus centenis civibus ducena jugera tribuit, Fest. (Paull. Diac.) p. 58 Müll.: Bina tunc jugera populo Romano saterant, nullique majorem modum attribuit [*Romulus*]: quo servos paulo ante principis Neronis, contemptis hujus spatii viridariis piscinas juvat habere majores: gratumque, si non aliquem et culinas, Plin. H. N. xviii. 2: antiqui agrum ex hoste captum victori populo per bina jugera partiti sunt. Centenis hominibus ducentena jugera dederunt, Siculus Flaccus (Grom. Vet. Lachm. p. 153): Hygin. De Limit. p. 110, Liv. vi. 36, viii. 21," Becker, Röm. Alt. iii. 1. p. 316 n., Madv. Opusc. i. p. 225 n. 2, Plut. Apophth. p. 194 E. Wytt. *jugerum* is a rectangle 240 ft. × 120, Plin. H. N. xviii. 3.

166. *Curt.*] Or a breach of faith on the part of their thankless country.

167. *turb.*] Non tibi per multos liberos fulta domus est, neque turba

Uxor, et infantes ludebant quatuor, unus
 Vernula, tres domini; sed magnis fratribus horum
 A scrobe vel sulco redeuntibus altera coena 170
 Amplior et grandes fumabant pultibus ollæ.
 Nunc modus hic agri nostro non sufficit horto.
 Inde fere scelerum causæ, nec plura venena
 Miscuit aut ferro grassatur sæpius ullum
 Humanæ mentis vitium quam sæva cupido 175
 Immodici census. Nam dives qui fieri vult
 Et cito vult fieri: sed quæ reverentia legum,

lateri circumerrat, Sen. Contr. ii. 9 (*Arell. Fusc. pat.*): so Atreus says to Thyestes, Ora, quæ exoptas, dabo, Totumque turba jam sua implebo patrem, Sen. Thyest. 979: Phædrus (i. 19. 9) uses *turba* of a litter of puppies: cf. Plin. H. N. xxxv. 3 (supr. v. 143 n.).

168. xi. 98.

169. *Vern.*] x. 107, cf. v. 105: how great indulgence was allowed to these slaves born in the house appears from v. 74 n., ix. 61, Stat. Silv. ii. 1. *dom.*] Etiam vivo patre quodammodo domini existimantur, Dig. xxviii. 2. 11: Plaut. Capt. Prol. 18, Tac. Dial. 29.

171. *Amp.*] As for grown men, after a hard day's work. *pult.*] xi. 58: erant [*antiqui*] adeo continentiae attenti, ut frequentior apud eos pultis usus quam panis esset, Val. Max. ii. 5 § 5: pulte autem, non pane, vixisse longo tempore Romanos manifestum, quoniam inde et pulmentaria hodieque dicuntur. . . . Et hodie sacra prisca [Juv. xvi. 39], atque natalium, pulte fritilla conficiuntur: videturque tam puls ignota Græciæ fuisse, quam Italiæ polenta, Plin. xviii. 19 (8): hence, as this soup was a national dish of

the Romans, *pultiphagus barbarus* (Most. iii. 2. 144) and *pultiphagoides* (Poen. Prol. 54) are used by Plautus as equivalent to *Romanus*. The *puls* was made of spelt (*far*), Plin. l. l.: de victu antiquissima puls, Varr. L. L. v § 105: with this frugal fare the emperor Julian was content, Ammian. xxv. 2 § 2. Plutarch says of Scipio at Numantia: προσέταξε δὲ ἀριστῶν μὲν ἐστῶτας ἄπυρον ὕψον, δειπνεῖν δὲ κατακειμένους ἄρτον ἢ πολλὸν ἀπλῶς, καὶ κρέας ὀπτὸν ἢ ἐφθόν, Moral. p. 201 C: supr. xi. 109.

172. 163 n.: Illi, qui hoc imperium fecere tantum, ad vincendas gentes triumphosque referendos ab aratro aut foco exeuntes, quorum agri quoque minorem modum obtinuerunt, quam sellaria istorum, Plin. H. N. xxxvi. 24 (15) § 111: anguste se habitare nunc putat, cujus domus tantum patet, quantum Cincinnati rura patuerunt, Val. Max. iv. 4 § 7. *hort.*] i. 75 n.

173. *Inde*] From avarice. Virg. Æn. iii. 56, Claud. De Laud. Stil. ii. 111 sq. *ven.*] viii. 17 n., infr. 220 sq., 252 sq.

174. *grass.*] iii. 305 n.

177 sq. Aurum omnes victa jam

Quis metus aut pudor est unquam properantis avari?

“ Vivite contenti casulis et collibus istis,

O pueri!” Marsus dicebat et Hernicus olim 180

Vestinusque senex, “ panem quæramus aratro

Qui satis est mensis: laudant hoc numina ruris

Quorum ope et auxilio gratæ post munus aristæ

Contingunt homini veteris fastidia quercus.

Nil vetitum fecisse volet, quem non pudet alto 185

Per glaciem perone tegi, qui summovet Euros

pietate colunt. Auro pulsa fides: auro venalia jura: Aurum lex sequitur, mox sine lege pudor, Prop. iii. 13. 48 sq.

180. *Mars.*] iii. 169 n.: “Above Picenum are the Vestini, Marsi, Peligni, &c. of the Samnite race. They occupy the high ground, and scarcely anywhere come down to the sea. These nations are but small, it is true, yet brave, and have often proved to the Romans their valour,” Strab. v. p. 241: Sil. viii. 497, 498.

Hern.] In Latium but not of the Latin stock, Strab. v. p. 228: their capital was Anagnia, Liv. ix. 42: in their war against Rome B.C. 306 they did not justify their high reputation: Hernicum bellum nequam pro præsentī terrore ac vetusta gentis gloria fuit, id. c. 43: but see Sil. iv. 226 (Quosque in prægelidis duratos Hernica rivis Mittebant saxa).

181. *Vest.*] Haud ullo levior bellis Vestina juvenus Agmina densavit venatu dura ferarum, Sil. viii. 517, 518: Liv. viii. 29: they were the most northern tribe of Sabellian extraction, and occupied a tract lying between the Adriatic and

Apennines, which was separated from Picenum by the Matrinus, and from the Marrucini by the Aternus. *pan.*] Hor. S. ii. 2. 17: Panem et aquam natura desiderat: nemo ad hæc pauper est, Sen. Ep. 25 § 4 Ruhkopf.

182—4. vi. 10, xiii. 57 n., Hor. S. i. 3. 100: Liber et alma Ceres vestro si munere tellus Chaoniam pingui glandem mutavit arista, Virg. G. i. 7, 8: matres frugum Tellusque Ceresque, &c., Ov. Fast. i. 671 sq.: “Αλις δρυός: ἐπὶ τῶν ἐκ φαυλοτέρας διαίτης ἐρχομένων ἐπὶ βελτίονα εἴρηται ἡ παροιμία. Ἐπειδὴ τὸ ἀρχαῖον οἱ ἄνθρωποι βαλάνοις δρυὸς τρεφόμενοι, ὕστερον εὐρεθεῖσι τῆς Δήμητρος καρποῖς ἐχρήσαντο, Zenob. ii. 40 (Parœm. Gott. i. p. 42): Lucret. v. 929 sq.

186. *per.*] Peronatus arator, Pers. v. 102: pedes primi perone setoso talos adusque vinciebantur, Sidon. Ep. iv. 20: crudus tegit altera pero, Virg. Æn. vii. 690, rusticum calceamentum, Serv. ad l.: V. L. in Apul. Met. vii. 18: Cato (Orig. vii. ap. Fest. p. 142 Müll.) attributes the use of them to the old Romans. *sum.*] Frigus summovere, Sen. Ad Helv. ix § 9.

Pellibus inversis : peregrina ignotaque nobis
 Ad scelus atque nefas, quæcunque est purpura ducit."
 Hæc illi veteres præcepta minoribus : at nunc
 Post finem auctumni media de nocte supinum 190
 Clamosus juvenem pater excitat : " Accipe ceras,
 Scribe, puer, vigila, causas age, perlege rubras
 Majorum leges aut vitem posce libello.

187. *inv.*] With the hair inwards.

188. Muliebrium vitiorum fundamentum avaritia est. . . . Ex omni rupe conchylium trahitur quo vestis cruentetur, Sen. ii. Contr. ad fin. : Propert. iii. 13 (esp. v. 7) : Tibull. ii. 4. 27—32.

quæc.] Whatever it may be, I know not : Virg. *Æn.* v. 83.

190. *auct.*] Pope Marcellus II. (ap. Muret. Var. Lect. xviii. 13) compares Plin. Ep. iii. 5 § 8 (Lucubrare Vulcanalibus [23 Aug.] incipiebat, non auspicandi causa [*that he might begin to work by candle-light on the feast of the god of fire*], sed studendi, statim a nocte multa) : Cic. Parad. Procem. § 5 (Accipies igitur hoc parvum opusculum, lucubratum his jam contractionibus noctibus : quoniam illud majorum vigiliarum munus in tuo nomine apparuit) : Lucret. i. 141 sq. (Sed tua me virtus tamen, et sperata voluntas Suavis amicitiae, quemvis efferre laborem Suadet, et inducit noctes vigilare serenas).

de nocte] "*De* cum nominibus temporis significat, id tempus nondum plane effluxisse," Gesn. Thes. : so Hand, Turs. ii. p. 204 sq. : tempus quod huic [*medicæ nocti*] proximum est vocatur de media nocte, Censorin. 24 § 2 : exsilui de nocte ad molam

fullone festinantius, Pompon. ap. Non. s. v. *Festinatim.* *sup.*] Stertitque supinus, Hor. S. i. 5. 19.

191. *cer.*] Supr. 29, iv. 19, i. 63.

192. *rubr.*] The first words of the laws were written with vermilion (*minium*) : hence *rubrica* for "law," Pers. v. 90, Prudent. c. Symm. ii. 460 : alii se ad album [= *jus prætorium*] et rubricas [= *jus civile*] transtulerunt, Quint. xii. 3 § 11 : Emi ego nunc puero aliquot libra rubricata [*sic*, for *libros rubricatos*] quia volo illum ad domus usionem aliquid de jure gustare, Petron. 46 : in the Dig. xliii. 1. 2 § 3 *sub rubrica* is used as = *sub titulo* : Sidon. Ep. vii. 12 (primæ titulorum rubricæ) uses *rubrica* for the title of an ordinary book : cf. Ov. Trist. i. 1. 7.

193. *vit.*] viii. 247 : Accipiet fortasse vitem, ordines ducet, Quintil. Decl. iii § 9 : Vare, Parætonias Latia modo vite per urbes Nobilis, et centum dux memorande viris, Mart. x. 26. 1, 2 : Lucan, vi. 145, Plut. Galb. 26 fin. : centurionum in manu vitis et opimo præmio tardos ordines ad lentas perducit aquilas, atque etiam in delictis poenam ipsam honorat, Plin. H. N. xiv. 3 (1). Hadrian, instead of granting military distinctions by favour, "nulli vitem, nisi robusto et bonæ famæ daret, nec

Sed caput intactum buxo naresque pilosas
 Annotet et grandes miretur Lælius alas. 195
 Dirue Maurorum attegias, castella Brigantum,
 Ut locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus
 Afferat, aut longos castrorum ferre labores
 Si piget et trepidum solvunt tibi cornua ventrem

tribunum nisi *plena barba* faceret," Spartian. 10. Such rigour however was rare: legionum . . . robur infractum est, cum virtutis præmia occuparet ambitio, et per gratiam promoverentur milites, qui promoveri consueverant per laborem, Veget. ii. 3: quosdam beneficii sui centuriones, Suet. Tib. 12: supr. i. 58, iii. 132. *lib.*] Frequent in Tacitus, Pliny, &c.: "*a memorial*," whether a petition, or a denunciation (whence our *libel*).

194. Hic aliquis de gente hircosa centurionum, Pers. vi. 77: infr. xvi. 14 n., 17 n.: Hispida membra quidem et duræ per brachia setæ Promittunt atrocem animum, supr. ii. 11, 12: viii. 114 n. Fronto complains: equi incuria horridi, equites volsi: raro brachium aut crus militum hirsutum, ad L. Ver. Aug. 13 § 2. *buxo*] Non mihi detonsos crines depectere buxo, Ov. Fast. vi. 229: Mart. xiv. 25. *nar. pil.*] Ovid advises the lover: Inque cava nullus stet tibi nare pilus, A. A. i. 520: *vibrissæ* pili in naribus hominum, dicti quod his evulsis caput vibratur, Fest. p. 370. *Lælius*] The general. *al.*] Ala deinde et umbonibus pulsantes, Liv. xxx. 34.

196. *att.*] Mapalia or magalia: attegiam tegulicam, Orell. Inscr. 1396. *Brig.*] Who occupied Lancashire, Durham, Westmoreland, Cum-

berland, with the south of Northumberland and nearly all Yorkshire: after the accession of Vespasian:—Petillius Cerialis Brigantum civitatem, quæ numerosissima provinciæ totius perhibetur, aggressus: multa prælia, et aliquando non incruenta; magnamque Brigantum partem aut victoria amplexus aut bello, Tac. Agric. 17.

197. *aq.*] Plin. (193 n.): the eagle was in charge of the first centurion of the first maniple of the *triarii* (centurio primi pili), Dionys. x. 36 fin., Tac. H. iii. 22 fin., Val. Max. i. 6 § 11 (Aquilarum altera vix convelli a primipilo potuit): Veget. ii. 8 (centurio primi pili, qui non solum aquilæ præerat), cf. Sil. vi. 25 sq. The post conferred the dignity and *census* of an *eques*: referes pili præmia clarus eques, Mart. vi. 58. 10: cf. id. i. 32. 3: plerisque centurionum maturis jam, et nonnullis ante paucissimos quam consummaturi essent dies primos pilos ademit, causatus senium cujusque et imbecillitatem, ceterorum increpita cupiditate, commoda emeritæ militiæ ad sex millium recidit, Suet. Cal. 44. *sex.*] The term of service was 20 years, or for the prætorians 16, but was often prolonged, Tac. Ann. i. 17, Suet. Tib. 48.

199. *solv.*] It was jeeringly said

Cum lituis audita, pares quod vendere possis 200
 Pluris dimidio, nec te fastidia mercis
 Ullius subeant ablegandæ Tiberim ultra,
 Neu credas ponendum aliquid discriminis inter
 Unguenta et corium. Lucri bonus est odor ex re
 Qualibet. Illa tuo sententia semper in ore 205
 Versetur, dis atque ipso Jove digna poeta,
 ‘Unde habeas quærit nemo, sed oportet habere.’”
 Hoc monstrant vetulæ pueris repentibus assæ,

of Aratus, ὡς τοῦ στρατηγοῦ τῶν Ἀχαιῶν ἐκταράττοιο μὲν ἡ κοιλία παρὰ τὰς μάχας, κάρος δὲ προσπίπτοι καὶ ἱλιγγος ἅμα τῷ παραστῆναι τὸν σαλπίγκτην, Plut. 29.

corn.] *Æris cornua flexi* (Ov. Met. i. 98) were curved like a C: *litui* were bent at one end like a tobacco-pipe: Sonuit reflexo classicum cornu, Lituusque adunco stridulos cantus Elisit ære, Sen. Œd. 731 sq.: Lucan, i. 237: lituus equitum est et incurvus, Acron ad Hor. Od. i. 1. 23.

200. *par.*] iii. 224. Cf. Pers. v. 134 sq.

201. *Plur. dim.*] For half as much again, *at a price greater by one half*. Madvig, § 270.

202. Tanning and similar offensive trades were restricted to the Transtiberine region. Tam male Thais olet, quam . . . Non detracta cani Transtiberina cutis, Mart. vi. 93. 4: Transtiberinus ambulator, Qui pallentia sulphurata fractis Permutat vitreis, Id. i. 42. 3 sq.: Pulchra quidem, verum Transtiberina domus, Id. i. 109. 2: Becker, Röm. Alterth. i. p. 655: τὸ δὲ βυρσοδεψεῖν πᾶσι πονηρόν. νεκρῶν γὰρ ἀπτεται σωμάτων ὁ βυρσοδέψης, καὶ τῆς

πόλεως ἀπόκισται, Artemid. i. 51: executioners also were forbidden the city, Cic. pro C. Rabir. § 15.

203. Think that hides, if they bring in money, smell as sweetly as perfumes.

204. Reprehendenti filio Tito, quod etiam urinæ vectigal commentus esset, pecuniam ex prima pensione admovit ad nares sciscitans, “num odore offenderetur?” et illo negante, “Atqui,” inquit, “e lotio est,” Suet. Vesp. 23: cf. supr. i. 110 sq., vii. 4 sq.

205. *sent.*] viii. 125.

206. *atque*] Though Jupiter is included already among the *dii*: Reliquias Danaum *atque* immitis Achilli, Virg. Æn. i. 30: Æschyl. Choeph. 148, Pers. 750, Aristoph. Eq. 1330, St. Mark i. 5, iii. 8, xvi. 7.

207. iii. 143 n. *hab.*] Amor sceleratus habendi, Ov. Met. i. 131.

208. Ταῦτα γὰρ ἐστίν, ἃ παραινούσι καὶ διδάσκουσι. Κέρδαινε καὶ φείδου, καὶ τοσούτου νόμιζε σεαυτὸν ἄξιον, ὅσον ἂν ἔχης . . . οἱ δὲ τῶν φιλαργύρων παῖδες, πρὶν ἢ παραλαβάνειν τὸν πλοῦτον, ἀναπύμπλυνται τῆς φιλοπλουτίας ἀπ’ αὐτῶν τῶν πατέρων, Plut. De Cupid. Div. 7. p. 526.

Hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta puellæ.
 Talibus instantem monitis quemcunque parentem 210
 Sic possem adfari. Dic, O vanissime, quis te
 Festinare jubet? meliorem præsto magistro
 Discipulum: securus abi, vinceris, ut Ajax
 Præteriit Telamonem, ut Pelea vicit Achilles.
 Parcendum est teneris; nondum implevere medullas 215
 Maturæ mala nequitiae. Ast quum pectere barbam
 Cœperit, et longi mucronem admittere cultri,
 Falsus erit testis, vendet perjuria summa
 Exigua, Cereris tangens aramque pedemque.

rep.] Quid non adultus concupiscet, qui in purpuris repit? Quintil. i. 2 § 6. *assæ*,] "Infantes, quos antiqui Romani propinquæ alicui natu majori probatis spectatisque moribus committere solebant (Tac. Dial. 28) postea nutricum curæ demandabantur (ib. 29) . . . Tales solebant *assæ nutrices* vocari: D. M. Volumniæ Dynamidi Volumnia C. F. Procla *nutrici assæ* et lib. V. A. CV. Insc. ap. Murat. 1512. 6: *assæ nutricis* est infantem magis diligere quam adultam, Front. Ep. ad Ant. Imp. i. 5. p. 155 ed. Rom., Jahn ad Pers. p. 129: *assa nutrix* dicitur, quæ lac non præstat infantibus, sed solum diligentiam et munditiam adhibet: *nutricula* sicca vetusta infantibus monstrat, Schol. h. l.: "*assus* = siccus in the expressions *assi* cibi, *assæ* sudationes, *assus* sol (apricatio sine unctione)," Heinr.

209. Γαργαρέων παισὶν βῆτα καὶ ἄλφα λέγων, Arat. ap. Steph. Byz. Γάργαρα: οὐ δύνατ' ἄλφα γράφειν, Lucil. Epig. 80. 4 (Brunck, Anal. ii. 333).

210. *quemc.*] x. 359.

211. *van.*] iii. 159.

212. *jub.*] Who bids you make this speed? There is no need of forcing avarice on your son; he will soon be only too apt a scholar. *præsto*] I warrant.

213. *sec. ab.*] You may safely leave him to himself, for πολλοὶ μαθητὰὶ κρείττονες διδασκάλων, Poet. ap. Cic. Fam. ix. 7. 2.

214. Cf. Hor. Od. i. 15. 28: Hom. Il. iv. 405.

215 sq. Parcendum teneris &c., Virg. G. ii. 363 sq. *med.*] "His native sin Has not full marrow yet." Holyday; others better, matured vice has not yet been *bred in the bone*.

217. iii. 186 n. *cultri*,] Razor.

219. *Cer.*] vi. 50, xv. 141 n. *ar.*] xiii. 89 n. Ptolemæus sumptis in manibus altaribus, contingens ipsa simulacra et pulvinaria deorum, inauditis ultimisque execrationibus adjurat, Justin, xxiv. 2 § 8: cui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. p. Flacc. § 90: Tange aram hanc Veneris. Tango. Per Venerem hanc jurandum est tibi, Plaut. Rud.

Elatam jam crede nurum, si limina vestra 220
 Mortifera cum dote subit: quibus illa premetur
 Per somnum digitis: nam quæ terraque marique
 Acquirenda putas, brevior via conferet illi:
 Nullus enim magni sceleris labor. "Hæc ego nunquam
 Mandavi," dices olim, "nec talia suasi." 225
 Mentis causa malæ tamen est et origo penes te;
 Nam quisquis magni census præcepit amorem
 Et lævo monitu pueros producit avaros,
 [Et qui per fraudes patrimonia conduplicare]
 Dat libertatem totasque effundit habenas 230

v. 2. 46: Varro, lib. v. Rer. divin. plenius narrat: "necesse enim erat aras a sacrificantibus teneri; quod si non fieret diis sacrificatio grata non esset," Serv. ad J. Æn. iv. 219: Cic. p. Balb. § 12, Andoc. Myst. § 126, Demosth. De Cor. § 134, Con. § 26, Liv. xxi. 1, Virg. Æn. xii. 201, Sil. iii. 82, Suet. Cæs. 85, Schol. Arat. Phæn. 403, Herod. viii. 123: hence *jurare aras* supr. iii. 145. *ped.*] Justin. supr.

220. *El.*] i. 72: Your son's wife, if she bring a portion (Pers. ii. 14) that makes it worth his while to take her life, is as good as dead and buried from the instant she crosses the threshold. *lim. sub.*] The bride when she came to the bridegroom's house was lifted across the threshold (See Dict. Ant. *Matrimonium*, p. 743 b): *translata vitat contingere limina planta*, Lucan, ii. 359, Schol.

221. *premetur*] Strangulation is meant, not poisoning, as Britann. inferred from Plin. H. N. xxvii. 2 (Venenum, quo interemtas dormientes a Calpurnio Bestia uxores M. Cæcilius accusator objecit. Hinc

illa atrox peroratio ejus in digitum).

222 sq. What you think must be gotten by toil and travail he reaches by the short cut of crime.

225. *olim,*] One day: Magna minerve foro si res certabitur olim, Hor. S. ii. 5. 27: Hunc tu olim cœlo Accipies, Virg. Æn. i. 289: Hand, Tursell. iv. 370.

226. Admirationem nobis parentes auri argentique fecerunt: et teneris infusa cupiditas altius sedit, crevitque nobiscum, Sen. Ep. 115 § 11.

228. *læv.*] Perverse. *prod.*] He trains up his sons to avarice. *Filiolam . . . producere turpem*, vi. 241.

229. Is wanting in several MSS. and doubtless spurious.

230. A father, who has once entered his son in the race of avarice, has given him the reins, and cannot bring him to a stand when he will. *Ut, quum carceribus sese effudere quadrigæ . . frustra retinacula tendens Fertur equis auriga, neque audit currus habenas*, Virg. G. i. 512 sq.

Curriculo, quem si revoces, subsistere nescit
 Et te contempto rapitur metisque relictis.
 Nemo satis credit tantum delinquere, quantum
 Permittas; adeo indulgent sibi latius ipsi.
 Quum dicis juveni stultum, qui donet amico, 235
 Qui paupertatem levet attollatque propinqui,
 Et spoliare doces et circumscribere et omni
 Crimine divitias anquirere, quarum amor in te,
 Quantus erat patriæ Deciorum in pectore, quantum
 Dilexit Thebas, si Græcia vera, Menœceus, 240
 In quorum sulcis legiones dentibus anguis
 Cum clypeis nascuntur et horrida bella capessunt

231. *quem*] The *illi* of verse 223. The connexion is, "My son," you will say, "did not learn to commit murder from me." True, but whoever teaches his sons avarice, has lost all control over them: if you should now try to recall *him*, &c. Cf. Sen. De Ir. i. 7 § 3.

233. No one is content to sin just so much as you allow, and no more. Non diu apparet nequitia, nec quantum jubetur peccat, Sen. De Clem. i. 26 init.: Cic. De Imp. Cn. Pomp. § 14 Halm.

234. *adeo*] iii. 274. So much more unrestrained liberty do they allow themselves. *lat.*] Integris opibus novi non latius usum, Hor. S. ii. 2. 113.

235. *juv.*] 23, 251.

237. *circ.*] x. 222, xv. 135 n.

238. *am. (tantus) quantus*] x. 14 n.

239. *Dec.*] viii. 254 n.

240. *si Græc. ver.*] x. 174 n. *Menæc.*] Οὗτος οὖν [Tiresias] Θηβαίοις μαντευόμενος εἶπε νικήσειν, ἐὰν Μεναικεὺς ὁ Κρέοντος Ἄρει σφάγιον αὐτὸν ἐπιδῷ. Τοῦτο ἀκούσας Μεναικεὺς ὁ

Κρέοντος, ἐαυτὸν πρὸ τῶν πυλῶν ἔσφαξε, Apollod. iii. 6. 7 § 8. The legend belongs to the story of the Seven against Thebes: Stat. Theb. x. 612 sq., 756 sq., Eur. Phœn. 911 sq., Cic. Tusc. i § 116.

241. *quorum*] *Thebanorum*, virtually contained in *Thebas*: universa Italia. . . . quorum, Vell. ii. 15 § 2 Burm.: cf. id. i. 4 § 2 Ruhnck.: audita rebellione Germaniæ . . . si victores [*Germani*] . . . occuparent, Suet. Cal. 51 Burm.: Cæsar, B. G. iv. 2 § 2, Liv. xxviii. 19: so in Greek: Ἑλλάδος . . . ὧν, Eur. Or. 1127 sq.: ἐξέπεμψαν πρεσβευτὰς εἰς τὴν Καρχήδονα, δεόμενοι βοηθῆσαι οὐ προσεχόντων δ' αὐτῶν, Diodor. xii. 82 fin. Verses 241—243 are to be joined with *si Græcia vera*; "if Greece, which tells such wonders of Thebes, has not invented this story also."

241. *dent. &c.*] Spargit humi jussos, mortalia semina, dentes. Inde, fide majus, glebæ cœpere moveri. . . surgitque seges clypeata virorum, Ov. Met. iii. 105 sq. Cf. Schneidew. Philol. vii. p. 17.

Continuo, tanquam et tubicen surrexerit una.

Ergo ignem, cujus scintillas ipse dedisti,

Flagrantem late et rapientem cuncta videbis. 245

Nec tibi parceretur misero, trepidumque magistrum

In cavea magno fremitu leo tollet alumnus.

Nota mathematicis genesis tua; sed grave tardas

Exspectare colus: morieris stamine nondum

243. *tubic.*] i. 169, xv. 52.

244. *Ergo*] Since your love of money is so ardent, 238.

245 sq. Facilius est excludere perniciosam, quam regere, et non admittere, quam admissa moderari. Nam cum se in possessione posuerunt, potentiora rectore sunt, nec recidi se minuere patiuntur. . . . Quarundam rerum initia in nostra potestate sunt: ulteriora nos sua vi rapiunt, nec regressum relinquunt, &c., Sen. De Ir. i. 7 § 3 sq.: cf. c. 8, ii. 8 § 3: Quemadmodum rationi nullum animal obtemperat, non ferum, non domesticum et mite: natura enim illorum est surda suadenti: sic non sequuntur, non audiunt affectus, quantulicunque sunt. Tigres leonesque nunquam feritatem exuunt, aliquando submittunt: et quum minime exspectaveris exasperatur torvitās mitigata. Nunquam bona fide vitia mansuescunt, &c., id. Ep. 85 § 7 sq.: Aristoph. Ran. 1431—2, cl. Plut. Alcib. 16: Læserat ingrato leo perfidus ore magistrum, Mart. Spect. 10. 1: λύκον ζοικα τρέφειν, Alciph. iii. 24: Theocr. v. 38, Epigr. Adesp. 422 (Brunck's Anal. iii. 241).

247. *alumn.*] Faune... abeasque parvis Æquus alumnis (i. e. to the lambs and kids), Hor. Od. iii. 18. 4.

248. iii. 43, 44, vi. 553 sq., vii. 194, ix. 32 sq., x. 94, xvi. 4: urgen-

tibus etiam mathematicis, dum novos motus, et clarum Othoni annum observatione siderum affirmant: genus hominum potentibus infidum, sperantibus fallax, quod in civitate nostra et vetabitur semper et retinebitur, &c., Tac. H. i. 22: Qui vero in media se, ut prædicant, factorum misere pignora, natales inquirunt, et prima mediorum annorum habent nuntia, quo ierint motu sidera, in quas discurrerint partes: contrane deus stetit: an placidus affulserit sol: an plenam lucem, an initia surgentis acceperint: an abdiderit in noctem obscurum caput luna: Saturnus nascentem, an ad bella Mars militem, an negotiosum in quæstus Mercurius exceperit: an blanda annuerit nascenti Venus, an ex humili in sublime Jupiter tulerit. . . . Plerosque dixere victuros: et nihil metuentes oppressit dies. Aliis dedere finem propinquum: at illi superfuere . . . unicuique ista pro ingenio finguntur, non ex scientiæ vi, Arell. Fusc. ap. Sen. Suasor. 4: Plin. Ep. ii. 20 § 3, Dict. Ant. *Astrologia*. Your son has learnt from the astrologers your nativity, and the length of the thread of life spun out for you by the fates, but cannot wait till it has all run out.

249. iii. 27, ix. 135, x. 252, xii. 64 sq. *Exsp.*] Quum Proculeius que-

Abrupto : jam nunc obstas et vota moraris, 250
 Jam torquet juvenem longa et cervina senectus.
 Ocius Archigenem quære, atque eme quod Mithridates
 Composuit, si vis aliam decerpere ficum
 Atque alias tractare rosas : medicamen habendum est
 Sorbere ante cibum quod debeat et pater et rex. 255

reretur de filio, quod is mortem suam exspectaret [*longed for*], et ille dixisset, se vero non exspectare : "Immo," inquit, "rogo exspectes [I beg you *to wait for it*, not to hasten it]," Quintil. ix. 3 § 68 : Sen. De Ben. infr. : Ruhnk. ad Rutil. Lup. i § 5.

250. *jam nunc*] Even now. *obst. dec.*] iii. 42 : Si cui corde nefas tacitum, fessique senectus Longa patris, Stat. Silv. iii. 3. 14 : *φευ μόλρης τε κακῆς, καὶ πατρὸς ἀθανάτου*, Straton. Epig. 72. 4 (Brunck, Anal. ii. 376) : Vide quam ingrata sit juvenus. Quis non patri suo supremum diem, ut innocens sit, optat? ut moderatus, exspectat? ut pius, cogitat? Sen. De Ben. v. 17 § 3.

251. *juv.*] Your son, 235. *cerv.*] "It is commonly, but erroneously, supposed that this animal is long-lived; neither the conception nor the growth of the fawns accords with such a supposition," Aristot. Hist. An. vi. 29 § 4 : "Stags confessedly live to a great age, some having been taken bearing golden chains, which Alexander the Great had put on them," Plin. H. N. viii. 50 (32); cf. id. vii. 49 (48), Oppian, Venat. ii. 291, Sen. Œd. 751, Cic. Tusc. iii § 69 Davis : *ἐννεά τοι ζῶει γενεὰς λακέρυζα κορώνη, ἀνδρῶν ἡβώντων· ἔλαφος δέ τε τετρακύρωνος· τρεῖς δ' ἐλάφους ὁ κύραξ γηράσκειται, &c.,*

Hesiod ap. Plut. De Defect. Or. 11, p. 415 D.

252. *Arch.*] vi. 236, xiii. 98. "He was the most celebrated of the sect of the *Eclectici* (Dict. Ant. s. v.) . . . a native of Apamea in Syria; he practised at Rome in the time of Trajan, A.D. 98—117," Dict. Biogr. *Archigenes*.

252 sq. At nunc res agitur tenui pulmone rubetæ, Sed tamen et ferro, si prægustabit Atrides (*the husband*) Pontica ter victi cautus medicamina regis, vi. 659 sq. : Mart. v. 76. 1, 2, Plin. H. N. xxiii. 77 (8), xxv. 3 (2), xxix. 8 (1), Gell. xvii. 16 : the composition of the *antidotum Mithridaticum* is variously given, Galen, De Antid. lib. ii : Antidotus vero multis Mithridatica fertur Consociata modis sed Magnus scrinia regis Quum raperet victor, vilem deprendit in illis Synthesin, et vulgata satis medicamina risit. Bis denum rutæ folium, salis et breve granum, Juglandesque duas, totidem cum corpore (?) ficus, Hæc oriente die parco conspersa Lyæo, Sumebat metuens, dederat quæ pocula matri, Seren. Sammon. 62. 9 sq.

255. *pat. rex*] Pharnaces, son of Mithridates, rose against his father : ab eo Mithridates obsessus in regia, quum veneno sumpto parum profecisset ad mortem, a milite Gallo nomine Bitæto, a quo ut adjuvaret

Monstro voluptatem egregiam, cui nulla theatra,
 Nulla æquare queas prætoris pulpita lauti,
 Si spectes quanto capitis discrimine constent
 Incrementa domus, ærata multus in arca
 Fiscus et ad vigilem ponendi Castora nummi, 260
 Ex quo Mars Ultor galeam quoque perdidit et res

se petierat, interfectus est, Liv. Epit. 102 : Dio, xxxvii. 13. "Both a father and a king, if they would live secure, must use antidotes against poison. Mithridates, as being both one and the other, needed them more than others."

[256—302. It is a more engaging spectacle to watch the adventures of a man in pursuit of wealth than any theatre can offer. The hazardous balancings of the rope-dancer cannot compare with the risks of the merchant (256—274). Now more than half mankind live on shipboard; and all for the chance of bringing back full money-bags. If Orestes and Ajax were mad in one way, surely they are not less mad in another, who will brave sea and storm, rather than delay their ship a single day (275—302).]

257. *præt.*] Who now provided for the entertainment of the people by shows and games, a duty which under the republic devolved on the curule ædile, viii. 194 n., x. 36 sq., xi. 193, cf. vi. 67 sq. *pulp.*] iii. 174, vii. 93: Inde ista ludibria scena et pulpito digna, Plin. Ep. iv. 25 § 4. *laut.*] i. 67: "the brave Prætor's shows," Holyday.

258. *const.*] vi. 365.

259. *arc.*] i. 90 n., xiii. 74.

260. *Fisci*, fiscinæ, fiscellæ, sparteæ sunt utensilia ad majoris summæ

pecunias capiendas. Unde quia major est summa pecuniæ publicæ, quam privatæ, ut pro censu privato loculos, et arcam, et sacellos, dicimus, sic pro publico thesauro ærario dicitur fiscus, Ascon. On the last meaning cf. Juv. iv. 55: on the other cf. Phædr. ii. 7. 2 (Unus [*mulus*] ferebat fiscos cum pecunia) and the Lex.: here for "money," cf. Sen. Ep. 119 § 5 (jam ego paraveram fiscos). *Cast.*] In the temple of Castor, as in a place of security, money was deposited in Cicero's time: nisi ad Castoris quæsisset, quantum solveretur, p. Quint. § 17: as generally in temples, e.g. in that of Pax, which was burnt down A.D. 191: ἑκαστος δὲ ἂν εἶχεν ἐκεῖσε ἐθησαυρίζετο. ἀλλὰ τὸ πῦρ ἐκείνης νυκτὸς πολλοὺς ἐκ πλουσίων πένητας ἐποίησεν, Herodian. i. 14. The temple of Castor was in the Forum (Nonne ab A. Postumio ædem Castori et Polluci in foro dedicatam . . . vides? Cic. N. D. iii § 13) near the temple of Vesta (Mart. i. 71. 3) and the fount of Juturna (Ov. Fast. i. 708, cf. Becker, Röm. Alt. i. pp. 298, 299). *Castor vigil* because a guard kept watch in the temple: jam utique suas primo statuas et imagines et ædes tuerentur, quæ, opinor, Cæsarum milites excubiis suis salva præstant, Tert. Apol. 29 Hav.

261. The temple of Mars Ultor

Non potuit servare suas. Ergo omnia Floræ
 Et Cereris licet et Cybeles aulæa relinquo;
 Tanto majores humana negotia ludi.
 An magis oblectant animum jactata petauro

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was dedicated by Augustus, B.C. 2, in his forum: exstruxit forum cum æde Martis Ultoris... Ædem Marti bello Philippensi pro ultione paterna suscepto voverat, Suet. Aug. 29: Ov. Fast. v. 551 sq., Becker, Röm. Alt. i. p. 370 sq. No other writer mentions the robbery here spoken of: it seems to have alarmed capitalists, so that they again committed their hoards to Castor's temple as more secure.

perd. dec.] xiii. 147 sq.

262 sq. Spectaret populum ludis intentius ipsis, Ut sibi præbentem mimo spectacula plura, Hor. Ep. ii. 1. 197 sq.: "The emperor comes forward on the Roman stage, and lives with gladiators, and himself plays the gladiator, and stabs his man.' Apollonius then, interrupting, asked, 'Think you then, my friend, that to intelligent men there is any spectacle stranger, than to see an emperor acting a shameless part? Plato says that man is θεοῦ πάλγνιον, but if an emperor makes himself man's toy, and sacrifices his self-respect to the mob, what thoughts will not such an one occasion in the philosopher?'" Philostr. Vit. Apoll. iv. 36 § 2: Obbar ad Hor. Ep. i. 17. 29.

Flor.] The *Floralia* (vi. 250) from April 28 to May 1, were celebrated with great licence. (Scena levis decet hanc, Ov. Fast. v. 347: ib. 183—378, Mart. i. 3, viii. 77. 4).

263. *Cer.*] The *Cerealia*, April

7, were celebrated by Circensian games: Circus erit pompa celebrer numeroque deorum: Primaque ventosis palma petetur equis. Hi Cereris ludi, Ov. Fast. iv. 391 sq.: Alba decent Cererem; vestes Cerealibus albas Sumite, ib. 619. *licet rel.*] i. 162, xi. 205. *Cyb.*] The Megalesia (xi. 191 sq., vi. 69) were instituted B.C. 203, when the image of the Great Mother was brought from Pessinus to Rome (iii. 137 n., Liv. xxix. 14): in the year 191 "Ædes Matris Magnæ Idææ dedicata est... ludique ob dedicationem ejus facti, quos primos scenicos fuisse, Antias Valerius est auctor, Megalesia appellatos," Liv. xxxvi. 36. These games were celebrated from April 4 to April 9, Ov. Fast. iv. 179—372. *aul.*] vi. 67: aulæum tragicum dimoveto, et siparium scenicum complicato, Apul. Met. i. 8: Hor. Ep. ii. 1. 189, A. P. 154. *relinq.*] vi. 87.

265. *pet.*] πέταρον (from πέτομαι and αὔρα, or from the Æolic form of μετέωρος) is a roost, Theocr. xiii. 13. Here it is a wheel, hanging loose in the air, on which two jugglers took their seat; the one attempted to keep it steady, the other to make it oscillate; if either were thrown off he must leap through flames and burning hoops: Corpora quæ valido saliant excussa petauro, Alternosque cient motus, elatus et ille nunc jacet atque hujus casu suspenditur ille, Membraque per

Corpora quique solet rectum descendere funem,
 Quam tu, Corycia semper qui puppe moraris
 Atque habitas, Coro semper tollendus et Austro,
 Perditus ac vilis sacci mercator olentis,
 Qui gaudes pingue antiquæ de litore Cretæ 270
 Passum et municipes Jovis advexisse lagenas?
 Hic tamen ancipiti figens vestigia planta

flammas orbesque emissa flagrantes, Manil. v. 434 sq.: Sicuti mechanici, quum alto exsiluere petauo, Lucil. ap. Fest.: rota transmisso toties impacta petauo, Mart. xi. 21. 8: per graciles vias petauri Invitum jubeas subire Ladam, id. ii. 86. 7: in Petron. a juggler is ordered to dance to music, "circulos deinde ardentes transire, et dentibus amphoram sustinere," c. 53: petauoque jubente modo superior, Petron. Fragm. p. 870 Burm.: Petauristæ . . . qui saltibus vel schoenis levioribus moverentur. . . . Varro, De Vita Pop. Rom. lib. ii. . . ludi velitis Galli, Germani petauristæ, Non. s. v. (Pauly, Real-Encycl. s. v.)

266. *fun.*] Infr. 272 n.

267 sq. *Corycus* the name of a town, promontory, and cave in Cilicia. The town Corycus (Kurku) was of no importance under the first emperors; it was unknown to Strabo. Afterwards however it became a great place of trade, whence it is called *the city of Hermes*: 'Ερμείας πόλιν, ναυσίκλυτον ἄστυ Κωρύκιον, Opp. Hal. iii. 208. Twenty stadia north of the town was the Corycian cave, a deep valley enclosed by high rocks, where the best saffron grew. (Strab. xiv. p. 670, Curt. iii. 4 (10) § 10: Corycioque croco sparsum stetit, Hor. S. ii. 4. 68:

Mart. ix. 39. 5, *sacci olentis*, infr. 269).

268. *Cor.*] x. 180: violentus, Lucan, ii. 617: movens æstus, id. v. 599: ab occasu solstitiali Corus (i. e. N. W. W.), Plin. H. N. ii. 46 (47). It is called by the Italians *Maestro*.

269. *sac.*] The bags of saffron.

270. *ant.*] Creta vetus, Lucan, iii. 185: "incunabulis Jovis claræ," Grang.

271. *Pas.*] Th. *pando, passus*, because made of grapes spread out in the sun to dry; raisin wine: Gnossia Minoæ genuit vindemia Cretæ Hoc tibi, quod mulsum pauperis esse solet, Mart. xiii. 106 (*passum*). *mun.*] iv. 33: ὁ λάρκος δημότης δδ' ἔστ' ἐμός, Aristoph. Acharn. 333: Cadmi municipes ferat lacernas, Mart. x. 87. 10: id. xiv. 114.

272 sq. Patiatur necesse est illam per funes ingredientium tarditatem, Quintil. ii. 13 § 16 Spalding: tenues ausus sine limite gressus, Certa per extentos ponit vestigia funes, Et coeli meditatus iter vestigia perdet, Et pœne ut pendens populum suspendit ab ipso, Manil. v. 652 sq.: age tu, funambule pudicitiae et castitatis, . . . qui tenuissimum filum disciplina ejusmodi veri avia pendente vestigio ingrederis, carnem spiritu librans, animam fide mode-

Victum illa mercede parat brumamque famemque
 Illa reste cavet; tu propter mille talenta
 Et centum villas temerarius. Aspice portus 275
 Et plenum magnis trabibus mare, plus hominum est jam
 In pelago, veniet classis quocunque vocarit
 Spes lucri, nec Carpathium Gætulaque tantum
 Æquora transiliet, sed longe Calpe relictæ
 Audiet Herculeo stridentem gurgite solem. 280

rans, oculum metu temperans, &c., Tert. De Pudic. 10: Sympos. Ænigm. 93, Plin. Ep. ix. 26 § 3, Sen. De Ir. ii. 12 fin., 13 init.: Dict. Ant. *Funambulus*: Epictet. Diss. iii. 12 § 1 sq.

273. The rope-dancer however, if he hazards his life, does so to avoid starvation: you hazard yours not to obtain necessities but superfluities, to add yet another to your 999 talents, or your 99 mansions. *vict. &c.*] i. 119, 134.

275. *vill.*] 86 sq.

276. *plus*] There are more men on the sea than on land, such is their eagerness to be rich.

278. *Carp.*] The part of the Ægean near to *Carpathus* (*Scarpanto*), an island between Crete and Rhodes. Ships on their way to Asia Minor often met with rough weather here. Non ita Carpathiæ variant Aquilonibus undæ, Prop. ii. 5. 11: Hor. Od. i. 35. 8, Prop. iii. 7. 12. *Gæt.*] The *Gætuli* occupied the south of Marocco; from their coast purple was exported to Rome, Plin. vi. 36 (31), ix. 60 (36): here however *Gætula æquora* must lie to the east of *Calpe*: the *Syrtes*, so dangerous to the corn fleets from Libya (viii. 117 sq.), seem to be meant.

279. *trans.*] Non tangenda rates transiliunt vada, Hor. Od. i. 3. 24.

Calpe (*Gibraltar*) and *Abyla* on the opposite coast were known as the Pillars of Hercules, which are often spoken of as the extreme West (x. 1 n.); yet even this 'world's end' the adventurer leaves far behind him. Illud autem miror, quod Juvenalis *Calpe* ablativum corripuit, quum sit simile hoc nomen Penelope, Arachne, Calliope, quorum ablativus nunquam in E correptam terminat, Priscian, vii § 8.

280. Quæ [*Bætica*] pronos Hyperionis meatus Summis Oceani vides in undis, Stridoremque rotæ cadentis audis, Stat. Silv. ii. 7. 25 sq.: Val. Flacc. ii. 34 sq.: Ἀλλὰ γὰρ μυθαρίῳ γραώδει πιστεύσας [ὁ Ἐπίκουρος], ὥς τῶν Ἰβήρων ἱστορούντων, ἐμπέτοντα τὸν ἥλιον τῷ ὠκεανῷ ψόφον ἐμποιεῖν σβεννύμενον ὥς διάπυρον σίδηρον ἐν ὕδατι, &c., Cleomed. ii. p. 109 Bake: Condiderat jam Solis equos Tartessia Calpe, Stridebatque freto Titan insignis Ibero, Auson. Epist. 19. 1, 2: Florus speaks of this fable as though he believed it: peragratoque victor Oceani litore non prius signa convertit, quam cadentem in maria solem, obrutumque aquis ignem non sine quodam sacri-

Grande operæ pretium est, ut tenso folle reverti
Inde domum possis tumidaque superbus aluta
Oceani monstra et juvenes vidisse marinos.

Non unus mentes agitat furor. Ille sororis
In manibus vultu Eumenidum terretur et igni, 285
Hic bove percusso mugire Agamemnona credit
Aut Ithacum. Parcat tunicis licet atque lacernis,
Curatoris eget qui navem mercibus implet
Ad summum latus et tabula distinguitur unda,

legii metu et horrore deprehendit,
ii. 17 § 12.

281. *tens. foll.*] With full purse,
xiii. 61.

282. *al.*] vii. 192: the leather
purse, softened by being steeped in
alum water.

283. *monst.*] Neptunia monstra,
Claud. Laus Ser. 129: Hor. Od. i.
3. 18, iii. 27. 27. *juv.*] Tritons
and Nereids: Tiberio principi nun-
tiavit Olisiponensium legatio ob id
missa, visum auditumque in quodam
specu concha canentem Tritonem,
qua noscitur forma... Divo Augusto
legatus Galliæ complures in litore
apparere exanimes Nereides scripsit.
Auctores habeo in equestri ordine
splendentes, visum ab his in Gadi-
tano oceano marinum hominem, &c.,
Plin. ix. 4 (5): Ut quis ex longinquo
revererat, miracula narrabant, vim
turbinum, et inauditas volucres,
monstra maris, ambiguas hominum
et beluarum formas; visa, sive ex
metu credita, Tac. Ann. ii. 24.

284. Unus utrique Error, sed va-
riis illudit partibus, Hor. S. ii. 3.
50 sq. *Ille*] Orestes, Hor. l. l. 133
sq. *sor.*] Electræ, Val. Flacc. vii. 152.

285. *man.*] In the arms of his
sister: Orestes—ὦ Φοῖβ', ἀποκτενοῦσί

μ' αἱ κυνώπιδες γοργῶπες, ἐνέρων ἱερῖαι,
δειναὶ θεαί. Electra—οὔτοι μεθήσω
χεῖρα δ' ἐμπλέξασ' ἐμὴν σχήσω σε πη-
δᾶν δυστυχῇ πηδήματα. Orestes—μέ-
θες· μὴ οὔσα τῶν ἐμῶν Ἐρινύων, Eurip.
Orest. 260 sq.

286. *Hic*] Ajax son of Telamon,
of whom Athene says: πρὸς τε ποίμ-
νας ἐκτρέπω σύμμικτά τε λείας... ἐνθ'
εἰσπεσὼν ἔκειρε πολύκερων φόνον κύκ-
λῳ ῥαχίζων· κἀδόκει μὲν ἔσθ' ὅτε δις-
σοὺς Ἀτρεΐδας αὐτόχειρ κτείνειν ἔχων,
&c., Soph. Aj. 53 sq.

287. *Ith.*] x. 257, xv. 26, Soph.
Aj. 101 sq. *Parc. &c.*] St. Luke
viii. 27: "Prichard (*On Insanity*, p.
26) quotes from an Italian physi-
cian's description of raving madness
or mania: 'A striking and charac-
teristic circumstance is the propen-
sity to go quite naked. The patient
tears his clothes to tatters.'" Trench
on the Miracles, p. 167 n. *lac.*] iii.
148 n.

288. *Cur.*] Hor. S. ii. 3. 217,
218: curatoris egere A prætore dati,
id. Ep. i. i. 102: Lex est: "Si furio-
sus est, agnatorum gentiliumque in
eo pecuniaque ejus potestas esto,"
Cic. De Invent. ii § 148: Sen. De Ben.
iv. 16 § 3.

289. *tab.*] And is only parted

Quum sit causa mali tanti et discriminis hujus, 290
 Concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas.
 Occurrunt nubes et fulgura, "Solvite funem,"
 Frumenti dominus clamat piperisve coempti,
 "Nil color hic coeli, nil fascia nigra minatur,
 Æstivum tonat." Infelix hac forsitan ipsa 295
 Nocte cadit fractis trabibus, fluctuque premetur
 Obrutus et zonam læva morsuque tenebit.
 Sed cujus votis modo non suffecerat aurum,
 Quod Tagus et rutila volvit Pactolus arena,
 Frigida sufficient velantes inguina panni 300
 Exiguusque cibus, mersa rate naufragus assem
 Quum rogat et picta se tempestate tuetur.

from the sea by one plank's breadth,
xii. 58 n.

291. *tit.*] The legend and (*fac. min.*) the head of the emperor, St. Luke xx. 23 sq., Sat. vi. 205.

293. *Frum.*] On the African corn-fleets, cf. v. 119.

pip.] Indian pepper (Pers. v. 55, Plin. xii. 14 [7] § 26 sq.) was brought on camels (Pers. v. 136) to Alexandria, and there shipped for Rome.

294. "The skies Face and black swarth of cloud threaten no ill; 'Tis summer thunder," Holyday. *fasc.*] Nubes ducta per cœlum, Schol.

297. *zon.*] Ibit eo quo vis qui zonam perdidit, Hor. Ep. ii. 2. 40 : zona se aureorum plena circumdedit, Suet. Vit. 16 : Ascendit navem, quam tempestas horrida Simul et vetustas medio dissoluit mari. Hi zonas, illi res pretiosas colligunt, Phædr. iv. 21. 9 sq.

298 sq. x. 168 sq.

299. *Tag.*] iii. 55 : Tagusve Ibera turbidus gaza fluens, Sen. H. F.

1327 : Non Tartessiacis illum satiarit arenis, Tempestas pretiosa Tagi, non stagna rubentis Aurea Pactoli, Claud. in Rufin. i. 101 sq. : Mart. viii. 78. 6, Sil. i. 234. *Pact.*] Now *Sarabat*, a small river of Lydia, which rises in Mount Tmolus, flows past Sardis, and falls into the Hermus 30 stadia N. of that city. Its golden sands (καὶ γὰρ ὁ Πακτωλὸς αὐτῷ μικρόν, Liban. Epist. 1217), from which were made the golden bricks presented by Croesus to the Delphic temple (Unger, Theb. Parad. pp. 223, 224) were exhausted in Strabo's time (xiii. 626, Unger, pp. 395, 396) : still its riches were proverbial among the poets, Hor. Epod. xv. 20 : Despumat rutilas dives Pactolus arenas, Claud. in Prob. Cons. 54.

302. *rog.*] Fasciato naufragus loquax trunco, Mart. xii. 57. 12 : ταῦτα πρὸς τὴν χρεῖαν τὴν παραυτίκα ἐπιτραγωδοῦσιν, Lucian, De Merc. Cond. 1. *pict.*] xii. 27, 28 n. Dum fractis enatat exspes Navibus, ære dato qui pingitur, Hor. A. P. 20 sq. :

Tantis parta malis cura majore metuque
Servantur. Misera est magni custodia census.

Dispositis prædives hamis vigilare cohortem 305

Servorum noctu Licinus jubet, attonitus pro

Electro signisque suis Phrygiaque columna

Atque ebore et lata testudine. Dolia nudi

Cantet si naufragus, assem Protulerim? Caritas, quum fracta te in trabe pictum Ex humero portes? Pers. i. 88 sq.: largire inopi, ne pictus oberret Cærulea in tabula, Id. vi. 32: Ceteri tabulam suam Portant rogantes victum, Phædr. iv. 21. 24. We often see the same thing in England.

[303—331. The rich are troubled by fear of fire. Diogenes may break his tub, but it will not trouble him. Nature is content with very little; and he who desires no more is wise; he who is dissatisfied with a competence would be dissatisfied even with the hoards of Croesus.] The same thought is enlarged on by Dio Chrys. Orat. 6: Nulla enim avaritia sine poena est, quamvis satis sit ipsa poenarum. O quantum lacrimarum, O quantum laborum exigit! quam misera desideratis, quam misera partis est! Adjice quotidianas sollicitudines, quæ pro modo habendi quemque discruciant. Majore tormento pecunia possidetur, quam quæritur. Quantum damnis ingemiscunt, quæ et magna incidunt, et majora videntur, Sen. Ep. 115 § 16: Hor. S. i. 1. 76 sq., supr. x. 12 sq.

305. *ham.*] Originally the *tresviri capitales* (since Augustus the *præfectus vigilum*, i. e. of the seven cohorts of night police) were entrusted with the protection of the citizens from fires. Among the

means employed for quenching fires were *siphones* (syringes) and *hamæ* (buckets): *Præfectum vigilum* per totam noctem vigilare debere, et coerrare calceatum cum hamis et dolabris, Dig. i. 15. 3 § 3: habilem lymphis hamulam, Colum. x. 387: nullus usquam in publico siphon, nulla hama, nullum denique instrumentum ad incendia compescenda, Plin. Ep. x. 42 § 2. Many instruments for the same purpose are mentioned in the Dig. xxxiii. 7. 12 § 18: cf. supr. iii. 7 n., 198 n.: ὥστε ποτὲ νυκτὸς ἐμπρησθεῖσιν τισιν ἐπικουρῆσαι (Drusus, son of Tiberius) μετὰ τῶν δορυφόρων ἀναγκασθεῖς, ὕδωρ αὐτῶν αἰτούντων, θερμὸν σφίσις ἐγχεῖν κελεύσαι, Dio, lvii. 14.

coh.] Mancipiorum legiones, in domo turba externa ac jam servorum quoque causa nomenclator adhibendus, Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 6 (1) § 26.

306. *Serv.*] On the large number of slaves kept in great houses cf. iii. 141 n. Nero ordered "custodes et subsidia reprimendis ignibus in propatulo quisque haberet," Tac. Ann. xv. 43. *Lic.*] i. 109 n.

307. *El.*] A compound of $\frac{4}{5}$ gold and $\frac{1}{5}$ silver: Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 23 (4) § 80. *Phryg.*] 89 n. *col.*] vii. 182, Tibull. iii. 3. 13.

308. *eb.*] xi. 123. *test.*] xi. 94. *Testudinea repositoria* were introduced under Tiberius, Plin. xxxiii.

Non ardent Cynici ; si fregeris, altera fiet
 Cras domus, atque eadem plumbo commissa manebit. 310
 Sensit Alexander, testa quum vidit in illa
 Magnum habitatorem, quanto felicior hic qui
 Nil cuperet, quam qui totum sibi posceret orbem
 Passurus gestis æquanda pericula rebus.
 Nullum numen habes, si sit prudentia, nos te 315
 Nos facimus, Fortuna, deam. Mensura tamen quæ
 Sufficiat census, si quis me consulat, edam.
 In quantum sitis atque fames et frigora poscunt,

52. *Dol.*] Τὸν ἐν τῷ Μητρώῳ πίθον
 ἔσχευεν οἰκίαν, ὥς καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν ταῖς
 ἐπιστολαῖς διασαφεῖ, Diog. Laert.
 vi § 23: hence the proverb, ζῶν
 πίθου: ἐπὶ τῶν ἐπιεικῶς καὶ μετρίως
 ζώντων ἀπὸ Διογένοους τοῦ φιλοσόφου,
 ὃ πίθος ἦν ἡ ἡδίστη καταγωγή, Zenob.
 iv. 14. When the Corinthians, ex-
 pecting to be attacked by Philip,
 were busily engaged in forging
 arms or raising defences, Diogenes,
 in order, as he said, not to be alone
 idle amongst so many busy workers,
 began very earnestly and diligently
 to roll his tub (Lucian, De Consc.
 Hist. 3, who speaks of the tub as
 made of earthenware, κεκεραμευ-
 μένον τὰ ὄστρακα, c. 4): Qui se
 complicuit in dolio; et in eo cubi-
 tavit, Sen. Ep. 90 § 11: Auson.
 Epitaph. 31. 3.

nud.] Sen. De Ben. v. 4 § 3, cf.
 ib. 13 § 4.

310. *atque*] A new tub will be
 made, and the old one turned to
 some account. *comm.*] Fastened:
 Dolia plumbo vincito, Cato, R. R.
 39 § 1.

311. Alexander vero cognomen
 invicti assecutus continentiam Dio-
 genis Cynici vincere non potuit.

Ad quem, quum in sole sedentem
 accessisset, hortareturque ut, si qua
 sibi vellet præstari, indicaret: quem-
 admodum erat in crepidine collo-
 catus, sordidæ appellationis sed
 robustæ vir præstantiæ, "Mox,"
 inquit, "de ceteris: interim a sole
 mihi velim non obstes," Val. Max.
 iv. 3, ext. § 4: Diogenes, a quo
 utique victus est [*Alexander*]. Quid-
 ni victus sit illo die, quo homo
 supra mensuram humanæ superbiæ
 tumens vidit aliquem, cui nec dare
 quidquam posset nec eripere? Sen.
 De Ben. v. 6: ib. c. 4: Cic. Tusc. v
 § 92, Diog. Laert. vi § 38, Plut.
 Alex. 14.

312. *hic*] Diogenes.

313. *orb.*] x. 168.

314. x. 97, 98.

315. *Nullum—deam*] Juvenal has
 these verses again x. 365, 366; so
 i. 25, cl. x. 226, xvi. 41, cl. xiii. 137:
 such repetitions are very frequent
 in Horace, e.g. S. i. 2. 13, cl. A. P.
 421, S. i. 6. 74, cl. Ep. i. 1. 56 Obbar.

318. *In quantum*] Used by Ov.
 Virg. Liv. and later writers where
 Cicero would say *quantum*. So also
in tantum is found: sufficiebat enim
 illi in quantum voluerat explicandi

Quantum, Epicure, tibi parvis suffecit in hortis,

Quantum Socratici ceperunt ante Penates.

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vis, Sen. iii Contr. Præf. : ut in tua potestate est, an gaudeamus, ita in quantum, nec in nostra, Plin. Pan. 73 § 3 : maritum in quantum patitur sexus, imitetur, ib. 83 § 8 : ib. 95 § 5, id. Ep. x. 75 (71) § 4, Plin. H. N. xxv. 5 (2) post med., xxx. 24 (10), Ind. in Plin. H. N. *tantum*, Phædr. Append. 10. 5, Rutil. It. i. 46. Hand. Turs. iii. 332.

sit. &c.] Wetst. ad 1 Tim. 6. 8 : add : Lex autem illa naturæ, scis quos nobis terminos statuit? Non esurire, non sitire, non algere &c., Sen. Ep. 4 § 8 : An parum habet, qui tantum non alget, non esurit, non sitit? Plus Jupiter non habet &c., ib. 119 § 7 : Corporis exigua desideria sunt : frigus summovere vult, alimentis famem ac sitim extinguere : quidquid extra concupiscitur, vitiis non usibus laboratur, id. Ad Helv. 9 § 9.

319. *Ep.*] Gloriatur [*Epicurus*] non toto asse se pasci : Metrodorum, qui nondum tantum profecerit, toto, Sen. Ep. 18 § 7 : cf. ib. 2 § 4, 21 § 7 : κοτύλη γοῦν . . . οἰνιδίου ἡρκοῦντο, τὸ δὲ πᾶν ὕδωρ ἦν αὐτοῖς ποτόν, Diocles ap. Diog. Laert. x § 11 speaking of Epicurus and his friends : αὐτος τέ [ὁ Ἐπίκουρος] φησιν ἐν ταῖς ἐπιστολαῖς ὕδατι μόνον ἀρκεῖσθαι καὶ ἄρτε λιτῶ καὶ “Πέμψον μοι τυροῦ,” φησί, “Κυθνίου, ἵν’ ὅταν βούλωμαι πολυτελεύσασθαι δύνωμαι,” ib. : Τὰς φύσιος δ’ ὁ πλοῦτος ὅρον τινα βαιὸν ἐπίσχει, Epicurus is made to say by Athenæus, ib. § 12 : Cic. Tusc. iii § 49. *Æl.* V. H. iv. 13 n.

hort.] xiii. 123, Prop. iii. 20 (21). 26, Stat. S. i. 3. 92, Cic. N. D. i.

§§ 93, 120, Leg. i § 54, Ad Att. xii. 23. c. 2, Fin. i § 65, v § 3, Virg. Cir. 2—4, Mart. vii. 69. 3 ; these gardens were bequeathed by Epicurus, who had bought them for 80 minæ (Diog. Laert. x § 10), to his school (l. l. § 17), whence Apollodorus the Epicurean was named κηποτύραννος (l. l. § 25) : κηπολόγος = *Epicureus* Phanææ Epigr. 6 (Brunck Anal. ii. 53) : Jam quidem hortorum nomine in ipsa urbe delicias agros villasque possident. Primus hoc Athenis instituit Epicurus, hortorum magister, Plin. H. N. xix. 19 (4) : Quum adierint hos hortulos, et inscriptum hortulis : “Hospes hic bene manebis, hic summum bonum voluptas est.” paratus erit istius domicilii custos hospitalis, humanus, et te polenta excipiet, et aquam quoque large ministrabit, et dicet : “Ecquid bene acceptus es? Non irritant,” inquit, “hi hortuli famem, sed extinguunt : nec maiorem ipsis potionibus sitim faciunt, sed naturali et gratuito remedio sedant,” Sen. Ep. 21 § 10.

320. On the temperance and endurance of Socrates cf. Aristoph. Nub. 120, 363; 415 sq., 718, 1171, Plat. Symp. § 42, Xen. Mem. ii. 1 (He seemed to me to urge his hearers to practise abstinence in eating, drinking, and sleep, and endurance of cold and heat &c.) : ib. i. 2 § 1, 3 § 5, 6 § 2 (where Antiphon says : “I thought that philosophers were the happiest of men ; your philosophy seems to have done the very contrary of this for you, Socrates ; you live as no slave would live ;

Nunquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit.

Acribus exemplis videor te claudere : misce

Ergo aliquid nostris de moribus, effice summam

Bis septem ordinibus quam lex dignatur Othonis.

Hæc quoque si rugam trahit extenditque labellum, 325

Sume duos equites, fac tertia quadringenta.

Si nondum implevi gremium, si panditur ultra,

Nec Cræsi fortuna unquam nec Persica regna

Sufficient animo, nec divitiæ Narcissi,

Indulsit Cæsar cui Claudius omnia, cujus 330

you eat and drink of the worst, you wear not only a mean coat, but the same summer and winter, you are always without shoes and without a tunic") : Cic. Tusc. v § 97 Dav.

321. *nat.*] Cf. Hor. S. i. 111.

sap.] Philosophy.

322. "Or if their lives too strictly thee confine, Mix somewhat of our times." Holyday.

324. iii. 154 n., Schol. ad v. 3 : Pauly Real-Encycl. iii. 215 : Bis septena tibi non sunt subsellia tanti, Mart. v. 27. 3.

325. "If yet thou frown'st, yet hang'st the lip, then be As rich as two knights ; if thou wilt, as three," Holyday. Rem duplica. Feci : jam triplex, jam mihi quarto, Jam decies redit in rugam. Depunge, ubi sistam. Inventus, Chrysippe, tui finitor acervi, Pers. vi. 78 sq., Sen. Herc. Œt. 622 sq., Chrysost. Hom. 14 in 1 Cor. p. 123 C. sq., Clem. Al. Pæd. iii. 2 § 10.

326. iii. 155 n. : 400,000 sesterces is used to denote a large sum generally i. 106, ii. 117, v. 132, xi. 19.

327. *grem.*] vii. 215. "If yet

thy lap's not full, if spread for more," Holyday.

328. *Cræs.*] The wealth of Croesus, king of Lydia, was proverbial. (Herod. i. 30 sq., 50, 92, Diogenian. viii. 53 : Divitis audita est cui non opulentia Cræsi? Ov. ex Pont. iv. 3. 37). *Pers.*] Dives Achæmenes, Hor. Od. ii. 12. 21 : ib. iii. 9. 4.

329. Narcissus, Pallas, and Callistus, three freedmen of Claudius, amassed enormous wealth, Plin. H. N. xxxiii. 47 (10) § 134, supr. i. 109 n. : Agrippina, before attempting the life of Claudius, separated him from Narcissus : for she could never have poisoned her husband, had he been near : τοιοῦτός τις φύλαξ τοῦ δεσπότου ἦν. ἐπαπώλετο δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς τῷ Κλαυδίῳ, μέγιστον τῶν τότε ἀνθρώπων δυνηθείς. μυριάδας τε γὰρ πλείους μυρίων εἶχε, καὶ προσεῖχον αὐτῷ καὶ πόλεις καὶ βασιλεῖς, Dio, lx. 34 : cf. Suet. Claud. 28 : this wealth was acquired partly by taking bribes (Dio, c. 16) partly by contracting for public works (c. 33). He at first acted in concert with Messalina (Suet. Claud. 37) but, A.D. 48, on her marriage with Silius (supr. x. 330 sq.) informed Claudius of the fact,

Paruit imperiis uxorem occidere jussus.

and when Claudius was still reluctant to give the order for her death, himself took upon him to do so (Ni cædem ejus Narcissus prope-ravisset, verterat perniciēs in accusatorem prorumpit Narcissus, denuntiatque centurionibus et tribuno, qui aderant, exsequi cædem; ita imperatorem jubere, Tac. Ann. xi. 37: Nuntiatumque Claudio epu-

lanti perisse Messalinam, non distincto sua an aliena manu, nec ille quæsit, c. 38).

331. *Par.*] His [*Pallanti et Narcisso*], ut dixi, uxoribusque addictus, non principem se, sed ministrum egit, Suet. Claud. 29: Plerique principes, quum essent civium domini, libertorum erant servi, Plin. Paneg. 88 § 1.

SATIRE XV.

THE Egyptians, who would deem it sacrilege to taste an onion or a leek, have in our enlightened times been guilty of barbarity which equals that of the monsters of fable (1—32). A festival at Ombi was lately interrupted by the Tentyrites: one of whom, after his party had been put to flight, was overtaken, torn in pieces, and devoured (33—92). Other nations are said to have fed on the flesh of man, but only when driven to it by famine: rage and hate move the Egyptians to crimes which others only commit in the madness of despair (93—131). Man is made for society and sympathy; yet man has been known to do what brute beasts will not do, to prey upon his own kind (131—174).

The poet seems to have been led to choose this subject partly by the hatred and contempt which Romans, after the battle of Actium, entertained for the Egyptians (cf. i. 26, 130, iv. 24, Prop. iii. 11, 29 sq., Ov. Met. xv. 826 sq., Virg. Æn. viii. 685 sq.), and partly by his own observation of their manners (verse 45, *quantum ipse notavi*).]

With the whole Satire compare Quintil. Decl. xii. (*Pasti Cadaveris*, verses 20, 102, 122, with the notes).

On the Egyptian worship, cf. Exodus viii. 26, Rom. i. 23 Wetst., Euseb. Præp. Evang. iii. 2 sq., Minuc. Fel. 28, Herodot. ii. (cf. Pauly Real-Encycl. i. p. 104, 105), Diodor. i. 11—26, 83—90, Plut. de Isid. et Osir., Strabo, xvii. p. 803, Mela, i. 9 § 7, Max. Tyr. 8 § 5, Philostr. Vit. Apoll. vi. 19, Lucian, Jup. Trag. 42.

QUIS nescit, Volusi Bithynice, qualia demens
Ægyptus portenta colat? Crocodilon adorat

[1—32. The Egyptians regard it as a sin to eat an onion or a leek, but have no abhorrence of feeding on human flesh: of all the marvellous stories told by Ulysses to the Phæacians none are so strange and incredible as those of the cannibal Cyclopes and Læstrygones, but deeds of horror not less atrocious

have been witnessed in Egypt, not in a fabulous antiquity, but in our own civilized days.]

1. *Vol.*] Who this Volusius was, and what was the origin of the word *Bith.*, is unknown. A Bithynicus was a friend of Martial, vi. 50. 5.

2. *Ægyptiorum morem quis*

Pars hæc, illa pavet saturam serpentibus ibin.

Effigies sacri nitet aurea cercopitheci,

Dimidio magicæ resonant ubi Memnone chordæ

5

ignorat? quorum imbutæ mentes pravitatis erroribus, quamvis carnificinam prius subierint, quam ibim aut aspidem aut felem aut canem aut crocodilum violent: quorum etiamsi imprudentes quippiam fecerint, poenam nullam recusent, Cic. Tusc. v § 78. *port.*] Omnigenumque Deum monstra, et latrator Anubis, Virg. Æn. viii. 698: Sen. ap. Aug. Civ. D. vi. 10 § 1: ἦν δ' ἐς τὴν Αἴγυπτον ἔλθης, τότε δὴ ὄψει πολλὰ τὰ σεμνὰ καὶ ὡς ἀληθῶς ἄξια τοῦ οὐρανοῦ, κριοπρόσωπον μὲν τὸν Δία, κυνοπρόσωπον δὲ τὸν βέλτιστον Ἑρμῆν, καὶ τὸν Πᾶνα ὄλον τράγον, καὶ ἰβὶν τινα καὶ κροκόδειλον ἕτερον καὶ πίθηκον, Lucian, De Sacr. 14, cf. 15. *Croc.*] Τοῖσι μὲν δὴ τῶν Αἰγυπτίων ἱροὶ εἰσι οἱ κροκόδειλοι, τοῖσι δ' οὐ, ἀλλ' ἄτε πολεμίους περιέπουσι. Οἱ δὲ περὶ τε Θήβας καὶ τὴν Μοῖριος λίμνην οἰκέοντες καὶ κάρτα ἤγγηνται αὐτοὺς εἶναι ἱρούς . . . οἱ δὲ περὶ Ἑλεφαντίνην πόλιν οἰκέοντες καὶ ἐσθίουσι αὐτούς, οὐκ ἡγεόμενοι ἱρούς εἶναι, Herod. ii. 69.

3. *pan.*] Veretur. *ib.*] Herod. ii. 75, 76: Ipsi qui irridentur Ægyptii nullam belluam nisi ob aliquam utilitatem, quam ex ea caperent, consecraverunt; velut ibes maximam vim serpentium conficiunt, quum sint aves excelsæ cruribus rigidis corneo proceroque rostro: avertunt pestem ab Ægypto, quum volucres angues ex vastitate Libyæ vento Africo invectas interficiunt atque consumunt, Cic. N. D. i. § 101: εἶδος δὲ τῆς μὲν ἰβίος τόδε· μέλαινα δεινῶς πῦσα, σκέλεα δὲ φορέει γέρανον,

πρόσωπον δὲ ἐς τὰ μάλιστα ἐπίγρυπον, μέγαθος ὅσον κρέξ, Herod. l. l.

4. *cercop.*] A long-tailed ape: κερκοπιθήκους τοὺς τὰς οὐρὰς ἔχοντας, Artemid. ii. 12: Mart. xiv. 202. 2. ζῶον ἀνθρωπονευστότατον, Strab. xv. p. 699, who describes the mode of capture.

5. Memnon in the Æthiopis of Arctinus, one of the poems which formed the epic cycle, was described as son of Aurora and Tithonus, who was slain by Achilles before Troy, and afterwards received the gift of immortality. By the Alexandrine writers this legend was connected with the statue of the Egyptian king Amenophis (ἀλλὰ γὰρ οὐ Μέμνονα οἱ Θηβαῖοι λέγουσι, φαμενῶφ δὲ εἶναι τῶν ἐγχωρίων, οὗ τοῦτο τὸ ἄγαλμα ἦν, Pausan. i. 42 § 2: the name Amenoph can still be read on the statue). The first writer who speaks of the musical sound is Strabo, who himself heard it at dawn. He saw two colossal statues, one erect, the other broken from its pedestal by an earthquake; it was from the latter that the sound (ψόφος, ὡς ἀν πληγῆς οὐ μεγάλης) proceeded, xvii. p. 816. Upon the statue may now be traced the names of more than one hundred visitors, including Hadrian and Sabina, the earliest of which inscriptions (A.D. 64) runs: Ti. Julius Lupus, præfectus Ægypti, audii Memnonem hora prima feliciter: cf. Αἰγυπτίων ὁ κολοσσὸς ἐν Θήβαις ταῖς Αἰγυπτίαις διαβάσει τὸν Νεῖλον πρὸς τὰς Σύριγγας

Atque vetus Thebe centum jacet obruta portis.
 Illic æluos, hic piscem fluminis, illic
 Oppida tota canem venerantur, nemo Dianam.
 Porrum et cæpe nefas violare et frangere morsu.

καλουμένας· εἶδον ἔτι καθήμενον ἄγαλμα Ἡλίου, Μέμνονα ὀνομάζουσιν οἱ πολλοί . . . καὶ νῦν ὅποσον ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐς μέσον σῶμά ἐστιν ἀπερῥιμμένον, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν κάθηται τε καὶ ἀνὰ πᾶσαν ἡμέραν ἀνίσχοντος ἡλίου βοᾷ, καὶ τὸν ἦχον μάλιστα ἂν εἰκάζειε τις κιθάρας ἢ λύρας ραγείσης χορδῆς, Paus. l. l.

Dim.] cf. *mediam*. iii. 219 : *Curios jam dimidios*, viii. 4 n., *infr.* 57. Cicero, having seen "*clypeatam imaginem ejus* [*of his brother Quintus*] *ingentibus lineamentis usque ad pectus ex more pictam* (*erat autem Quintus ipse staturæ parvæ*), ait : *Frater meus dimidius major est quam totus*," *Macrob. Sat.* ii. 3 § 4.

6. Θήβας Αἰγυπτίας, ὅθι πλείστα δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κεῖται, αἷθ' ἑκατόμυλοι εἰσι, Π. ix. 381 sq. *vet.*] Οἱ δὲ Θηβαῖοι φασιν ἑαυτοὺς ἀρχαιοτάτους εἶναι πάντων ἀνθρώπων, *Diodor.* i. 50. *obr.*] Cambyses in his Egyptian campaign, B.C. 525, did much injury to the city, *Diod.* i. 46 : Germanicus, A.D. 19, visited "*veterum Thebarum magna vestigia*," and the statue of Memnon, *Tac. Ann.* ii. 60, 61.

7. In one place cats, in another fish from the Nile, in another hounds are worshipped, while the goddess of the chace, Diana, is neglected.

æl.] Ἐν ὁτέοισι δ' ἂν οἰκίοισι αἰέλουρος ἀποθάνῃ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου, οἱ ἐνοικέοντες πάντες ξυρέονται τὰς ὀφρῦς μούνας, παρ' ὁτέοισι δ' ἂν κύων, πᾶν τὸ σῶμα καὶ τὴν κεφαλὴν. ἀπαγέ-
 αται δὲ οἱ αἰέλουροι ἀποθανόντες ἐς ἱρὰς στέγας, ἐνθα θάπτονται ταριχευ-

θέντες, ἐν Βουβάστι πόλι· τὰς δὲ κύνας ἐν τῇ ἑαυτῶν ἑκαστοὶ πόλι θάπτουσι ἐν ἱρήσι θήκησι, *Herod.* i. 66, 67 : πῶς ἂν μὲν οὖν σώσειεν Ἰβὶς ἢ κύων; ὅπου γὰρ εἰς τοὺς ὁμολογουμένους θεοὺς ἀσεβοῦντες οὐ διδόασιν εὐθέως δίκην τίν' αἰελοῦρου βωμὸς ἐπιτρίψειεν ἂν; *Timocles ap. Athen.* vii. 13 § 55 p. 300 A : τὴν ἑγχελυν μέγιστον ἡγεῖ δαίμονα· ἡμεῖς δὲ τῶν ὄψων μέγιστον παρὰ πολὺ . . . κύνα σέβεις, τύπτω δ' ἐγώ . . . τὸν αἰέλουρον ἐὰν κακῶς ἔχοντ' ἴδῃς κλαίεις· ἐγὼ δ' ἡδιστ' ἀποκτείνας δέρω, *Anaxandrides ap. Athen.* l. l. p. 299 F. *pisc.*] e.g. the ἑγχελυν and λεπιδωτός, *Herod.* ii. 72 : *Plut. Is. et Osir.* p. 353 C, D, *Wytt.*

8. *can.*] Τί διαφέρει μὴ ἔχειν τροφήν, ἢ τοιαύτην ἔχειν, ἥς οὐ μὴ γεύσηται . . . (*for instance*) Αἰγυπτίῳ κύνα; *Stob. Flor.* xcvi. 31. p. 523 : the dog was worshipped as sacred to Anubis (vi. 534) : *Κυνῶν πόλις*, Αἰγυπτία πόλις . . . ἐν ᾗ πόλει ὁ Ἄννουβις τιμᾶται, *Steph. Byz.* Hence the oath of Socrates μὰ τὸν κύνα τὸν Αἰγυπτίων θεόν, *Plato, Gorg.* p. 482 B : cf. *Lucian Vit. Auct.* 16, *Philostr. Vit. Apoll.* vi. 19 § 6.

Dian.] Herodotus however identifies the Egyptian *Bubastis* with Artemis, ii. 137 § 6.

9. Κρόμμυον δὲ οὐκ ἂν τις προσενέγκαιτο τῶν καθιερομένων τῷ κατὰ Πηλούσιον Κασίῳ Διί, *Sext. Empir. Pyrrh. Hyp.* iii. 24 § 224 : (*Ægyptii*) non magis Isidem quam cæparum acrimonias metuunt, *Min. Fel.* 28 :

O sanctas gentes, quibus hæc nascuntur in hortis 10
 Numina! Lanatis animalibus abstinet omnis
 Mensa, nefas illic fetum jugulare capellæ,
 Carnibus humanis vesci licet. Attonito quum
 Tale super coenam facinus narraret Ulixes
 Alcinoο, bilem aut risum fortasse quibusdam 15
 Moverat, ut mendax aretalogus. "In mare nemo

Allium cæpasque inter deos in jurejurando habet Ægyptus, Plin. H. N. xix. 32 (6): ib. ii. 5 (7) § 16, Lucian, Jup. Trag. 42, Plut. Is. et Osir. p. 353 F, Wytt. The whole passage is imitated by Prudent. Peristeph. x. 256—265: Porrum et cæpe deos imponere nubibus ausi Alliaque . . . Isis enim et Serapis et grandi simia cauda (*cercop.* v. 4) Et crocodilus idem quod Juno Laverna Priapus, Id. cont. Sym. ii. 866 sq.: Diodor. i. 89, infr. 174 n.

11—13. On occasion of a famine in Egypt many fed on human flesh, who yet religiously abstained from eating the sacred animals, Diodor. i. 84: a Roman who had killed a cat (*αἰλουρον*) was massacred by the people, in spite of their dread of the Roman name, *ibid.* c. 83: Mela, i. 9 § 7, *supr.* xiv. 98 n., *infr.* 173, 174. Ægyptiis permissa est tam vanæ superstitionis potestas, avibus et bestiis consecrandis et capite damrandis qui aliquem hujusmodi deum occiderint, Tertull. Apol. 24: Athenag. Leg. i. init., Genesis xlv. 34. Only in the νομός Νιτριώτης might a sheep be sacrificed, Strab. xvii. p. 803: the ram was sacred to Jupiter Ammon, who was represented as κριοπρόσωπος, Herod. ii. 42.

12. *cap.*] Goats sacred to Pan αἰγοπρόσωπος and τραγοσκελής were

worshipped in the νομός Μενδήσιος, Herod. ii. 46: the introduction of this worship was ascribed by Manetho to Cæchous, the 2nd king of the 2nd dynasty (Fragm. 8. 9. 10. ap. Fragg. Hist. Græc. ii. p. 542 Didot).

13. *hum.*] Cannibalism was not legalized in Egypt; such an instance as is recorded *infr.* 33 sq. was exceptional.

14, 15. Alcinoos, the Phæacian king, to whom Ulysses related his adventures (Odyss. vi—xiii.), and amongst the rest, those with the cannibal Læstrygones and Cyclopes (x. 81—132, ix. 106—542). *super c.*] cantaret super coenam, Suet. Ner. 22.

16. *aret.*] A Stoic or Cynic parasite, who would hold forth upon virtue for the entertainment of the company; such a cynic is ridiculed by Lucian, Epigr. 34: "philosophi cujusdam loquacissimi nomen, qui ἀρεταλόγος dictus est, Acron in Hor. Sat. i. 1. 120: coupled by Philodem. De Poem. (ed. Dübner, Paris 1840, p. 13) with μιμογράφοι; Augustus in order to enliven his entertainments used to introduce 'acroamata et histriones aut etiam triviales ex circo ludios . . . ac frequentius aretalogos,' Suet. 74: cf. μωρολόγους, χλεύης ἡγήτορας, ὑβριγέλωτας, ἐν δ' ἀρεταλογίῃ μυθεύματα ποικίλ' ἔχοντας, Manetho, Apotelesm. iv. 446,"

Hunc abicit sæva dignum veraque Charybdi,
 Fingentem immanes Læstrygonas atque Cyclopas?
 Nam citius Scyllam vel concurrentia saxa
 Cyaneis, plenos et tempestatibus utres
 Crediderim, aut tenui percussum verbere Circes

20

K. Fr. Hermann. Cf. ἀρχηγὸς δὲ αὐτοῖς καὶ διδάσκαλος τῆς τοιαύτης βωμολοχίας ὁ τοῦ Ὀμήρου Ὀδυσσεὺς, τοῖς περὶ τὸν Ἀλκίνοον διηγούμενας ἀνέμων τε δουλείαν καὶ μονοφθάλμους καὶ ὠμοφάγους καὶ ἀγρίους τινὰς ἀνθρώπους, ἔτι δὲ πολυκέφαλα ζῶα καὶ τὰς ὑπὸ φαρμάκων τῶν ἐταίρων μεταβολὰς, οἷα πολλὰ ἐκεῖνος ὡς πρὸς ἰδιώτας ἀνθρώπους ἐτερατεύσατο τοὺς Φαίακας, Lucian, Ver. Hist. i. 3.

In mare] Infr. 24, 25.

17. *abicit]* *Abjicit*: cf. *adicit*, Mart. x. 82. 1: *reice*, Virg. Ecl. iii. 96: Gell. iv. 17, Quintil. i. 4 § 11.

ver.] No fabulous Charybdis, as that of which he tells such wonders (Od. xii. 73—259).

18. *Læstr.]* The seat of the Læstrygones (Λάμου αἰπὺν πτολίεθρον Τηλέπυλον Λαιστρυγονίην, Od. x. 81, 82) was believed to be Formiæ: Læstrygonia Bacchus in amphora, Hor. Od. iii. 16. 34: cf. ib. 17. 1—9: their king Antiphates is mentioned supr. xiv. 20.

19. *cit.]* xvi. 32, x. 225. *Scyll.]* Odyss. xii. 73—259.

20. *Cyan.]* The two clashing rocks (Συμπληγάδες) through which the Argo first passed, after which the passage was safe for after-comers; by other writers these "Dark Rocks" are placed at the mouth of the Bosphorus, by Homer, who calls them πλαγκταί, apparently in the Sicilian waters, Odyss. xii. 59 sq., Eurip. Med. 1, 2.

Cyan.] Abl. of place. *utres]* The 'bag in which Æolus delivered the winds bound to Ulysses, Odyss. x. 1—76. Compare with the whole passage: *credibiles fabulas fecimus, felices miseras, scelera innocentia*. . . *Siquis mentitus est Cyclopas, Læstrygonas, Sphingas, aut inguinibus virginis latratum Siciliae litus*. . . *hinc argumentum, hinc fidem accipiant. Quædam plane falsa sunt: Sol in ortu suo non occidit, nec ad humanorum viscerum epulas diem vertit. Vidit nos vulneribus* [*? funeribus, Burm.*] *pastos, et ad eviscerata corpora illuxit. Publice* [cf. 29 sq.] *monstra commissa sunt, et inexpiabile nefas uno ore civitas fecit. Poenis nostris jam ne fames quidem satis est. Hoc non omnes feræ faciunt: et quamvis sensu careant muta animalia* [cf. 146, 147] *pleraque tamen innocentibus cibis vescuntur, uti quæque consuerunt. Inter homines* [*i. e. of tame animals*] *etiam si qua alienis membris imprimunt dentem, mutuo tamen laniatu abstinent: nec est ulla super terras adeo rabiosa belua, cui non imago sui sancta sit* [cf. 159]. *Nos quibus divina providentia mitiores cibos concessit, quibus sociare populos, mutuo gaudere comitatu, sidera oculis animisque cernere datum est, visum non ante nos fecimus* [cf. 142 sq.], Quintil. Decl. xii. §§ 26, 27.

21. *perc.]* Supply *esse*.

Et cum remigibus grunniase Elpenora porcis.
 Tam vacui capitis populum Phæaca putavit?"
 Sic aliquis merito nondum ebrius et minimum qui
 De Corcyræa temetum duxerat urna; 25
 Solus enim hæc Ithacus nullo sub teste canebat.
 Nos miranda quidem, sed nuper consule Junco
 Gesta super calidæ referemus mœnia Copti,

22. *Elpenor*, when Ulysses left the palace of Circe, hearing the bustle, rose hastily to join his mates, and falling backward broke his neck (Odys. x. 552—560); Ulysses saw his shade in Hades (xi. 51—83). Homer does not mention by name the twenty-one of the crew who were transformed by Circe's wand, and consequently does not expressly include Elpenor among them (Odys. x. 135—468).

23. *Phæac.*] The Phæacians were identified with the people of Corcyra (25, now *Corfu*); Thuc. i. 25: the substantive is used for the possessive, as Ἑλλῆνα πόλεμον, Thuc. ii. 36: Metaurum flumen, Hor. Od. iv. 4. 38: Madvig § 191, infr. 115, 122, iv. 100 (Numidas ursos), viii. 132, xi. 94.

25. *tem.*] Connected with *temulentus*, *abstemius*. abstemias egisse, hoc est, vino semper, quod temetum prisca lingua appellatur, abstinuisse, Gell. x. 28. On the proverbial luxury of the Phæacians cf. Odys. viii. 248, where Alcinous says, αἰεὶ δ' ἡμῖν δαῖς τε φίλη κίθαρίς τε χοροί τε. Hor. Epist. i. 2. 28, 29, 15. 24. *dux.*] Had drawn from the *urna* = crater, xii. 44.

26. *Sol.*] Ulysses had lost all his crew before he reached Calypso's island; when the raft on which he

sailed thence was wrecked, he landed alone in Phæacia, Odys. v. 365 sq. *sub*] So *sub exemplo*: "supported by no evidence." A sober Phæacian might well have rejected the unsupported assertions of Ulysses, but my story, though strange, may be proved true; for it relates what was done lately, at a specified time and place, and by a whole people. *Ithacus*] xiv. 287.

27. *Juncus* is not met with in the list of consuls before A.D. 182, at which date Juvenal cannot have been living: either then Juncus was consul before that time, though his name has not come down to us, or the text is corrupt. Orelli reads *Junio* (cf. Pelio, dissyll. Sil. iii. 495) i. e. Q. Junio Rustico, cons. A.D. 119, or App. Junio Sabino, cons. A.D. 84.

28. *super*] To the south of, *up* the country. Coptus lay to the north of Ombi, and south of Tentyra (35). "Coptos Indicarum Arabicarumque mercium Nilo proximum emporium (Plin. v. 11 [9])" was the capital of the Nomos Coptites in Upper Thebais. Ships discharged their cargoes at the harbours Berenice and Myoshormus in the Arabian gulf, from which caravans conveyed them to Coptus, Strabo xvii. p. 815, Plin. vi. 26 (23). Hence the *Coptic*

Nos vulgi scelus et cunctis graviora cothurnis ;
 Nam scelus, a Pyrrha licet omnia syrmata volvas, 30
 Nullus apud tragicos populus facit. Accipe nostro
 Dira quod exemplum feritas produxerit ævo.
 Inter finitimos vetus atque antiqua simultas,
 Immortale odium et nunquam sanabile vulnus
 Ardet adhuc, Ombos et Tentyra. Summus utrinque 35

language. There are ruins of the city at *Keft*.

29. *vulg.*] Quintil. supr. 20 n.: *coth.*] The thick-soled tragic buskin (vi. 506, vii. 72 n.): tragedies tell of the crimes of individuals, a Thyestes or an Œdipus.

30. *syr.*] Thyestæ syrma, viii. 229: from *σύρω*, the long trailing robe worn by actors: "search from Pyrrha (supr. i. 81 n.) all your tragic trains," Holyday. Transtulit ad tragicos se nostra Thalia cothurnos: Aptasti longum tu quoque syrma tibi, Mart. xii. 95. 3, 4: id. iv. 49. 8: tragœdi syrmate, Apul. De Mag. 13.

31. *Acc.*] vii. 36.

[33—92. During a festival at Ombi the men of Tentyra, who were at feud with that town on account of religious differences, disturbed the proceedings. A ferocious conflict ensued, in which one of the Tentyrites was killed, torn in pieces and devoured by the victors.]

33. *vet. ant.*] vi. 21: Antiquum est quod excessit patrum memoriam. Vetus annorum multorum sentit utilitatem, Fronto De Diff. Voc. p. 274 Nieb. *Antiquus* is, what was long ago; hence *antiqui mores*, the good old times, *antiqui amici*, those who were friends in days of yore, as Theseus and Pirithous: *vetus* (i. 132

n.) what has long been, hence, inveterate, experienced, *vetus militiæ*, &c.: *novus* (what is seen for the first time, strange) is opposed to *antiquus*, *recens* (fresh, which has lasted but for a short time) to *vetus*: *vetus illa et antiqua ætas*, Quintil. Decl. 314 p. 623 Burm., Tac. Dial. 15, 16 fin., 17 fin.: orationem veterem atque antiquam, Plaut. Mil. Glor. iii. 1. 155, Trinum. ii. 2. 105, Plin. Paneg. 11 § 4, Ruhnck. ad Vell. i. 16 § 3 (*priscus et vetus*), Freund s. v. *Antiquus*: so in Greek *παλαιός καὶ ἀρχαῖος*, Plut. Cons. ad Apoll. 115 C, Stephani Thes. ed. Didot s. v. *παλαιός* p. 65 C. sq. (ed. Valpy, p. 2285 D), cf. Lobeck Paralip. p. 60 sq.

35. *Omb.*] Now *Kum Ombu*, the capital of the *Ombites Præfectura*, Plin. v. 9. It was 30 M. P. north of Syene, on the right bank of the Nile, in Upper Egypt or Thebais. There are still ruins of two great temples at *Kum Ombu*. *Tent.*] Now *Denderah* (where are considerable ruins of the old city), the capital of the *Nomos Tentyrites* (Plin. v. 9) in Upper Egypt on the left bank of the Nile. As Ombi and Tentyra were separated by several important cities, they were not strictly speaking *finitimi*: it seems more probable that Juvenal uses this term somewhat laxly, than that he was mistaken as

Inde furor vulgo, quod numina vicinorum
 Odit uterque locus, quum solos credat habendos
 Esse deos, quos ipse colit. Sed tempore festo
 Alterius populi rapienda occasio cunctis
 Visa inimicorum primoribus ac ducibus, ne 40
 Lætum hilaremque diem, ne magnæ gaudia coenæ
 Sentirent, positis ad templa et compita mensis
 Pervigilique toro, quem nocte ac luce jacentem
 Septimus interdum sol invenit. Horrida sane
 Ægyptus, sed luxuria, quantum ipse notavi, 45

to the locality of either city. Relatively to the Romans any two towns in the same district might be called *neighbours*.

36, 37. Some attributed the diversity of the objects of local worship to the policy of one of the Egyptian kings, who contrived this means of breaking up that unity among the people, which might have been dangerous to the monarchy, Diodor. i. 89 fin., Plut. de Isid. et Os. 72, p. 380 A. In Plutarch's time when the Oxyrynchitæ and Cynopolitæ had defied one another by killing and eating, each the object of the other's worship, a dangerous war ensued, l. l. p. 380 B: *θησκειούσι τε γὰρ πολλά [ἱερὰ οἱ Αἰγύπτιοι] καὶ πολέμους ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν καὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, ἅτε μὴ καθ' ἓν ἀλλὰ καὶ ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντιωτάτου καὶ αὐτοῖς τιμῶντές τινα, ἀναιροῦνται*, Dio Cass. xlii. 34. The Ombitæ worshipped crocodiles, the Tentyritæ were famous for their skill in taking them, hence the quarrel, Æl. N. A. x. 21, 24, who contrasts the two: Plin. (viii. 38 [25]) gives an account of the mode of capture employed by the Tentyritæ, and adds that they exerted a

peculiar fascinating power upon the crocodile, *ibid.*: cf. *id.* xxviii. 6 (3), Strab. xvii. pp. 814, 815, Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. Hyp. i. 14 § 83.

37. *sol.*] The exclusiveness of their worship, as of the Druidical (Lucan, i. 452 sq.) and Jewish (Tac. Hist. v. 4), was opposed to the Roman principle: *solere Romanos religiones urbium superatarum. . . . consecrare*, Arnob. iii. 38: *civitas maxima et numinum cunctorum cultrix*, *id.* vi. 7: *undique deos hospites quærunt, &c.*, Minuc. Fel. 6: Neander's Church History, introd. from Plutarch, Prudent. c. Symm. ii. 488 sq., Dionys. ii. 19.

39. *Alt.*] Ombitarum.

40. *in.*] Tentyritarum.

42. *comp.*] Ἐσθίουσι δὲ ἔξω ἐν τῇσι ὁδοῖσι, Herod. ii. 35.

43. *Perv.*] Pervigiles popinas, viii. 158: iii. 275 n. *toro*,] On which they reclined when feasting.

44. *Sept.*] Festivitas sacrorum per septem dies solet celebrari, Schol. *sane*] x. 183: "it is true."

45. *ipse*] Hence it appears that he had visited Egypt. Most Lives of Juvenal, following Pseudo-Sueton., relate that the poet "per honorem

Barbara famoso non cedit turba Canopo.
 Adde quod et facilis victoria de madidis et
 Blæsis atque mero titubantibus. Inde virorum
 Saltatus nigro tibicine, qualiacunque
 Unguenta, et flores multæque in fronte coronæ, 50
 Hinc jejunum odium. Sed jurgia prima sonare
 Incipiunt animis ardentibus; hæc tuba rixæ.
 Dein clamore pari concurritur, et vice teli
 Sævit nuda manus. Paucae sine vulnere malæ,
 Vix cuiquam aut nulli toto certamine nasus 55

militiæ, quanquam octogenarius, urbe summotus, missusque ad præfecturam cohortis in extrema parte tendentis Ægypti. Id supplicii genus placuit, ut levi et joculari delicto par esset." A story, incredible in itself, and apparently derived from this passage.

46. *Can.*] Supr. i. 26 n., vi. 84. Hactenus impendio locus et diversoriis lætis exstructus, auris et salutari temperamento perflabilis, Ammian. xxii. 16 § 14 (of Canopus): Curve Therapnæi lasciviat ora Canopi, Stat. Silv. iii. 2. 111. *barbara* Memphis, Et Pelusiaci *tam mollis turba Canopi*, Lucan, viii. 542, 543: Prop. iii. 11. 39, Sil. xi. 433. The Grecian Canopus is opposed to the native Egyptians.

47. *Add.*] One motive of the attack, was the wish to spoil the sport of the revellers, 40 sq.; a second was the hope that they, in their drunken helplessness, might fall an easy prey. *mad.*] Madidum Tarentum, vi. 297: *βεβρεγμένοι*. Such was the character of the Egyptians: *Δίων, ὁ ἐξ Ἀκαδημίας, φιλοίνους φησὶ καὶ φιλοπότας τοὺς*

Αἰγυπτίους γενέσθαι, Athen. i. 25 § 61, p. 34 B.

48. *Inde*] Among the Ombites.

49. *tib.*] Nilotes tibicen erat, Prop. iv. 8. 39: Eucerus, natione Alexandrinus, canere tibiis doctus, Tac. Ann. xiv. 60, whence we learn that flute-players from Egypt were in request at Rome. *nigr. tib.*] Ab-lative absolute, "with a black to play the flute:" the *black* was a Moor; the Ombites could not afford to employ a skilful Alexandrian; they must be content with an inferior substitute; so for the costly perfumes of Lower Egypt they use *qual.* such as they had.

50. *Ung. flor.*] v. 36, xi. 122 n.

51. *Hinc*] Among the Tentyrites was hungry hate. *jur. &c.*] iii. 288 n.: jurgia primum, mox rixa, Tac. H. i. 64.

52. *tub.*] i. 169.

53. *concurritur,*] Hor. S. i. 1. 7. *vice*] Sævique vicem præstantia teli Cornua, Ov. Met. xii. 381, 382.

54. *nud.*] Unarmed: nudus telia, Sil. xvi. 46: nudam pugnam, Stat. Theb. i. 413.

55 sq. Virg. Æn. vii. 505 sq. *rix*

Integer. Aspiceres jam cuncta per agmina vultus
 Dimidios, alias facies et hiantia ruptis
 Ossa genis, plenos oculorum sanguine pugnōs.
 Ludere se credunt ipsi tamen et pueriles
 Exercere acies, quod nulla cadavera calcent. 60
 Et sane quo tot rixantis millia turbæ,
 Si vivunt omnes? Ergo acrior impetus, et jam
 Saxa inclinatis per humum quæsitā lacertis
 Incipiunt torquere, domestica seditioni
 Tela, nec hunc lapidem quales et Turnus et Ajax, 65
 Vel quo Tydides percussit pondere coxam
 Æneæ, sed quem valeant emittere dextræ
 Illis dissimiles et nostro tempore natæ.
 Nam genus hoc vivo jam decrescebat Homero;

cuiquam aut nulli] Cf. ἡ τι ἡ οὐδέν, Plat. Apol. p. 17 B.

56. *Asp.*] On this use of the 2nd person of the conjunctive to denote an indefinite subject, "one might see," cf. Madvig § 370, and in his *Beilage* to his Grammar, p. 73 sq.

57. *Dim.*] viii. 4. *al.*] So disfigured as not to be known for the same.

59. *tamen*] Bloody as the fray is, still.

60. *calcent.*] Madvig § 357.

61. *sane*] Supr. 44: "in truth."
mill.] The acc. viii. 9 n. "And, indeed," says the poet, "where is the use of so great a riot, if no life is to be taken? So (*ergo*) they fall to work more fiercely than before."

64. *dom.*] Jamque faces et saxa volant, furor arma ministrat, Virg. Æn. i. 150: id. vii. 507, 508: "familiar, natural, handy."

65. *Turn.*] Saxum circumspicit ingens. . . . Vix illud lecti bis sex

cervice subirent, Qualia nunc hominum producit corpora tellus; Ille manu raptum trepida torquebat in hostem, Virg. Æn. xii. 896 sq. On Turnus, cf. supr. i. 162. *Aj.*] xiv. 213: Αἶας πολὺν μείζονα λαῶν αἰείρας ἦκ' ἐπιδιδῆσας, ἐπέρεισε δὲ ἴν' ἀπέλεθρον, Hom. Il. vii. 268 sq.

66. *Tyd.*] Ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρὶ Τυδείδης, μέγα ἔργον, ὃ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρες φέροιεν, οἳ οἱ νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ'· ὁ δέ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ ὅλος. τῷ βάλεν Αἰνείας κατ' ἰσχίον, Il. v. 302 sq.

68. *Illis*] i. e. illorum dextris, supr. iii. 74 n.

69. Κείνοισι δ' ἂν οὐτις τῶν, οἳ νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσιν ἐπιχθόνιοι, μαχέοιτο, says Nestor of his former associates, Il. i. 271, 272: τὸν δ' οὐ κε δὴ ἄνερε δήμου ἀρίστῳ ῥηϊδίως ἐπ' ἄμαξαν ἀπ' οὐδ' εὐς ὀχλίσσειαν οἳ οἱ νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ'· ὁ δέ μιν ῥέα πάλλε καὶ ὅλος, Il. xii. 447 sq.: cf. Virg. Æn. xii. 900, G. i. 497 Serv., Philostr. Her. c. 2, Paus. iii. 22 § 7, v. 13 § 3, vi. 5 § 1, Ov. Amor. ii. 4. 33.

Terra malos homines nunc educat atque pusillos ; 70
 Ergo deus, quicumque aspexit, ridet et odit.
 A deverticulo repetatur fabula. Postquam
 Subsidiis aucti, pars altera promere ferrum
 Audet et infestis pugnam instaurare sagittis.
 Terga fuga celeri præstant instantibus Ombis 75
 Qui vicina colunt umbrosæ Tentyra palmæ.
 Labitur hinc quidam nimia formidine cursum
 Præcipitans, capiturque : ast illum in plurima sectum
 Frusta et particulas, ut multis mortuus unus
 Sufficeret, totum corrosis ossibus edit 80
 Victrix turba : nec ardenti decoxit aeno
 Aut verubus, longum usque adeo tardumque putavit

70. On the supposed degeneracy of moderns in respect of morals cf. supr. vi. 1 sq., Hor. Od. iii. 6. 45 sq., Hesiod, Op. et Dies, 90 sq. : in respect of stature : cuncto mortalium generi minorem indies fieri [*mensuram*] propemodum observatur : rarosque patribus proceriores. . . . Jam vero ante annos prope mille, vates ille Homerus non cessavit minora corpora mortalium, quam prisca, conqueri, Plin. vii. 16 : Vell. i. 5 § 3 Voss. and Boecler : Herodotus [i. 68] inventum esse sub terra scripsit Oresti corpus cubita longitudinis habens septem : nisi si, ut Homerus opinatus est, vastiora prolixioraque fuerint corpora hominum antiquorum : et nunc quasi jam mundo senescente, rerum atque hominum decrementa sunt, Gell. iii. 10 : Lucret. ii. 1151 sq., 4th book of Esdras 5 : Curtius (ix. 3 [13] § 19) and other writers (ap. Mützell ad loc.) relate that Alexander left behind him in India a camp with beds and other furniture on a gigantic

scale, in order to impress posterity with a belief in the physical superiority of his army.

71. *rid.*] As *pusillos* ; *od.* as *malos* : γελᾷ δὲ δαίμων ἐπ' ἀνδρὶ θερμῷ, Æsch. Eum. 560 : *ridet et*, infr. 74.

72. To return from the digression (65—71).

73. "After they (i. e. the *pars altera*, the Ombitæ) were reinforced, the one side drew the sword, and let fly with arrows against the enemy ; on this the Tentyritæ fled."

74. *audet et*] x. 122 n.

75. Armatorum paucioribus terga præstare, Tac. Agric. 37.

77. *hinc*] "Hereupon," owing to the hasty flight.

78. *ast illum*] Cf. iii. 264 : "One is taken, but the victors rend him in pieces and devour him," Hand, Turs. i. 420, 421.

82. From *decoxit*, "boiled," we must supply "roasted" with *ver*. There is a similar *zeugma* in Val. Flacc. viii. 254 (*Pars verubus, pars undanti despumat aeno*). Cf. *Quas*

Exspectare focos, contenta cadavere crudo.
 Hic gaudere libet, quod non violaverit ignem,
 Quem summa coeli raptum de parte Prometheus 85
 Donavit terris: elemento gratulor, et te
 Exsultare reor. Sed qui mordere cadaver
 Sustinuit, nihil unquam hac carne libentius edit.
 Nam scelere in tanto ne quæras et dubites an
 Prima voluptatem gula senserit: ultimus autem, 90
 Qui stetit absumpto jam toto corpore, ductis
 Per terram digitis aliquid de sanguine gustat.

figat verubus partes, quæ frusta calenti Mandet aquæ, Claud. in Eutrop. ii. 448. *long. &c.*] "'twas dull, they saw, To wait the dressing: it pleased well though raw." Holiday. *usq. ad.*] "*So very long,*" &c.

84. Here we may rejoice, that fire, παντέχνου πυρὸς σέλας, the gift of Prometheus, which was brought from heaven, and which is the symbol of civilization, was not profaned by these savages.

85. Κρύψε δὲ πῦρ τὸ μὲν αἴτις ἐὼς παῖς Ἰαπετοῖο ἔκλεψ' ἀνθρώποισι Διὸς παρὰ μητιόεντος ἐν κόλπῳ νάρθηκι, Hes. Op. et D. 50 sq.

86. *grat.*] Gentibus Ismariis et nostro gratulor orbi, Gratulor huic terræ, quod abest regionibus illis, Quæ tantum genuere nefas, Ov. Met. x. 305 sq.: *te*] Volusius. 1.

88. *Sust.*] xiv. 127. "We rejoice that the fire escaped so great a profanation: *but* he who did not shrink from tasting the corpse, never ate any food with a keener relish: *for* in so great a crime doubt not whether the first that ate was gratified: (whether only in the first transport of rage they enjoyed their

horrid feast): the last again (*autem*)" &c.

91. *st.*] Who stood waiting for his turn.

[93—131. The Vascones too once fed on human flesh, but *they* could plead necessity: nothing short of such pitiable (*miser.* 97) extremity can palliate such guilt: again, the Vascones were an untaught tribe; Egypt in common with the rest of the world (110) has now some culture, and yet is more cruel than Diana Taurica, for her human victims are not eaten after death. These Egyptians were in no extremity, and yet (122) their crime was as heinous, as could be occasioned even by the famine which would ensue if the Nile should withhold its waters; in them, though an effeminate race (126), the impulses of passion are no less desperate, than those of famine in others.]

Vascones (Οὐάσκωνες in Strabo; Οὐάσκορες in Ptol. now the Basque nation) between the Ebro and Pyrenees in the modern Navarra and Guipuzcoa. cf. Prudent, Perist. 1, 94 (Jamne credis, bruta quondam

Vascones, hæc fama est, alimentis talibus olim
 Produxere animas: sed res diversa, sed illic
 Fortunæ invidia est bellorumque ultima, casus 95
 Extremi, longæ dira obsidionis egestas.
 Hujus enim, quod nunc agitur, miserabile debet
 Exemplum esse cibi, sicut modo dicta mihi gens.
 Post omnes herbas, post cuncta animalia, quidquid
 Cogebat vacui ventris furor, hostibus ipsis 100
 Pallorem ac maciem et tenues miserantibus artus,
 Membra aliena fame lacerabant, esse parati
 Et sua. Quisnam hominum veniam dare, quisve deorum

Vasconum gentilitas). One of the chief towns among the Vascones was *Calagurris* (Calahorra) a municipium on the Ebro, the birth-place of Quintilian, (Asserat usque licet Fabium Calagurrisalumnum, Auson. Prof. i. 7). From hence Sertorius B.C. 75 repelled Metellus (109) and Pompey, Liv. Epit. 93; and it was the last town that submitted after the death of Sertorius B.C. 72, Oros. v. 23. Val. Max. after relating a similar crime of the Numantines proceeds: Horum trucem pertinaciam Calagurritanorum exsecrabilis impietas supergressa est. Qui quo perseverantius interempti Sertorii cineribus, obsidionem Cn. Pompeii frustrantes, fidem præstarent; quia nullum jam aliud in urbe eorum supererat animal [99], uxores suas natosque ad usum nefariæ dapis verterunt. Quoque diutius armata juvenus viscera sua visceribus suis aleret, infelices cadaverum reliquias salire non dubitavit. En, quam aliquis in acie hortaretur, ut pro salute conjugum et liberorum fortiter dimicaret! Ex hoc nimirum

hoste tanto duci poena magis quam victoria petenda fuit: . . . quum omne serpentum ac ferarum genus comparatione sui titulo feritatis superaret [159 sq.]. Nam quæ illis dulcia vitæ pignora proprio spiritu cariora sunt, ea Calagurritanis prandia atque cœnæ [170, 171] exstiterunt, vii. 6 Ext. § 3: in fame nihil non experta Calagurris, Flor. iii. 22 § 9: Cf. Strab. iv. p. 201.

94. *Pr.*] Prolonged their lives.

95. *inv.*] Spite. *ult.*] xii. 55.: "the worst of war." Holyday.

97. "For this example, of which we now speak, of such food deserves our pity."

98. *gens*] Calagurritani.

99. Cf. Sil. ii. 469 sq.

102. Appian (speaking of the Numantines): οἷς τὰ μὲν σώματα ἦν ἀκάθαρτα, καὶ τριχῶν καὶ δυνύχων καὶ ῥύπου μεστὰ. . . . ἐφάλοντο δὲ τοῖς πολεμοῖς ἐλεεινοί, H. R. vi. 97: cladi-bus nostris daret Vel Troja lacrimas, Sen. Agam. 519, 520: Ov. Met. xiv. 474, Sil. ii. 650 sq., Soph. Aj. 924.

103. *sua.*] Ipse suos artus lacero divellere morsu Cœpit, et infelix

Ventribus abnueret dira atque immania passis,
 Et quibus illorum poterant ignoscere manes, 105
 Quorum corporibus vescebantur? Melius nos
 Zenonis præcepta monent: nec enim omnia, quædam
 Pro vita facienda putant: sed Cantaber unde
 Stoicus, antiqui præsertim ætate Metelli?
 Nunc totus Graias nostrasque habet orbis Athenas, 110
 Gallia causidicos docuit facunda Britannos,

minuendo corpus alebat, Ov. Met. viii. 877, 878: non habitant una pudor et fames. . . . Memetipsum, si nihil fuisset aliud, comedissem, Quintil. Decl. xii § 8.

105. Οἷς ἐγὼ οὐδὲ τὴν πατρὸς ψυχὴν ἀνὸμαι ζῶσαν ἀντειπεῖν ἐμοί, Soph. Œd. C. 998, 999.

107. Cf. viii. 83, 84. *Zen.*] Of Citium in Cyprus, the founder of the Stoic school: he lived in the latter half of the 4th and earlier part of the 3d centuries B.C. His fundamental maxim was, "quod honestum esset, id summum et solum bonum esse," Schol. Not only did he hold that a man should die rather than do wrong, but even recommended suicide under certain circumstances: εὐλόγως τέ φασιν ἐξάξειν ἑαυτὸν τοῦ βίου τὸν σοφόν, καὶ ὑπὲρ πατρίδος καὶ ὑπὲρ φίλων, καὶ ἐν σκληροτέρῃ γένηται ἀλγηδύνι ἢ πηρώσειν ἢ νόσοις ἀνιάτοις, Diog. Laert. vii § 130. Many eminent men, acting upon this rule, died a voluntary death: e. g. Cleanthes, Diog. Laert. vii § 176: Atticus, Nep. c. 21, 22: Silius Italicus, Plin. Ep. iii. 7 (Lipsii Manud. iii. c. 22): cf. Non enim vivere bonum est, sed bene vivere. Itaque sapiens vivit quantum debet, non quantum potest.

Videbit ubi victurus sit, cum quibus, quomodo, quid acturus: cogitat semper qualis vita, non quanta sit. Si multa occurrunt molesta, et tranquillitatem turbantia, emittit se: nec hoc tantum in necessitate ultima facit, sed quum prima illi cœperit suspecta esse fortuna, diligenter circumspicit, numquid illo die desinendum sit, Sen. Ep. 70 §§ 3, 4: ib. 78 § 1 sq., ad Marc. i. § 2.

108. *Cantabri* in Biscaya, Santander and the east of Asturias. The Calagurritani did not belong to the Cantabri; but these are named here, as being their neighbours, and proverbial for their wildness.

109. *præs.*] "We are better taught, but how should a rude Spaniard, and that too in the days of Metellus, be a Stoic?"

Met.] Q. Cæcilius Metellus Pius, colleague of Sulla as consul B. C. 80, conducted the war against Sertorius (B. C. 79—72) and triumphed over Spain (B. C. 71).

110. *Gr. n. Ath.*] Romanas literas et Græcas, Schol. Cf. Strab. infr.

111. i. 44 n., vii. 148 n. Among the seats of learning in Gaul were Marseille (πάντες γὰρ οἱ χαρίεντες

De conducendo loquitur jam rhetore Thule.

πρὸς τὸ λέγειν τρέπονται καὶ φιλοσοφεῖν· ὥσθ' ἡ πόλις μικρῷ μὲν πρότερον τοῖς βαρβάροις ἀνείτο παιδευτήριον, καὶ φιλέλληνας κατεσκεύασε τοὺς Γαλάτας, ὥστε καὶ τὰ συμβόλαια Ἑλληνιστὶ γράφειν· ἐν δὲ τῷ παρόντι καὶ τοὺς γνωριμωτάτους Ῥωμαίων πέπεικεν ἀντὶ τῆς εἰς Ἀθήνας ἀποδημίας ἐκεῖσε φοιτᾶν φιλομαθεῖς ὄντας· ὁρῶντες δὲ τούτους οἱ Γαλάται καὶ ἅμα εἰρήνην ἄγοντες τὴν σχολὴν ἄσμενοι πρὸς τοὺς τοιούτους διατίθενται βίους, οὐ κατ' ἄνδρα μόνον, ἀλλὰ καὶ δημοσίᾳ· σοφιστὰς γοῦν ὑποδέχονται τοὺς μὲν ἰδίᾳ, τοὺς δὲ αἱ πόλεις κοινῇ μισθούμεναι, Strab. iv. p. 181: there Agricola was educated, Tac. c. 4. Cf. Cic. p. Flacc. § 63, Tac. Ann. iv. 44, Varro, ap. Isid. xv. 1, who calls the inhabitants *trilingues* as speaking Greek, Latin, and Gallic), Augustodunum (*Autun*, Tac. Ann. iii. 43 Lips.), Lugdunum (supr. i. 44 n., Plin. Ep. ix. 11 § 2), Burdigala (*Bordeaux*, Auson. Professores Burdigalenses, i. 7 sq.: Athenæus locus; ib. xiv. 8: Ausonius himself was a professor of rhetoric at this, his native town, ib. xxiv. 6), Tolosa (*Toulouse*, Auson. ib. xvi. xvii. xix.), Narbo (*Narbonne*, ib. xvii. 8, xviii.), Treviri (*Trèves*, id. Epist. xviii.: the Cæsars Valens and Gratian, A.D. 376, decreed that in each *metropolis* in Gaul there should be professors of rhetoric and grammar, paid from the fiscus. A larger sum was granted to the professors of Trèves than to those of other towns, Cod. Theod. xiii. 3. 11). Amongst individual rhetoricians, besides those commemorated by Ausonius, were M. Antonius Gniphio, the teacher of Cicero and Cæsar

(Suet. Gr. 7), Votienus Montanus of Narbonne (Mart. viii. 72, Sen. iv. Contr. Præf. and 28), Julius Florus (in eloquentia Galliarum, quoniam ibi demum exercuit eam, princeps, alioqui inter paucos disertus, Quintil. x. 3 § 13), Domitius Afer of Nismes (Tac. Ann. xiv. 19), Agrotas of Marseille (Sen. Contr. ii. 14 ad fin.), Eumenius of Autun, author of four orations printed among the *Panegyrici Veteres*, one of which is headed *Oratio pro instaurandis scholis*, and amongst the other *Panegyrici* Nazarius, Mamertinus and Drepanius, L. Plotius, Suet. Rhet. 2, and others ap. Casaub. ad Suet. Rhet. fin.

Brit.] Jam vero principum filios liberalibus artibus erudire et ingenia Britannorum studiis Gallorum anteferre, ut qui modo linguam Romanam abnuebant eloquentiam concupiscerent, Tac. Agric. 21: Dicitur et nostros cantare Britannia versus, Mart. xi. 3. 5.

112. *cond.*—*rhet.*] Strab. and Cod. Theod. supr. *rhet.*] The teacher of oratory is different from the *orator*. Supr. i. 44, vii. 152 sq., 197, 217, x. 132. *Th.*] Ultima Thule, Virg. G. i. 30, and Sen. Med. 380. The locality of the island was much disputed, and many fabulous reports were current about its natural history, Strab. ii. p. 104, iv. p. 201. When the fleet of Agricola circumnavigated Britain and conquered the Orkneys, “dispecta est et Thule quadamtenus,” Tac. Agric. 10. Modern geographers seek Thule in Iceland, or Jutland, or one of the Shetland islands. The ancients, especially the poets, used

Nobilis ille tamen populus, quem diximus, et par
 Virtute atque fide, sed major clade, Saguntus
 Tale quid excusat: Mæotide sævior ara 115
 Ægyptus: quippe illa nefandi Taurica sacri
 Inventrix homines, ut jam quæ carmina tradunt
 Digna fide credas, tantum immolat, ulterius nil
 Aut gravius cultro timet hostia. Quis modo casus

the name to denote generally the extreme North.

113. *pop.*] Calagurritani.

114. *fid.*—*Sag.*] The passage is from Seneca: *necessitas magnum humanæ infelicitatis patrociniū est. Hæc excusat Saguntinos, quamvis non ceciderint patres, sed occiderint: hæc excusat Romanos, quos ad servilem delectum Cannensis ruina compulit, quæ quidquid coegit defendit*, iv. Contr. 27: Saguntini, oppressi ab Hannibale, humanas edere carnes, Petron. 141: Livy (*infr.*) does not mention this; Augustin. De Civ. Dei, iii. 20, speaks doubtfully (a nonnullis perhibetur): Silius (ii. 521 sq.) seems to speak of it as a thing proposed but not executed. *Saguntum* or *Saguntus*, now Murviedro, a little north of Valencia, suffered thus greatly from famine when besieged by Hannibal B.C. 219: *Civitas ea longe opulentissima ultra Iberum fuit, sita passus mille ferme a mari. Oriundi a Zacyntho insula dicuntur, mixtique etiam ab Ardea Rutulorum quidam generis. Ceterum in tantas brevi creverant opes, seu maritimis, seu terrestribus fructibus, seu multitudinis incremento seu sanctitate disciplinæ, qua fidem socialem usque ad perniciem suam coluerunt*, Liv. xxi. 7. On the faithfulness of the Saguntines to

their Roman allies, cf. id. xxviii. 39, Sil. i. 330 sq., ii. 542, 654 (*Urbs habitata diu Fidei*). *clad.*] Liv. xxi. 15.

115. *ex.*] Urges some such plea as this (of necessity): so *exc.* morbum, &c. *Mæot.*] iv. 42. Et Taranis Scythicæ non mitior ara Dianæ, Luc. i. 446. Juxta Mæotim paludem [*the sea of Azov*] Taurici sunt, quorum rex Thoas advenas immolare consueverat usque in adventum Orestis et Pyladis: quibus agnitis Iphigenia, quæ erat templi sacerdos, ablato inde Dianæ signo aufugit, Schol. Cf. Eurip. Iph. Taur. 28 sq., Prud. c. Symm. i. 395.

116. Egypt is more cruel than the altar of Diana Taurica; *for she* requires the death only of her victims, and does not require their bodies to be eaten.

117. *Invent.*] Foundress, cf. *inventis auspiciis*, Cic. in Vatin. § 23.

carm.] Remitto fabulas Tauricas theatris suis, Tert. Apol. 9: but Herodotus (iv. 103) speaks of the sacrifice as actually offered: *jam, to go so far* as to admit.

119. *modo*] Nihil impedit, quominus certe intelligas. Nam opponi potest *quamvis*, Hand, Turs. iii. 634: hoc quidem quis hominum liberi modo sanguinis sustineat? Quintil. xii. 9 § 10. The force of the par-

Impulit hos? Quæ tanta fames infestaque vallo 120
 Arma coegerunt tam detestabile monstrum
 Audere? Anne aliam terra Memphitide sicca
 Invidiam facerent nolenti surgere Nilo?
 Qua nec terribiles Cimbri nec Britones unquam
 Sauromatæque truces aut immanes Agathyrsi, 125

ticle will be plain, if we change the form of the sentence: His, si quo modo essent casu impulsī, ignoscendum erat. "What calamity, *if nothing more*, drove these to the act?"

122. *Anne, &c.*] Nonne ea est hujus facinoris invidia, qua gravio-rem nullam, ne terra quidem M. s., N. f. n. s? Would they by any deed to which the last extremity of drought might drive them bring any other (any greater) infamy on the Nile, as the cause of their desperation, and so mediate of their crime? The words *nol. surg.* further define the *invidia*, they would complain of the Nile's unwillingness to rise: cf. *invidiam ei tanquam regnum affectanti fecerat*, Val. Max. v. 7 § 2. *Invidiam facere* generally is to bring suspicion, odium, reproach on any one: *cœlestes auras contaminato spiritu polluimus, et sideribus ac diei graves, invidiam seculo facimus*, Quintil. Decl. xii § 28 (speaking of a case of *ἀνθρωποφονία*): *Utque parum justæ nimiumque in pellice sævæ Invidiam fecere deæ*, Ov. Met. iv. 547: *de fortuna queratur, diis faciat invidiam*, Quintil. Decl. viii § 14: Lucan, ii. 36 *Burm.*, Oud., and esp. Cort.: Petron. 107 *Burm.*: Suet. Cal. 9, 56: Sen. v. Contr. 33 (*color*, Gallio): Quintil. Decl. 279, p. 543: a son says to the supposed murderer of his father, "et ad tua

genua, dives, venissem [*to ask aid in my search for the culprit*], nisi time-rem, ne invidiam tibi fieri diceres," Sen. v. Contr. 30 init.; to which his enemy replies (*ib. color*), "when I demanded to be accused, you hung back, saying, *I will accuse when I shall be able*: which shows that you wish '*invidiam mihi facere*.'" Rules were given by rhetoricians for the proper management of *invidia*: (*vox*) paulum in invidia facienda lentior, quia non fere ad hanc nisi inferiores confugiunt, Quintil. xi. 3 § 63: *ib.* 2 § 85, iv. 2 § 69, vi. 1 § 14. On the word *invidia*, cf. Stat. Silv. iii. 5. 42, and on the form *Memph.* supr. xi. 94 n.

124. *Cimbr.*] viii. 249 sq. *Brit.*] Britannos hospitibus feros, Hor. Od. iii. 4. 33: *dira Britannia*, Claud. Bell. Get. 568: Ov. Amor. ii. 16. 39. The form *Britōnes* is used by Mart. xi. 21. 9. It has been disputed (v. Orell. Insc. 804 n., and Freund, Lex. s. v.) whether Britones = Britanni; but see Auson. Epigr. 109—114, esp. 111 (*Sylvius iste bonus fertur, ferturque Britannus. Aut Brito hic non est Sylvius, aut malus est*).

125. *Saur.*] Sauromatæ (ii. 1) or Sarmatæ inhabited the east of Prussia and Poland, Russia and Circassia. *Sauromatæ cingunt fera gens*, Ov. Trist. iii. 10. 5: Herod. iv. 117:

Hac sævit rabie imbelle et inutile vulgus,
 Parvula fictilibus solitum dare vela phaselis
 Et brevibus pictæ remis incumbere testæ.
 Nec poenam sceleri invenies, nec digna parabis
 Supplicia his populis, in quorum mente pares sunt 130
 Et similes ira atque fames. Mollissima corda
 Humano generi dare se natura fatetur,
 Quæ lacrimas dedit; hæc nostri pars optima sensus.
 Plorare ergo jubet causam dicentis amici

tanta barbaries est, ut pacem non intelligant, Flor. iv. 12 § 20. *que*] xiii. 43 sq.: here we have *nec—nec—que—aut*, where *nec* would have been more regular throughout, cf. Tibull. iv. 1. 140 sq. (*nec—nec—vel—que*): Hor. Od. iii. 1. 41 sq. (*nec—nec—nec—que*): Virg. Æn. iv. 337 sq. (*Neque—nec—aut*): Hand Tursell. i. 543 sq., iv. 140. *Agath.*] Picti, Virg. Æn. iv. 146: Gelonis Agathyrsi collimitant, Ammian. xxxi. 2 § 14: Herod. (iv. 100) places them on the banks of the Maris (*Marosch*) i. e. in Transylvania; he describes them as a luxurious people (*ἁβρότατοι ἄνδρες εἰσὶ καὶ χρυσοφόροι τὰ μάλιστα*, iv. 104): proceri Ag., Avien. Descr. Orb. 455.

127. Pellæi gens fortunata Canopi . . . circum pictis vehitur sua rura phaselis, Virg. G. iv. 287 sq. Conseritur bibula Memphitis cymba papyro, Lucan, iv. 136. The whole Delta was intersected by canals, *αὐτὰ ῥα στῶν ἡν πλέονται τοσαύτην, ὥστε καὶ ὀστράκινα ἐνίοις πορθμεῖα*, Strab. xvii. p. 788. *phas.*] A light long skiff, shaped like a French-bean.

"These despicable weaklings who go paddling about in their earthen canoes, are yet possessed by a fury fiercer than that of the rudest

boldest savages." O superi, Nilusne et barbara Memphis, Et Pelusiaci tam mollis turba Canopi Hos animos? &c., Lucan, viii. 542 sq.

131. *ir.*] From mere passion the Egyptians commit crimes great as any to which starvation could compel them. Supr. 120.

[131—174. Sympathy between man and man is natural; this should distinguish man from brute beast; and yet we see the most savage beasts less fierce against their kind, than man against man.]

132. *fat.*] x. 172.

133. Hominem tantum nudum et in nuda humo natali die abjicit ad vagitus statim et ploratum, nullumque tot animalium aliud ad lacrimas et has protinus vitæ principio . . . flens animal ceteris imperaturum . . . hominem scire nihil sine doctrina; non fari, non ingredi, non vesci: breviterque non aliud naturæ sponte, quam flere, Plin. H. N. vii. 1. "Nature gave men tears and speech to distinguish them from beasts," Theophr. (ap. Düntz.) "Prometheus mixed with tears the clay of which man was moulded," Stob. i. 87 init.

134. *jub.*] Natura, cf. verse 138. *caus. &c.*] i. e. Squalorem amici causam dicentis re ique. So Orelli.

Squaloremque rei, pupillum ad jura vocantem 135
 Circumscriptorem, cujus manantia fletu
 Ora puellares faciunt incerta capilli.
 Naturæ imperio gemimus, quum funus adultæ
 Virginis occurrit vel terra clauditur infans
 Et minor igne rogi. Quis enim bonus et face dignus 140

135. *Squal.*] Per has lacrimas, per hunc squalorem, per hæc necessaria omnibus periclitantibus instrumenta, Sen. v. Contr. 30 (Porcius Latro). It was said of Scipio Africanus Minor that he "quum esset reus, neque barbam desisse radi, neque non candida veste uti, neque fuisse cultu solito reorum," Gell. iii. 4. Cf. Dig. xlvii. 10. 15 § 27, ib. 39, Quintil. vi. 1 § 30 sq., supr. vii. 146 n.

135 sq. i. 46 sq., vi. 629, x. 222 sq., xiv. 237: qui tutorem filio reliquerit, pupillorum spoliatores, Sen. De Ben. iv. 27 fin., cf. Cic. p. Rosc. Com. § 16. The fraudulent guardian might be deposed from his office by an *accusatio suspecti*, which was as old as the XII. Tables, and might be brought before the prætor (Dig. xxvi. 10. 1), but not by the pupillus himself (Dig. ibid. 7). After the ward arrived at the age of puberty, the guardian was compelled to give him an account of the way in which he had fulfilled his office, and to make good any losses which the property had sustained, Gaius, i § 191, Cod. v. 51. 2. On the *actio rationibus distrahendis*, cf. Dict. Ant. p. 1178 b.

137. "When the lad's locks with tears so flow, That by the face the sex we cannot know," Holyday. Hor. Od. ii. 5. 23, 24, Ov. Met. ix. 712,

Stat. Achill. i. 336, Auson. Ep. 107, Epitaph. 33. 3: puer membris muliebribus, Lucret. iv. 1047: Θῆλυς καὶ ἡμίανδρος καὶ ἀμφίβολος τὴν ὕψιν. οὐκ ἂν διακρίναις εἴτ' ἔφηβός ἐστιν, εἴτε καὶ πάρθενος, Lucian, D. D. xxiii § 1: Seu puerum vidi formosum, sive puellam Formosam, sit uter sexus enim dubito. Inter utrumque decus formæ dubitare coactus Contra grammaticos ne faciam, vereor. Seu pulcher, seu pulchra mihi dicatur, et errem, Musa solæcismi nostra futura rea est, Anthol. Lat. Meyer, 1569.

138. *ad.*] Cf. Soph. Ant. 813 sq., 867, 876, 917 sq. (ἄλεκτρον, ἀνυμέναιον, οὔτε του γάμου μέρος λαχοῦσαν οὔτε παιδείου τροφῆς, ἀλλ' ὧδ' ἔρημος πρὸς φίλων ἢ δύσμορος ζῶσ' εἰς θανάτων ἔρχομαι κατασκαφάς).

139. *inf.*] On the *superstitious* feeling with which the Romans regarded the death of children before their parents, cf. x. 241 n.

140. *minor*] Too young for, iii. 203 n. *rog.*] Hominem prius quam genito dente cremari mos gentium non est, Plin. vii. 15 (16): cf. "editis primores septimo mense gignidentes . . . haud dubium est," ibid. init.: *suggrundaria* antiqui dicebant sepulchra infantium, qui necdum xl. dies implessent, quia nec busta dici poterant; quia ossa quæ comburerentur non erant: nec tanta

Arcana, qualem Cereris vult esse sacerdos,
 Ulla aliena sibi credit mala? Separat hoc nos
 A grege mutorum, atque ideo venerabile soli
 Sortiti ingenium divinorumque capaces
 Atque exercendis capiendisque artibus apti 145
 Sensum a coelesti demissum traximus arce,
 Cujus egent prona et terram spectantia. Mundi
 Principio indulsit communis conditor illis
 Tantum animas, nobis animum quoque, mutuus ut nos

cadaveris immanitas qua locus tumesceret. Unde Rutilius Geminus Astyanacte ait: melius suggrundarium misero quæreret quam sepulchrum, Fulgent. Exp. Serm. ant. s. v. *face dignus*] Worthy to act as *δαδονυχος* in the Eleusinian mysteries. Actæa Ceres, cursu cui semper anhelō Votivam taciti quassamus lampada mystæ, Stat. Silv. iv. 8. 50, 51: greater strictness of life was expected from the initiated: *γίνεσθαί φασι καὶ εὐσεβεστέρους καὶ δικαιότερους καὶ κατὰ πᾶν βελτίονας ἑαυτῶν τοὺς τῶν μυστηρίων κοινωνήσαντας*, Diod. Sic. v. 48: supr. vi. 50, Hor. Od. iii. 2. 26, Sen. Herc. Fur. 301, Hippol. 106 sq.

142. Homo sum: humani nihil a me alienum puto, Ter. Heaut. i. 1. 25. Cf. Cic. Leg. i § 33, Off. i § 30: Quæ damus præcepta? Ut parcatur sanguini humano? Quantulum est ei non nocere, cui debeas prodesse? Magna scilicet laus est, si homo mansuetus homini est. Præcipiemus ut naufrago manum porrigat, erranti viam monstret, cum esuriente panem suum dividat? . . . Membra sumus corporis magni. Natura nos cognatos edidit, quum ex iisdem et in eadem gigneret. Hæc

nobis amorem indidit mutuum, et sociabiles fecit . . . Societas nostra lapidum fornicationi simillima est: quæ casura, nisi invicem obstarent, hoc ipso sustinetur, Sen. Ep. 95 § 51 sq.

143. *mut.*] viii. 56, Sen. De Ir. i. 3 §§ 4, 5.

144 sq. Nam quum ceteras animantes [*natura*] abjecisset ad pascuum, solum hominem erexit, ad cœlique quasi cognationis domicilii-que pristini conspectum excitavit, Cic. Leg. i § 26.

146. Cic. Leg. i § 22 sq. *cæl.*] ibid. § 24, Tusc. i § 65 sq., Virg. Æn. vi. 730.

147. Pronaque quum spectent animalia cetera terram, Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tueri Jussit et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus, Ov. Met. i. 84 sq.: Prudent. in Symm. ii. 260 sq., Comment. ad Boeth. Cons. Phil. v. Metr. 5, Sall. Cat. i § 1, Minuc. Oct. i. 7 § 3, Aristot. De Part. An. iv. 10 § 8, Sen. De Ot. Sap. 32 § 3, Cic. N. D. ii § 140 Dav., Xen. Mem. i. 4 § 11.

149. Animus est quo sapimus; anima qua vivimus, *Accius Epigone*: Sapimus animo, fruimur anima, sine animo anima est debilis. Varro

Affectus petere auxilium et præstare juberet, 150
 Dispersos trahere in populum, migrare vetusto
 De nemore et proavis habitatas linquere silvas,
 Ædificare domos, Laribus conjungere nostris
 Tectum aliud, tutos vicino limite somnos
 Ut collata daret fiducia, protegere armis 155
 Lapsum aut ingenti nutantem vulnere civem,
 Communi dare signa tuba, defendier isdem
 Turribus atque una portarum clave teneri.
 Sed jam serpentum major concordia: parcit
 Cognatis maculis similis fera. Quando leoni 160
 Fortior eripuit vitam leo? Quo nemore unquam
 Exspiravit aper majoris dentibus apri?
 Indica tigris agit rabida cum tigride pacem

Andabatis: In reliquo corpore ab hoc fonte diffusa est anima: hinc animus ad intelligentiam tributus, Non. s. v.

150 sq. Cf. 142 n., Lucret. v. 930 sq., Hor. S. i. 3. 98 sq., Cic. p. Sest. § 91, De Invent. i § 2, De Rep. i. c. 25: φύσει πολιτικὸς ἄνθρωπος, Aristot. Eth. N. i. 5 (7) § 6: διότι δὲ πολιτικὸν ὁ ἄνθρωπος ζῶν πάσης μελίττης καὶ παντὸς ἀγελαίου ζώου μᾶλλον, δῆλον. Οὐθὲν γὰρ, ὥς φαμέν, μάτην ἢ φύσις ποιεῖ, λόγον δὲ μόνον ἄνθρωπος ἔχει τῶν ζώων (supr. 143 sq.) Τοῦτο γὰρ πρὸς τᾶλλα ζῶα τοῖς ἀνθρώποις ἴδιον, τὸ μόνον ἀγαθοῦ καὶ κακοῦ καὶ δικαίου καὶ ἀδίκου καὶ τῶν ἄλλων αἰσθησιν ἔχειν, Id. Pol. i. 2 § 10 sq. *Aff.*] Τὸ δὲ τοιοῦτον [*social intercourse*] φιλίας ἔργον, Id. ib. iii. 9 § 13: homo in adjutorium mutuum generatus est, Sen. Ir. i. 5 § 2. Antonin. ii § 1, Gatak., Sen. De Ben. iv. 18.

151. Dispersos homines in agris, et in tectis silvestribus abditos,

ratione quadam compulit unum in locum et congregavit, &c., Cic. De Invent. i § 2: cf. Tusc. v § 5.

152. vi. 2 sq., Lucret. v. 953 sq.

153. ib. 1107 sq.

154. *somn.*] Lucret. v. 980 sq.

159 sq. Quintil. supr. 20 n.: Cetera animantia in suo genere probe degunt: congregari videmus et stare contra dissimilia. Leonum feritas inter se non dimicat: serpentium morsus non petit serpentes: ne maris quidem belluæ ac pisces, nisi in diversa genera, sæviunt. At, hercules, homini plurima ex homine sunt mala, Plin. H. N. vii. 1: Quæ alia vita esset, si leones ursique regnarent? si serpentibus in nos ac noxiosissimo cuique animali daretur potestas? Illa rationis expertia, et a nobis immanitatis crimine damnata abstinent suis, et tuta est etiam inter feras similitudo, Sen. De Clem. i. 26 § 3: cf. De Ira, ii. 8 § 2: κύων κυνὸς οὐχ ἄπτεται, Parœm. Gr.

Perpetuam, sævis inter se convenit ursis.

Ast homini ferrum letale incude nefanda 165

Produxisse parum est, quum rastra et sarcula tantum

Assueti coquere et marris ac vomere lassi

Nescierint primi gladios extendere fabri.

Aspicimus populos, quorum non sufficit iræ

Occidisse aliquem, sed pectora brachia vultum . 170

Crediderint genus esse cibi. Quid diceret ergo

Vel quo non fugeret, si nunc hæc monstra videret

Pythagoras, cunctis animalibus abstinuit qui

Gotting. i. p. 428: canis caninam non est, Adag. ap. Varr. L. L. vii § 31: Æsch. Suppl. 226, Hor. Epod. vii. 11.

165. Man's rage can no longer be appeased with the sword, though the first smiths knew nothing even of that; now we see people who are not content with the death of their enemy, but must convert his body into food.

166. *Prod.*] To have beaten out.

sarc. mar.] iii. 311. The *sarculum* was a hoe, used for drawing the earth over the seed sown (jaciunt semina, et sarculis adobruunt, Colum. ii. 11 § 10), for stirring the ground about the roots of the crops (Plin. H. N. xviii. 50 [21]), and as a substitute, in shallow soils, for the plough (montanæ gentes sarculis arant, ib. 49 [19]): some were two-pronged (sarculos vel simplices vel bicornes, Pallad. i. 43 § 3). It appears to have been lighter than the *marra*: protinus altitudine unciali herbis omnibus liberanda est, manu potius quam sarculo ad trimatum [*debet*] marris ad solum radi, Plin. H. N. xviii. 43 (16): cf. sarculo leviter convelluntur radices,

id. xix. 33 (6): levi sarculo purgare verius quam fodere, id. xviii. 65 (26).

The *marra* was an indented (Colum. infr.) hoe with a broad head (penitus latis eradere viscera marris, Colum. x. 72): the ground was first broken by it, before the *sarculum* was used: Mox bene quum glebis vivacem cespitis herbam Contundat marræ, vel fracti (?) dente ligonis, Tunc quoque trita solo splendentia sarcula sumat, Angustosque foros adverso limite ducens, Rursus in obliquum distinguat tramite parvo, ib. 88 sq. Mr. Rich (Comp. to Lat. Dict. s. vv.) has given cuts of what he supposes to be *marræ* and *sarcula*.

168. It was the brazen race of πρώτοι κακόεργον έχαλκεύσαντο μάχαιραν, Arat. Phæn. 131: Tibull. i. 3. 47, 48, Virg. G. ii. 539, 540.

172. *fug.*] ii. 1, 153 sq.

173. Ov. Met. xv. 72 sq. According to Aristoxenus (ap. Diog. Laert. viii § 20, Fragm. 7 Didot, cf. Athen. x. p. 418 E) Pythagoras enjoined abstinence only from the wether and the ox used in ploughing: according to Aristotle (ap. Gell. iv. 11,

Tanquam homine et ventri indulisit non omne legumen.

Diog. Laert. viii. 19), only from certain parts of animals and some kinds of fish: according to others, from every kind of flesh (Diog. Laert. § 20, Jambl. Vit. Pyth. 85. 108 [where he speaks of it as an *esoteric* doctrine]: Eudox. ap. Porphy. Vit. Pyth. 7: Ritter, Gesch. d. Phil. i. p. 367 n.). Age jam, si quis philosophus affirmet, ut ait Laberius de sententia Pythagoræ, hominem fieri ex mulo, . . . nonne consensum movebit; et fidem infiget etiam ab animalibus abstinendi? proptereaue persuasum quis hoc habeat, ne forte bubulam de aliquo proavo suo obsonet? Tertull. Apol. 480, cl. Minuc. Fel. 34. Seneca in his youth was prevailed on to abstain from animal food, and fancied that the abstinence quickened his intellect: but returned to his former diet on the ground that "alienigena tum sacra movebantur: sed inter argumenta superstitionis ponebatur quorundam animalium abstinencia," Sen. Ep. 108 § 17.

174. Verum seu pisces seu porrum et cæpe *trucidas*, Hor. Ep. i. 12. 21 Obbar: supr. xiv. 98: *ἐνιοι δὲ θᾶπτον ἂν τὰς κεφαλὰς φαγεῖν φασὶ τῶν πατέρων ἢ κυάμους*, Sext. Emp. Pyrrh. Hyp. iii. 24 § 224: *Δειλοὶ, πάνδειλοι, κυάμων ἀπο χεῖρας ἔχεσθε, Ἰσὸν τοι κυάμους τε φαγεῖν κεφαλὰς τε τοκῆων* (verses ascribed to Pythagoras or to Orpheus, whose school in this as in some other points agreed with the Pythagorean, Didymus in Geop. ii. 35, p. 183 ap. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 251): this prohibition is attested by Aristot. ap. Diog. Laert. viii § 34, cf. 19, Jambl. l. l. 61: Aristoxenus, on the other hand, states that beans were the usual food of Pythagoras (Gell. iv. 11). The same abstinence was found in Egypt (Herod. ii. 37), and in Rome it formed a part of a process of purification (Plut. Quæst. Rom. 95): cf. Cic. De Div. ii § 119, supr. iii. 229, Lucian, Gallus, 4 and 18, Vitar. Auct. 6, Dial. Mort. 20 § 3, Wyttenb. ad Plut. Mor. p. 12 E.

SATIRE XVI.

SOLDIERS enjoy an almost entire exemption from punishment (1—34), are not harassed by protracted law-suits (34—50), and hold property in their own right, while their fathers yet live (51—60).

“Ista a plerisque exploditur, et dicitur non esse Juvenalis,” Schol. On the other hand it is quoted as Juvenal’s by Servius and Priscian. The opinions of modern critics are collected by Heinrich; add, in favour of the genuineness of the Satire, Düntzer and W. E. Weber. That the author left his work incomplete is evident: for he does not enumerate all the *communia commoda*, which were but the beginning of his intended task (verse 7): the instances of special good-fortune, alluded to in verses 1—6, are not touched upon. The objections which have been taken to the language are frivolous in themselves, and easily outweighed by the excellence of vv. 4 sq., 9 sq., 24—34, &c.

Cf. Sat. i. 58, iii. 132, vii. 88, xiv. 193 sq.

QUIS numerare queat felicitis præmia, Galle,
 Militiæ? Nam si subeuntur prospera castra,
 Me pavidum excipiat tironem porta secundo
 Sidere: plus etenim fati valet hora benigni,
 Quam si nos Veneris commendet epistola Marti 5
 Et Samia genetrix quæ delectatur arena.

[1—6. Fortune (*fel.* 1, *prosp.* 2, *sec.* 3, *ben.* 4) can shower countless prizes on the soldier; if she befriend him, he need not pray to Venus or Juno to make interest with Mars on his behalf.]

fel.] Cf. vii. 190—202, ix. 33, xii. 63 sq. *Gall.*] Martial often addresses a friend *Gallus*, perhaps the same.

2. *Nam*] *Felicitis* I say, *for* I could be content myself, if sure of fortune’s favour, to enter the camp.

4. *Sid.*] vi. 569 sq., x. 314.

5. Hunc [*Martem*] tu, Diva, tuo recubantem corpore sancto Circumfusa super, suaveis ex ore loquelas Fonde petens placidam Romanis, incluta, pacem, Lucret. i. 39 sq.: cf. ib. 30—38, supr. ii. 31, x. 313.

6. *Sam. &c.*] Quam Juno fertur terris magis omnibus unam Posthabita coluisse Samo, Virg. *Æn.* i. 15, 16: supr. i. 143 n., vii. 32 n.: the Heræum at Samos was μέγιστος πάντων νηῶν τῶν ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν, Herod.

Commoda tractemus primum communia, quorum
 Haud minimum illud erit, ne te pulsare togatus
 Audeat, immo etsi pulsetur, dissimulet, nec
 Audeat excussos prætori ostendere dentes 10
 Et nigram in facie tumidis livoribus offam
 Atque oculum medico nil promittente relictum.
 Bardaicus judex datur hæc punire volenti
 Calceus, et grandes magna ad subsellia suræ,
 Legibus antiquis castrorum et more Camilli 15
 Servato, miles ne vallum litiget extra

iii. 60 § 6. See a Samian coin in Müller, Denkm. Heft. i. n. 8: cf. Cic. Verr. i § 50, v § 184. *ar.*] Shore.

[7—34. The first privilege which is common to all ranks in the army alike: they hold so fast to one another, that no civilian dares to accuse them or give evidence against them.]

8. *ne*] *Ne* is used because “subest notio impediendi vel prohibendi.” Hand, Tursell. iv. 42. *tog.*] viii. 240, x. 8.

9. It was not uncommon for a defendant to enlist as a means of evading justice; qui litis causa militiam appetierunt, Cod. xii. 34. 1: qui eo animo militiæ se dedit, ut sub obtentu militiæ pretiosiores se adversario faceret, Dig. xlix. 16. 4 § 8: cf. ib. xlix. 16. 16. *diss.*] i. e. *ut diss.*, *ut* being supplied from *ne*, as in Sat. xiii. 36: so *quisque* from *nemo*, vi. 17, 18: ne centurio tribuno obsequatur, [*ut*] hinc confusi pedites equitesque in exitum ruamus, Tac. H. i. 84: Ann. xiii. 14, al. ap. Hand, Tursell. iv. 56, Madvig § 472 b.

10. Cf. iii. 300, 301. *præt.*] iii. 213, xiii. 4 n.

11. *off.*] ii. 33: “a bruise:”—in *offam* contundere, Plin. H. N. xv. 7.

12. *rel.*] The eye is left in the head, but the physician gives no hope that it will be restored.

13, 14. *Bard.*] Bardisæi (Plut. Mar. 43, cl. Lob. Aglaoph. p. 1325) or Vardæi (Plin. H. N. iii. 26 [22]), a tribe inhabiting the Illyrian coast, opposite the island Pharos (Strab. vii. p. 315), gave name to a military shoe. Lassi Bardaicus quod evocati [*redolet*]; Mart. iv. 4. 5. “If the injured man of peace seek redress, a soldier’s shoe and stout shanks sit in judgment on the high bench.” *Magna* to support the gigantic occupant. *Bard. calc. jud.* cf. bubulco judice vii. 116, and Tac. Agric. 9 (credunt plerique militaribus ingeniis subtilitatem deesse, quia castrensis jurisdictio segura et obtusior, ac plura manu agens, calliditatem fori non exerceat. Agricola naturali prudentia, quamvis inter togatos, facile justequæ agebat). *grand.*] Supr. iii. 247, xiv. 195, Pers. v. 189: torosa juvenus, id. iii. 86. *subs.*] Infr. 44.

15, 16. *Cam.*] Who introduced a standing army (Liv. v. 2), before

Et procul a signis. Justissima Centurionum
Cognitio est igitur de milite, nec mihi deerit
Ultio, si justæ defertur causa querelæ.

Tota cohors tamen est inimica omnesque manipuli 20
Consensu magno efficiunt, curabilis ut sit
Vindicta et gravior quam injuria. Dignum erit ergo
Declamatoris mulino corde Vagelli,
Quum duo crura habeas, offendere tot caligas, tot
Millia clavorum. Quis tam procul absit ab urbe? 25

which time the soldiers might in winter at home prosecute their suits. Soldiers were forbidden by a rescript of Hadrian to leave the camp in order to give evidence: *multo minus milites avocandi sunt a signis vel muneribus perhibendi testimonii causa*, Dig. xxii. 5. 3 § 6. On the other hand Honorius and Theodosius, A.D. 416, decreed "*ne quando curiales vel privatæ conditionis homines ad militare exhibeantur judicium, vel contra se agentium actiones exhibeant, vel litigare in eo cogantur*," Cod. i. 46. 2.

17. *Cent.*] Proverbial for their ignorance: cf. v. 155, xiv. 194, Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. i § 9, Cic. Tusc. iv § 55, Pers. iii. 77 sq., v. 189, Hor. S. i. 6. 73. "The centurions, then, will do me justice, if I have only a good cause; yet even if they do, I have to brave the wrath of the comrades of the accused, who will make me repent of having sought satisfaction."

21. *cur.*] *Metuenda*, Gesner: *that is the object of grief or fear*, Scheller: *furchterregend*, Freund. As *plorabilis* is nearly = *plorandus*, so here *curabilis* = *curanda*, "requiring medical

treatment," or "requiring attention." (W. E. Weber takes it as = *parabilis*).

22. *Vind.*] Probably: "that *your* revenge (as *ultio*, 19) may cost you more pain than the original wrong."

23. "The mulish rhetorician Vagellius (xiii. 119):" *mule* in Catull. (lxxxiii. 3) = *fatue*.

24. "Having but two legs to stumble against so many soldiers' boots and so many thousands of hob-nails." *cal.*] A leathern boot (Sympos. Ænigm. 56) worn by the soldiers of the ranks, whence *caligatus* = *gregarius*: *Hoc dicis, cui parere caligatum lex jubet, qui non solum militibus sed centurionibus præpositus*, Quintil. Decl. iii § 15: *commendem tibi ordinem caligati militis*, ib. § 19: Suet. Aug. 25, Vitell. 7: *Caligulæ cognomen castrensi joco traxit, quia manipulario habitu inter milites versabatur*, Suet. Cal. 9: Lips. ad Tac. Ann. i. 41. If *caligæ* is to be read in Gell. xiii. 21, they were merely soles strapped on to the foot.

25. *clav.*] In digito clavus mihi militis hæret, iii. 248: *forte caligis clavatis contereret pedes tuos*, Augustin. in 1 Ep. Joh. Tract. 10 § 8:

Præterea quis tam Pylades, molem aggeris ultra
Ut veniat? Lacrimæ siccentur protinus, et se
Excusaturos non sollicitemus amicos.

“Da testem” judex quum dixerit; audeat ille,
Nescio quis, pugnos qui vidit, dicere “Vidi,” 30
Et credam dignum barba dignumque capillis
Majorum. Citius falsum producere testem

clavi caligares, Plin. ix. 33 (18), xxii. 46, caligarii, id. xxxiv. 41 (from which passage it appears that they were of iron): the sole of the caliga was thickly studded with them: τὰ γὰρ ὑποδήματα πεπαρμένα πυκνῶς καὶ ὀξέσιν (cf. Plin. H. N. ix. 33, crebris atque præacutis) ἤλοις ἔχων, ὥσπερ τῶν ἄλλων στρατιωτῶν ἕκαστος, Joseph. B. J. vi. 1 § 8: Sympos. Ænig. 57.

“Who would venture so far from the city to accuse a soldier? Besides what friend is ready, like Pylades, to devote his life for his friend?”

26. *agg.*] v. 153.

27. Let us dry up our tears at once, and not importune our friends, who on one pretext or another will certainly put us off, to bear us company in our hazardous enterprise.

29. If when the judge calls on the accuser to produce his witnesses, the bystander, who chanced (*nescio quis*) to see the blow struck, dares to say “I saw it,” he may be ranked with the noblest worthies of the good old times.

30. *vid.*] Hoc satius, quam si dicas sub iudice “Vidi” Quod non vidisti, vii. 13, 14: Cic. Verr. iv § 55, v § 165.

31. *Et*] Vivat Fidenis, et agello

cedo paterno, vi. 57: cf. i. 155 n., Hand, Turs. ii. 485, Sen. Ep. iv § 6. *barb.*] “The more ancient Bacchus is bearded, because all the ancients wore the beard long,” Diod. iv. 5: “Barbers are said first to have come into Italy from Sicily, A. U. C. 454 (B.C. 300), as is attested by public documents at Ardea, and to have been brought over by T. Ticinius Mena. That formerly there were no barbers appears from the statues of the ancients, which for the most part have long hair and beard,” Varro, R. R. ii. 11 § 10: “Scipio Africanus the younger (*sequens*) first adopted the practice of daily shaving,” Plin. H. N. vii. 59, cl. Gell. iii. 4. Shaving the beard continued in use till the time of Hadrian, as we see from the coins (Becker in Pauly, i. 1058). When the Gauls took Rome, B. C. 390, M. Papirius “dicitur Gallo barbam suam, ut tum omnibus promissa erat, permulcenti, scipione eburneo in caput incusso iram movisse,” Liv. v. 41 fin.: πώγωνα καὶ κόμην ἔχειν ἤρεσκεν αὐτῷ, καὶ οὐκ ἐκείνῳ μόνῳ, ἀλλὰ καὶ πᾶσι τοῖς παλαιοῖς, &c., Lucian, Cynic. 14: Unum aliquem te ex barbatis illis, exemplum imperii veteris, imaginem antiquitatis, columen reipublicæ diceres intueri, Cic. p. Sest. § 19 Halm: cf. id. Fin. ii § 62, supr. iv.

Contra paganum possis, quam vera loquentem
Contra fortunam armati contraque pudorem.

Præmia nunc alia atque alia emolumenta notemus 35
Sacramentorum. Convallem ruris aviti
Improbis aut campum mihi si vicinus ademittit
Et sacrum effodit medio de limite saxum,
Quod mea cum patulo coluit puls annua libo,
Debitor aut sumptos pergit non reddere nummos, 40
Vana supervacui dicens chirographa ligni,
Exspectandus erit, qui lites inchoet, annus
Totius populi. Sed tunc quoque mille ferenda

103, Hor. Od. i. 12. 41, ii. 15. 11, Tibull. ii. 1. 34 Brouk., Mart. i. 25, ix. 28. *cap.*] v. 30.

33, 34. *pag.*] Opposed to *miles* (Plin. Ep. x. 18 § 2), to *armati* (ib. vii. 25 § 6): cf. Dig. xxix. 1. 3, Tac. H. i. 53, iii. 24 (where Antonius Primus by way of taunt addresses his soldiers as *pagani*), 43, 77. *pud.*] Honour.

[35—50. The second privilege of the soldiery: civilians wait long for the decision of their suits: soldiers meet with a speedy settlement.]

36. *Sacr.*] Militiæ, quia jurabant, Schol.

38. *sax.*] The land-mark or statue of the god Terminus. Terminus, sive lapis, sive es defossus in agro Stipes ab antiquis, sic quoque numen habes. Te duo diversa domini pro parte coronant; Binaque certa tibi, binaque liba ferunt, Ov. Fast. ii. 641 sq.: nullus in campo sacer Divisit agros arbiter populis lapis, Sen. Hipp. 529. He who "removed his neighbour's land-mark" was accursed among the Romans, as among the Jews (Paul. Diac. s. v. *Terminus*, Dig. x. 1. 4, Dionys. ii.

74, Deut. xix. 14, Grot. xxvii. 17, Prov. xxii. 28, Hos. v. 10), and Greeks (Plat. Leg. viii. p. 842 E sq., cf. Dig. x. 1. 13). There is a title in the Digest (xlvii. 21) *De Termino Moto*.

39. *pat.*] Flat. Originally it was forbidden to offer bloody offerings to Terminus. "πελάγους δὲ Δήμητρος, καὶ ἄλλας τινὰς καρπῶν ἀπαρχάς." These were offered on the Terminalia (hence *annua*), or 23d of February, Dionys. Hal. ii. 74. *puls*] xi. 58, xiv. 171 n.: Kalendis Junius et publice et privatim favatam pul-tem Diis mactat, Varr. ap. Non. s. v. *Mactat. lib.*] iii. 187 n.

40. Sat. xiii. esp. 135 sq.

41. xiii. 137 the same verse: cf. xiv. 315, 316 n.

[42, 43. The civilian cannot, like the soldier (49), choose *his own time*, he must wait until, in the course of the *people's year*, his turn comes. Actions between civilians (before the *centumviri*) were heard in the order in which application had been made to the prætor. *ann. tot. pop.*] In which the litigation of a whole people is to be settled. How long the settlement of a cause might be

Tædia, mille moræ: toties subsellia tantum
 Sternuntur, jam facundo ponente lacernas 45
 Cædicio et Fusco jam micturiente, parati
 Digredimur, lentaque fori pugnamus arena.
 Ast illis, quos arma tegunt et balteus ambit,
 Quod placitum est ipsis præstatur tempus agendi,
 Nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis. 50

deferred, appears from Suet. Vesp. 10 (judicia centumviralia, quibus vix suffectura litigatorum ætas videbatur).

44. *moræ*:] Properly "judicium centumvirale differri nullo modo (*potuit*)," Plin. Ep. i. 18 § 6. Yet a whim of the prætor (ib. v. 21), or the want of the full number of *judices*, might cause delays. *subs.*] Supr. 14.

45. "When the pleader Cædicius is already laying aside his lacerna (iii. 148 n.) and preparing to address the court in the toga:" lacernas, Munimenta togæ, ix. 28, 29: surgit, amicitur, incipit, Plin. Ep. ii. 3 § 2: so of an exiled orator: quum Græco pallio amictus intrasset (carent enim togæ jure, quibus aqua et igni interdictum est) postquam se composuit circumspexitque habitum suum: "Latine," inquit, "declamaturus sum." Dices, tristia et miseranda, id. iv. 11 § 3: "leniter est consurgendum, tum in componenda toga . . . paulum commorandum" is Quintilian's direction to pleaders, xi. 3 § 156: the toga was worn in court as the distinctive dress of Romans, Lyd. De Mag. iii. 8, Suet. Claud. 15, supr. iii. 127 n.: cf. ii. 65 sq.

46, 47. Another *Cædicius* is mentioned xiii. 197. *Fuscus* (perhaps the husband of a drunken wife, xii.

45), probably the advocate opposed to Cædicius, and the Fuscus for whom Martial hopes: Sic fora mimentur, sic te Pallatia laudent, Excolat et geminas plurima palma fores, vii. 28. 5, 6. *mict.*] Dum eunt, nulla est in angiportu amphora, quam non impleant, quippe qui vesicam plenam vini habeant. Veniunt in comitium tristes, jubent dicere: quorum negotium est, dicunt: judex testes poscit; ipsus it mictum: ubi redit . . . vix præ vino sustinet palpebras, Macrob. Sat. ii. 12 (from "C. Titius vir ætatis Lucilianæ"). *par.*] "When equipped for the fray we part combat, and fight in the dilatory lists of the law." *pugn.*] vii. 173 n.

48. *balt.*] A belt, worn over the shoulder (humero cum apparuit alto Balteus et notis fulserunt cingula gemmis, Virg. Æn. xii. 941); it was made of leather (Balteum quod cingulum e corio habebant bullatum balteum dictum, Varro, L. L. iv § 116: Prop. iv. 10. 22), and from it the sword hung (Balteus dicitur, non tantum quo cingimur, sed etiam a quo arma dependent, Serv. ad Æn. v. 313). It was also used as a purse (stipendium in balteo, non in popina habeat, Vopisc. Aurelian. 7: cf. Tac. H. ii. 88).

50. "Their means ne'er, without

Solis præterea testandi militibus jus
 Vivo patre datur; nam quæ sunt parta labore
 Militiæ, placuit non esse in corpore census,
 Omne tenet cujus regimen pater. Ergo Coranum
 Signorum comitem castrorumque æra merentem 55
 Quamvis jam tremulus captat pater. Hunc favor æquus
 Provehit et pulchro reddit sua dona labori.
 Ipsius certe ducis hoc referre videtur,
 Ut qui fortis erit, sit felicissimus idem,
 Ut læti phaleris omnes et torquibus omnes. 60

fruit, Are gall'd with the long
trigger of a suit," Holyday. *sufflam.*]
 A drag, viii. 148: tanta erat illi
 velocitas orationis, ut vitium fieret.
 Itaque divus Augustus optime
 dixit: Haterius noster *sufflaminan-*
dus est. Adeo non currere sed de-
 currere videbatur, Sen. Exc. Contr.
 iv. Procem.

[51—60. Third privilege of the
 soldiers: the *castrense peculium* (iii.
 189 n.). A son, who was *in manu*
patris, had no property of his own,
 strictly speaking: what he was
 allowed to enjoy as such (his *pecu-*
lium) was held on a precarious
 tenure, and might be taken from
 him by his father; but in the
 imperial times this law was relaxed
 in favour of soldiers.]

51. *test.*] Dari autem bonorum
 possessio potest tam patrisfamilias,
 quam filiifamilias, si modo jus
 testandi habuit de peculio castrensi,
 Dig. xxxvii. 1. 3 § 5: cf. xxxvi. 1. 1
 § 6, xxxix. 5. 7 § 6.

52. *part. l. m.*] Castrense pecu-
 lium est, quod a parentibus vel
 cognatis in militia agenti donatum
 est, vel quod ipse filiusfamilias in
 militia acquisiit, quod, nisi militaret,
 acquisiturus non fuisset: nam quod

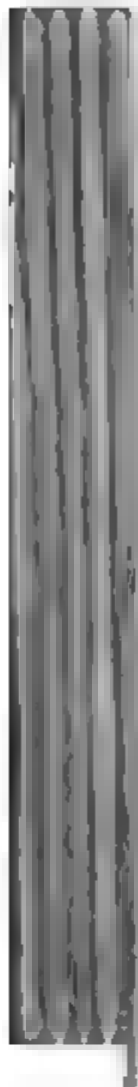
erat et sine militia acquisiturus, id
 peculium ejus castrense non est,
 Dig. xlix. 17. 11: there is a title of
 the Digest (xxix. 1) *De Testamento*
Militis.

53. *corp.*] Corpus patrimonii,
 Dig. iv. 2. 20.

54. *Cor.*] From Horace: Capta-
 torque dabit risus Nasica Corano,
 S. ii. 5. 57. On the *captatores* see
 xii. 93 sq. n.

56. "Coranus is advanced by
 well-merited favour, and his honour-
 able exertions are crowned by the
 fitting reward. At least it appears
 to concern the commander himself
 that his bravest soldiers be most
 quickly advanced, that all be glad-
 dened by badges of distinction."

60. *phal.*] xi. 103: phaleris hic
 pectora fulget, Hic torque aurato
 circumdat bellica colla, Sil. xv. 255:
 "to the foot-soldier who has pro-
 strated and spoiled an enemy, a
 goblet, to the horseman *phaleræ* are
 given," Polyb. vi. 39 § 3: Siccus
 Dentatus had been decorated with
 83 golden collars and 25 *phaleræ*,
 Dionys. x. 37, cf. Gell. ii. 11: mili-
 tum phaleræ torquesque splende-
 bant, Tac. H. ii. 89 fin.: Jos. B. J.
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